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ANNALS
OF THE
COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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ANNALS

OF THE

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COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES;

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF AUTHENTIC HISTORY TO THE REIGN OF VICTORIA.

BY

THE REV. ROGERS RUDING,

VICAR OF MALDON IN SURREY, F.S.A. AND H.M.A.S. OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THIRD EDITION:

CORRECTED, ENLARGED, AND CONTINUED TO THE REIGN OF HER PRESENT MAJESTY;
TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN ENTIRELY NEW INDEX OF EVERY COIN ENGRAVED,
AND WHERE REFERRED TO THROUGHOUT THE WORK.

VOLUME II.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN HEARNE, 81, STRAND;

BY MANNING AND MASON, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1840.



Handwritten notes, possibly a signature or initials, and some faint markings.

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ANNALS OF THE COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

&c. &c.

CHARLES II.

1660. THE commencement of the reign of Charles II. is, by courtesy, computed from the death of his father in 1648, but it did not actually take place until the 29th of May in this year.

It is not certainly known that he coined any money before his restoration, but Mr. Folkes conjectured that some five shillings, and two shillings and sixpenny pieces, were struck by him, during the interval between his father's death and his own restoration in 1660; though he was unable to learn where or when they were coined.¹

They bear on the obverse an imperial crown, with this legend, CAR. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT., and on the reverse the value, with FRA. ET. HYB. REX. F. D.²

It is probable that they were struck in Ireland, by the Marquis of Ormond, who proclaimed the king in all the places which owned his authority within about a fortnight after his father's death; for in type they are exactly similar to those which were coined in Dublin by the authority of Charles I. in the year 1643.³

Other coins were struck in his name by Colonel John Morris, governor of Pontefract Castle, the only place in England where the king was proclaimed immediately on the death of his father. This fortress held out about seven weeks after that event.⁴

His restoration was not effected until the 9th of May 1660; but a parliament met at Westminster, on the 25th of April, for the purpose of placing him upon the throne. In the course of their session an act was passed for the restraining the taking of excessive usury, the preamble to which stated, that the abatement of interest from ten in the hundred in former times⁵ had been found, by notable experience, beneficial to the advancement of trade and improvement of lands by good husbandry, with many other considerable advantages to the nation, especially the reducing of it to a nearer proportion with foreign states with whom traffic was carried on; and also, that in fresh memory the like fall from eight to six in the hundred, by a late constant practice, had found the like success, to the general contentment of the nation, as was visible by several improvements; and further, that it was the endeavour of some, at that time, to reduce it back

¹ Folkes, p. 103. On the 6th of December, 1651; Sir Thomas Vyner, knt. and bart., Francis Meynell, esq. then sheriff of London, and Edward Blackwell, esq. contracted with his majesty to take in by tale, and to coin with all convenient expedition, at their own charge, into English current monies, the coins which were called crown and harp monies; receiving for the same a consideration of 5*l.* for every 100*l.* in tale, in lieu of want of weight and expense of coinage. Upon which there was accordingly re-coined, of the said monies, the sum of 500,000*l.* in tale. [Folkes, p. 112, note.] For this no authority is given. The transaction is very extraordinary on every account, and the date

not quite two months after Charles's escape into France, subsequent to the battle of Worcester.

² See *Silver Coins*, Plate xxx. Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

³ See Plate xxvii. Nos. 8 and 9. They are inscribed on the obverse with c. a. only.

⁴ See Plate xxix. Nos. 12 and 13; and *Gold Coins*, Plate xiv. No. 3. See also, Folkes, p. 93. A more full account of these coins may be seen in the history of particular mints, under the title of Pontefract Castle.

⁵ That is, by statute 37 Henry VIII. chap. 9.

again in practice to the allowance of the statute still in force,¹ to eight in the hundred, to the great discouragement of ingenuity and industry, in the husbandry, trade, and commerce of the nation. It was therefore enacted, that, after the 29th of September in that year, no one should take above the value of six pounds for the forbearance of one hundred pounds for one year, and so after that rate for a greater or lesser sum, or for a longer or a shorter time.²

An order for the preparation of puncheons, dies, etc. for the making of gold and silver coins, was issued upon the 27th of June; and an indenture with Sir Ralph Freeman, master and worker of the mint, was dated upon the 20th of July. It provided for the coinage of the same pieces, and of the same value, as those which had been coined in the time of the late king, and were all hammered monies. It is observable, that although crown pieces are specified in it, yet not any such were coined, as appears by the verdicts of the pix.³

The mint, however, was not set to work quite so early as these dates seem to imply. This appears by an order from the king directed to Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony St. Leger, knts., wardens of the mint, and Sir Ralph Freeman, knt., master and worker of the monies, which bore date upon the 10th of August. In it they were required and authorised to make or cause to be made, all sorts of irons, etc. etc. for the well making and imprinting the new monies; and to cause Thomas Symons to draw and grave all such patterns and irons with the king's effigies, title, etc. according to such directions and commands as they should receive from his majesty.⁴ But Symon was not so quick in his operations as was expected, which produced an order from the lords commissioners of the treasury, dated on the 18th of the same month, requiring that he should forbear all other services until he had perfected all things belonging to him to do for setting the mint presently at work, and that he should use all speed and diligence therein, suitable to the absoluteness of the order.

This was followed by another order, under the hand of the king himself, directed to Thomas Symonds, one of his chief gravers, and dated on the 21st of September following, in which he was commanded to lay aside all other occasions, and forthwith to prepare the original or master-puncheons and charges, as also some dies or stamps, for the gold and silver coins, according to an order of the 27th of June last, without fail.⁵

On the 14th of December, the king granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong, knt., his heirs, etc. by patent, power to coin, during twenty-one years from the date thereof, such a quantity of farthing tokens of copper as might be conveniently issued during the said term amongst his majesty's subjects in Ireland. And, in order to distinguish them from any other tokens, they were to be made of copper by engines, and were to have on one side two sceptres crossing one diadem, and on the other side a harp crowned, with his majesty's title, CAROLUS SECUNDUS MAGNE BRITANNIE, FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX. They were to weigh twenty grains, or more,⁶ with a privy mark, from time to time, in order to discover the counterfeiting of them; and were to be current within the kingdom of Ireland, and all other tokens were absolutely forbidden.

For this privilege Sir Thomas Armstrong was to pay yearly, during the before-mentioned term, the sum of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of lawful money of England, in two payments, viz. on the 24th of June and 25th of December; and if any part was unpaid within thirty days after it became due, then the letters patent to be void.

The patentee was to have all the profits of the coinage, and to deliver one-and-twenty shillings in tokens for every twenty shillings in current sterling money; and to repay twenty shillings in current sterling money for every twenty-one shillings of the said tokens as should be brought to him. And he was authorized to send convenient quantities of them to as many cities, towns, and other places in Ireland, as he should think fit.⁷

¹ Statute 21 James I. chap. 17. It was not, I presume, thought proper to state that the rate of interest was so reduced by a distinct act during the usurpation, in the year 1631, chap. 13.

² Statute 12 Charles II. chap. 13.

³ *Lowndes*, p. 55; and *Folkes*, p. 103.

⁴ *Virtue's Works of Simon*, p. 83.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 84.

⁶ Some of them weigh 28 grains. *Simon*, p. 51.

⁷ *Simon*, p. 51; and Appendix, p. 125. It is probable that not one of these was uttered; for, in 1680, the son of Sir Thomas Armstrong stated, in a petition to the king, that neither his father nor himself were ever admitted to make use of this grant, nor to obtain allowance from the chief governor of Ireland to issue the said tokens. [*Simon*. Appendix, No. xxviii.]

His majesty also took into consideration the hardships under which his subjects in that kingdom laboured for want of a good silver species, and by the great quantity of base money imported; and was pleased to inform the lords justices and council, by a letter dated on the 30th of October,¹ that it had been proposed to him, as an expedient for the present, to raise such outlandish coin as was then current there to a higher value, and to depress that part thereof which was of the baser sort to a less value; and accordingly he authorized them to take the premises into their serious consideration, and to do therein what they should find most expedient for the good of his people and his service.

1660-1. They therefore declared by proclamation, upon the 29th of January, that the following pieces should be current from the 2d day of February next, at the weights and rates subjoined, as fully and freely as if they were sterling money and current of and in England, viz.

GOLD.				SILVER.			
	Weight.		Value.		Weight.		Value.
	dwt. gr.	£. s. d.			dwt. gr.	£. s. d.	
The golden rider, weighing	6 12	at 1 2 6		The Mexico or Seville piece of eight, the six dollar, or cross dollar	17 0	at 0 4 9	
The half in proportion.				The half, quarter, and half-quarter, in proportion.			
The Spanish or French quadruple pistole	17 8	— 3 4 0		The Portugal royal	14 0	— 0 3 8	
The double, single, and half pistole, in proportion.				The half and quarter in proportion.			
The double ducat of gold	4 12	— 0 18 0		The ducatoon	20 16	— 0 5 9	
The single in proportion.				The half and quarter in proportion.			
The Spanish suffrain	7 2	— 1 8 0		The old Peru piece and French Lewis	17 0	— 0 4 6	
The half in proportion.				The half, quarter, and half-quarter, in proportion.			

Two-pence were to be allowed for every grain of gold under the above weight, and three-pence for every pennyweight of silver deficient, and with such allowances the defective coins were to continue to be current.²

1661. On the 10th of June, a proclamation was issued against exporting gold and silver, and against buying and selling them at higher rates than were given in the mint; and also against culling, washing, or otherwise diminishing the current monies. It stated that the scarcity of money was occasioned by the late illegal and promiscuous buying and selling all sort of gold and silver at higher rates than ever his majesty or any of his royal progenitors had allowed in their mint. That this occasioned the gold and silver to be exported, and that none could be brought into the mint but to the loss of such as brought the same, which [the proclamation very sagely observes] it was probable no man would do.

Therefore, to preserve within the kingdom the gold and silver which should be brought into it in exchange for the native commodities of the land, it was ordained that no person whatsoever should hereafter, without especial license, transport any gold or silver in any form, on pain of such punishment as by the laws might be inflicted on them. The proclamation then proceeded to state the provisions of those laws; such as the Statute of York, 9 Edward III., the first, sixth, and ninth chapters; the statute 5 Richard II. chap. 2; 2 Henry IV. chap. 5; one part of the statute 2 Henry VI. chap. 6; 25 Edward III. chap. 12; 5 Edward VI. chap. 19; another part of the statute 2 Henry VI. chap. 6; and that those statutes had been confirmed by sundry orders and proclamations of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles I. whereby the nation had flourished for many hundred years, famous for her constant sterling standard, and renowned for her plentiful stock of monies,³ and magnificence of plate, until the late distracted times. And whereas there had been daily a great consumption of the heavy current silver coins and bullion of the kingdom, in making gold and silver wire, etc. etc., and also by the sleight and deceitful adulterate making them of coarse silver, under sterling, and likewise a vast expense and waste of gold in all sorts of gillings, the proclamation

¹ I know not whether this date be correct; in the body of Simon's Essay, it stands, as above, October, but in the Appendix, No. liv. it is November.

² Simon, p. 51; and Appendix, No. liv.

³ And yet every one of those statutes states the scarcity of money as the reason for its provisions!

further declared it to be his majesty's intention, in due time, to take such strict course as should reduce the makers of those manufactures into such order, that all abuses should in future be prevented, and the manufactures of gold and silver be duly regulated and assayed, according to the statutes.¹

A proclamation was published in Dublin, upon the 17th of August, to prohibit the making of tokens, which several persons, in all the cities, corporate and market towns, throughout Ireland, had taken a liberty to strike, without any restrictions, in brass or copper, with such stamps as they pleased, in very great proportions, and had vented them for a penny each piece in exchange, under pretence that when they should be called in or decreed, the persons who uttered them would receive them back again at the rates for which they were issued. By which means there were raised near about twenty shillings in pure silver coin, for the value of every twenty pence which the brass stood in. When this was done, and those brass tokens were issued amongst the people, then it came to pass that many of those who caused such tokens to be so stamped and issued kept out of the way, and so avoided the accepting or exchanging them, to the great loss and disappointment of many poor people. The silver money gained by such exchanges was supposed to have been exported out of the kingdom.

It was therefore forbidden to buy or barter for any such tokens, or to issue any of them in payments, except to such as had made them, or caused them to be made, under the pretence before mentioned. And it was further declared not to be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever (without special license from his majesty in that behalf) to make, or cause to be made, any brass or copper money or tokens, on pain of such punishment as by the laws of the kingdom might be justly inflicted on the contemners of his majesty's authority.²

As Sir Thomas Armstrong's patent for the making of farthing tokens, which was granted on the 14th of December in the last year, was not excepted from the general prohibition, it was found necessary to recognize it in another proclamation, upon the 13th of September following, in which the one above stated was recited.³

At this time the gold coins, notwithstanding the late proclamation of the 10th of June last, were exported in such quantities that they were current more abundantly in foreign parts than in England.

To provide a remedy for this, his majesty called before himself and his privy council, the commissioners of trade, the officers of the mint, and the goldsmiths of the best sort, in order to ground his majesty's resolutions, in that behalf, upon such information and discoveries as either art, experience, or knowledge of affairs abroad, could afford.

After considering former events, with their present opinion and advice, it was determined, that the evil originated in the great gain which the merchant (especially the stranger) made by the exportation of the gold; which gain arose out of the disproportion between the price of the coins of gold, which was higher abroad than within the kingdom; and, at that time, was so great and so swift in return, that it incited men to offend against all laws which had formerly been made against such exportation. His majesty, therefore, resolved (preserving still the weight and fineness of the standard) to raise the price of the gold coin to, or near, the equal value which it bore in foreign parts.

But, in order that it might not be conceived that his majesty would make the remedy greater than the inconvenience, it was absolutely concluded not to make any manner of alteration in the price, or otherwise, of the silver money; because with that all trades and payments were so much driven and made, that the raising the price thereof would give both colour and cause to raise the prices of all commodities and things vendible, which his majesty sought by all means to avoid.

And to shew that in such proceeding his majesty was not bent upon any benefit to himself (which might accrue by the coinage, if the increase of price had been set, upon such coins only as had been newly stamped), but that the reformation was intended for the public good, the price was fixed, as well of gold heretofore coined, as hereafter; so that if any profit should by accident fall out, it would rather be his subjects than his majesty's.

¹ Procl. penes auctorem.

² *Simon*, p. 32; and Appendix, No. lv.

³ *Id. ibid.* No. lvi.

It was therefore declared by proclamation, on the 26th of August, that the several pieces of gold should be current within the realm, respectively, at the following values; viz.

The unite, now current at 23s. 6d. to be current at	23s. 6d.	Thistle crown, now current at 4s. 4½d. to be current at	4s. 8d.
Double crown - - - 11 0 - - -	5 9	Half-crown - - - 2 9 - - -	2 11
Britany crown - - - 5 6 - - -	5 10½		

The coin of gold of Scotland, called the six-pound piece, then current at eleven shillings, to be current at eleven shillings and eight-pence.

The unite, now current at 20s. 0d. to be current at	21s. 4d.	The angelet, or	
Double crown - - - 10 0 - - -	10 8	half angel, now current at 5s. 6d. to be current at	5s. 10d.
Britain crown - - - 5 0 - - -	5 4	Quarter-angel - - - 2 9 - - -	2 11
Rose royal - - - 33 0 - - -	35 0	Rose royal - - - 30 0 - - -	32 0
Spur royal - - - 16 6 - - -	17 6	Spur royal - - - 15 0 - - -	16 0
Angel - - - 11 0 - - -	11 8	Angel - - - 10 0 - - -	10 8

And as this increasing the prices of gold was likely to bring more of it into currency, it was ordained (in order to prevent that which was become light by clipping or washing from being put into circulation), that it should be lawful to refuse any pieces which were lighter than the remedies allowed, viz.

In every piece of gold { 33s. 0d. } the remedy { 4½ grains.
formerly current for { 22 0 } not to { 3 ditto.
{ 16 0 } exceed { 2½ ditto.

In every piece of gold { 11s. 0d. } the remedy { 2 grains.
formerly current for { 5 6 } not to { 1 ditto.
{ 2 9 } exceed { ½ ditto.

And for every grain deficient, over and above those remedies, twopence to be allowed.

But all pieces which did not want more in weight than the said remedies, were to be received without any abatement or allowance, as if the same were of full and just weight.

And it was further provided, that if any piece did want in weight above double the number of grains allowed for the remedy, then it should not only be absolutely refused, but every person to whom it should be tendered in payment, should brand it by striking a hole through it; and that the same should be done to any pieces which should be found soldered or unlawfully debased; and that the pieces so stricken through should be returned immediately to the owner thereof.

In every piece of gold { 30s. } the remedy { 1½ grains.
formerly current at { 20 0 } not to { 3 ditto.
{ 15 } exceed { 2½ ditto.

In every piece of gold { 10s. } the remedy { 2 grains.
formerly current at { 5 } not to { 1 ditto.
{ } exceed { ½ ditto.

under the same conditions as the others above-mentioned.

The proclamation also required all his majesty's officers, etc. to put in execution the following statutes for preventing the exportation of gold and silver, viz. the Statute of York, 9 Edward III. chap. 1, 6, 9, and 10, and the statute 2 Henry IV. chap. 5.¹

It was now thought proper that the coins which were struck during the usurpation (stamped with the cross and harp, and with these words, THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND), should not continue to be current, as they had hitherto been, together with the lawful money; and accordingly it was declared by proclamation, upon the 7th of September, that they should be current no longer than until the last day of November;² after which time they were to be brought to the mint, where an equal quantity of lawful money would be allowed for them, weight for weight, deducting only for the coinage.

The proclamation stated that, as those coins were not considered to be the lawful money of the realm, many persons had presumed to counterfeit them, hoping to escape punishment until such coins were made legal and current by his majesty's proclamation; it therefore forbade the washing, clipping, filing, counterfeiting, or otherwise abasing those coins in future, on pain of being proceeded against, according to the statutes of the realm made against the counterfeiting, etc. of the lawful money.³

On the 20th of November, a proclamation was issued, to prohibit the importation of divers foreign wares and merchandises; and to repress the excess of gilding of coaches and chariots, which was grown at that time into frequent and excessive use, so as to be one great means of the scarcity of gold. It was

¹ Procl. penes auctorem.

² "This is the last day for the old States' coine to pass in common payment; but they say it is to pass in publique payments to the king three months still." [Pepys's Diary, vol. i. p. 124.]

³ Procl. penes auctorem. It is remarkable that the coins of Cromwell are not described in this proclamation; an omission which leads to the conclusion that they were never in circulation.

therefore forbidden to gild any part of such carriages (excepting only those which should be provided for his majesty, or the royal family, and excepting coats of arms upon other coaches), on pain of such punishment as by the laws and statutes had in such cases been provided.¹

By a warrant dated on the 28th of November, the values of the several pieces, which were to be coined by virtue of the indenture of the 20th of July in the last year, were ordered to be stamped upon them: and by a commission dated soon afterwards, groats and quarter shillings were directed to be added.²

Upon the same day, Mr. Secretary Morrice informed the house of commons, that his majesty (making the good of his people the subject of his thoughts, and considering that the calling in of money, called the commonwealth's money, by the last day of the month, might be prejudicial to his people, and hazard the exportation of a great part thereof) was graciously pleased, by the advice of his privy council, to direct a proclamation to be issued, signifying his majesty's pleasure to accept the said money, in any payment to be made to his majesty, until the 25th of March next. It was ordered that Mr. Secretary Morrice should return the humble thanks of the house to his majesty for his grace and favour therein.³

Some delay, however, took place, and the proclamation was not issued until the 7th of December, but it extended the time still further than that which was limited in his majesty's message to the house, namely, to the 1st of May next following. So that those monies might be paid into any of his majesty's public receipts, for duties, etc. to him, but not to be current in common payments between his subjects beyond the day originally appointed. And all the officers of his receipt were commanded, upon receipt of any considerable sum thereof, to give notice to the high-treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer, from time to time, to the end that such speedy directions might be given for the new coining thereof, as should be thought fit; his majesty being willing, for the ease of his subjects, to take the charge of the coinage thereof upon himself. This was done in order to prevent the exportation of that money.

The proclamation further forbade the counterfeiting, etc. of these coins, between the last day of November and the 1st of May, on pain of being proceeded against according to the laws and statutes of the realm.⁴

1661-2. It should seem that this extension of the time was granted in consequence of some representations which the commons had made to his majesty, for on the 16th of January Mr. Secretary Morrice informed the house, that his majesty, having (to gratify that house) enlarged the time for accepting the late coin in payments to his majesty from the 1st of March⁵ till the 1st of May, had received information from several officers of his exchequer and mint, that it would be a great loss and prejudice, and very mischievous to his majesty, and of advantage only to some private persons, who had engrossed and bought up the said coin; and therefore he was advised to recall his proclamation, and confine the making the said coin passable in payments to his majesty to the 1st of March only. And though it was much his majesty's interest so to do, yet he would not do the same till he had advised with the house therein.

The house returned humble thanks to his majesty by Mr. Morrice, who was desired to acquaint his majesty, that the house being fully satisfied with the reasons for reducing the time of accepting the late coin in payments to his majesty, did acquiesce in his majesty's resolution, and did wholly leave it to his majesty's pleasure to do as he should think fit in reducing the same.⁶

That proclamation was accordingly recalled, and by another, which was issued on the 23d of January, it was ordered, that after the 1st day of March these coins should be no longer received by his majesty's officers. The prohibition against counterfeiting them was repeated in that proclamation.⁷

1661-2. In the parliament which was holden at Edinburgh on the 1st of January an act was passed concerning the bullion. It stated, that the king, considering how much the penury and scarcity of his majesty's coin in Scotland was occasioned by the meanness and smallness of the proportion of bullion at first imposed,

¹ Proc. penes auctorem.

² Folket, p. 103.

³ See "*A true and perfect Collection of all Messages, Addresses, &c. from the House of Commons, from 1660 to August 14, 1670,*" vol. 1680, p. 3. The date of the 25th of March is probably incorrect. See the 16th of January following.

⁴ Proc. penes auctorem.

⁵ In Secretary Morrice's former notice to the house, on the 28th of November, the date is the 25th of March, but this appears, from what follows, upon the 23d of January, to be correct.

⁶ See "*A true and perfect Collection of all Messages, Addresses, &c. from the House of Commons, from 1661 to August 14, 1670,*" page 4.

⁷ Proc. penes auctorem.

never heretofore considerably augmented, had ordained the same to be increased. And to prevent all abuse and prejudice to the mint by the customers exacting of his majesty, and his predecessors, their own coin, from the merchants exporters of the commodities liable in payment of quantities of bullion, or else exacting so much per ounce of the said merchant exporter, to the great prejudice and utter destruction of the said mint, had ordained that every merchant exporter (whether native or foreigner) should give security that bullion, equivalent in proportion to the quantity of goods exported, he delivered to the officers of his majesty's mint (and that of foreign bullion) either plate or burnt silver, twelve denier fine, and being baser, to be considered by weight and reckoning, and that the said customers should not receive any of his majesty's, or his predecessors coin, or any other satisfaction whatsoever, except the said foreign bullion.¹

By the 49th chapter, the interest of money, or, as it is called, the annual rent, was reduced to six per cent.²

The improvement of coining by the mill was early taken into consideration, and was resolved upon before the end of the year 1661; but it was not brought into full practice at that time, for there is an order of council, dated January 17th, 1661-2, for a privy seal, "to pay to Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony St. Leger, knts. and wardens of the mint, 1400*l.* by way of imprest, to be employed for erecting houses, mills, engines, and other materials for the coining of money by the mill."³

By an order of the privy council, at which the king himself was present, on the 24th of January, all graves were forbidden to grave or make any irons, etc. for coining, in any place but in his majesty's mint in the Tower of London. And by the same order, Thomas Simon, graver, was required speedily to bring in and deliver to the officers of his majesty's mint, all such tools and engines for coining as he had in his possession.⁴ From this time Simon's connexion with the mint seems to have ceased, no more directions to him being found in the mint books.⁵

On the 19th of February, a bill was ordered to be brought into the house of commons against the wearing of gold and silver lace, buttons, ribbands, or any other trimmings for cloths of gold or silver, and against gilding of coaches and signs, and all things else that might waste the coin of the kingdom.⁶ It appears, however, that the bill was not presented.

1662. On the 18th of the following April, the agreements made by Sir Ralph Freeman, knt. master and worker of the mint, and Henry Slingsby, esq. his deputy, "concerning several proposals made by them about coining his majesty's monies by the mill and press," were made in council and approved.

By these agreements it appears that Peter Blondeau, the same artist who had formerly made proposals to the commonwealth, was now taken into the mint, and that he there undertook, for certain considerations, "to furnish all the mills, rollers, presses, and other instruments, to cut, flatten, make round, and size the pieces; the engine to mark the edges of the money with letters and grainings, the great presses for coining of monies, and all other tools and engines for the new way of coining;" and further, that he did also undertake "to teach and instruct the moniers in the use of his new invented tools and engines, and in coining by way of the mill and press;" the corporation of moniers, on their part, undertaking at certain rates in the said agreements mentioned, "to pass the plates of gold and silver at the horse-mill, and to cut, flatten, size, neale, blanch, and coin the pieces; to maintain the horses, to find alum, argol, and saw-dust, to keep in repair the ovens, furnaces, and utensils for nealing and blanching, to make good the balances, small files, pans, tubs, trays, bowls, and sacks, and all waste of gold and silver in nealing, blanching, and working."

The said Blondeau particularly engaged, "to discover his secrets in rounding pieces before they are sized, and in marking the edges of the moneys with letters and grainings unto his majesty, if he should please to be witness of his art and inventions, and unto the warden, master and worker, and comptroller of

¹ Scottish acts, first parliament of Charles II. cap. 37. Act concerning the bullion.

After the provisions of this act "follows the A. B. C. [or as it is called in the act, the alphabet] of bullion, as it is now establish by our sovereign lord and estates of parliament." This shews the quantity of bullion which is to be paid upon various

articles when exported, as pot-ashes, etc., the last, four ounces, at twelve deniers fine.

² *Id.* *ibid.*

³ *Folkes*, p. 104.

⁴ *Vertue's Works of Simon*, Appendix, p. 85.

⁵ *Id.* p. 82. But see under the 18th of April, where he is spoken of as still belonging to the mint.

⁶ *Commons Journals*, vol. viii. p. 368.

the mint, and to such other persons only of trust and confidence, as the said Peter Blondeau should, from time to time, find necessary to employ in assisting him to round the pieces, and to mark the edges of the monies, according to the quantities weekly coined.¹

It further appears by the report of the forementioned agreements, that the officers of the mint therein named did also then certify, "that they had proposed unto Thomas Simon, and John Roetier, gravers of the mint, to accept of certain *præmia* therein specified, for the furnishing the mint with stamps for coining in the new way; but that by reason of a contest in art between them, they had found it difficult to bring them to any agreement."

This John Roetier was a native of Antwerp, who having been presented to the king abroad as a very eminent and excellent artist in his way, came over soon after the Restoration, and was by his majesty appointed one of the gravers of the mint. Both Simon and he made their several models or pattern-pieces for the new money, which being shewed at court, his majesty is said to have best approved of those given in by Roetier; and these were accordingly ordered to be followed, in the puncheons and dies to be made for the new money. Which preference so far exasperated Simon, who did not value his own performances less than they deserved, nor knew how to submit to his foreign rival, that he either thereupon immediately quitted the mint, or, for some apprehended misbehaviour upon the occasion, was soon after removed from his office of one of the chief engravers.²

It has been seen that many unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain a grant to establish a mint for the coining of silver money in Dublin; but now a patent was actually granted for that purpose to Sir Thomas Vyner, bart., Robert Vyner, and Daniel Bellingham, goldsmiths. By this instrument, which bore date upon the 28th of April, was erected, created, and established, a mint-office in some convenient place within the city of Dublin, for the coining of all sorts of small silver monies, of the denominations of, or running for, groats or fourpenny-pieces, or under, to be uttered as current or lawful money within the kingdom of Ireland; together with the offices of master and worker, warden, comptroller, and assay-master of the said mint, and all other inferior officers, which his majesty's lieutenant, deputy, justices, and other the chief governor or governors of the kingdom for the time being, should judge necessary or requisite to be employed in that service. With authority to the said lieutenant, etc. to appoint such officers, with reasonable salaries. The patentees to have license for the term of twenty-one years, to coin such quantity of small silver money as could be conveniently uttered by them amongst his majesty's subjects. And in order to distinguish those coins from others already made, it was commanded that the halfpenny-piece should have on one side a crown, and on the other a harp; the penny, on one side his majesty's effigies, or his successors, with figures to distinguish and denominate the same, and the harp crowned on the other; the twopenny-piece as the penny, except the figures to distinguish the same; the threepenny-piece as the twopenny, excepting the figures, with the addition of the king's title on one side, and the following motto round the harp, *OBLECTAT ET REPARAT*, on the other; the groat as the threepenny-piece, except the figures to denominate value, or such other stamps, impressions, mottos, and inscriptions, as the lord lieutenant, etc., for the time being, should direct, together with a privy mark, to be set upon every year at coining or stamping the same, to be devised and altered as should be thought meet by the officers of the said mint, for the better discovery of the counterfeiting of any such small silver monies. The same to be made in the said mint-house with engines and instruments, by sworn officers and workmen, of such silver only as should be imported or brought into the kingdom, in bullion or in any foreign specie, and to be of the standard of England, viz. eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, and to be pixed, assayed, and approved by the proper officers of the said mint, in such manner as was usual in the mint in the Tower of London.

Of every pound weight, being twelve ounces troy, of standard silver, was to be coined, one ounce of

¹ This practice of keeping secret the manner of edging the money is still observed in the mint, all those who are intrusted with it being sworn not to discover it, notwithstanding the manner in which the same operation is performed in several foreign

minis is there publicly shewn! [*Folkes*, p. 105.]

² *Folkes*, p. 104. But see November 14th, 1662, when the king commanded him to make puncheons for the coins of Scotland.

halfpennies, two ounces of pennies, and the same of twopenny-pieces, three ounces of threepenny-pieces, and four ounces of groats. Every pound weight to be in tale three pounds ten shillings of coined money; with the remedy of six pennyweights, under or over, in every pound weight, for the shearing and sizing of the same; and for the fineness the remedy of two pennyweights.

The monies so made were to be current in any payments, but no person was to be obliged (unless he was willing thereunto) to receive above two shillings of it in every twenty shillings, and so after the same proportion for greater or lesser sums. All persons, except the patentees, their executors, administrators, or assigns, were forbidden to make such monies, or to make or use the engines by which they might be made, or to use any other small silver money (excepting such as upon the 30th of January 1648, was current, and had since been used in payments within the kingdom of Ireland, and the small silver money which then was, or hereafter should be, current in the kingdom of England), on pain of forfeiture of such money, etc., and of such further punishment as by the laws of Ireland, and by his majesty's prerogative royal, might be inflicted.

Authority was given to the patentees to make search (taking a constable or other officer with them) in any ship, house, etc., for all prohibited or counterfeit small silver monies, engines, etc., and to seize the same. For these privileges they were to pay to the king twelve-pence out of every pound weight troy of such monies so coined; and to defray all expenses attending the coining of the same, excepting the allowances to the master and worker, warden, comptroller, assay-master, and other chief officers, which were to be paid by the king.

And the patent further appointed the said patentees, their heirs, etc., to be masters and workers of the said mint, for the term of twenty-one years above mentioned, with all the profits of making, issuing, or exchanging such small silver monies. And upon the monies being found by the trial of the pix, agreeable to the rules prescribed in the letters patent, the lord lieutenant, etc. were commanded to pass to the patentees, etc. releases or pardons, and to cause proclamations to be made in his majesty's name for the better execution of the several things contained in the said letters patent, and especially for declaring, authorizing, and causing the said monies to pass current within the kingdom of Ireland.¹

As none of these coins have ever been discovered, it is probable that the patentees found the coining upon such terms not to be advantageous, and consequently dropped the undertaking.²

The statute of the 9th of Edward III. which prohibited the melting of sterling halfpence or farthings, and that of the 17th of Richard II. which further prohibited the melting of groats and half-groats, were at this time frequently eluded by divers persons, as well goldsmiths as others, who made it a practice to melt those silver coins of the realm which were above the value of groats, the largest coins mentioned in those statutes. It was therefore enacted, by the parliament which met on the 8th of May, that no person whatsoever should, after the 20th of December, melt, or cause to be melted, any of the current silver money of the realm, upon pain not only of forfeiture of the same, but also of double the value of any such coin so melted.

And if the offender were a freeman of any city or corporation, then he should, upon legal conviction of such offence, be forthwith disfranchised, and made incapable of exercising the trade of a goldsmith, or any other mystery, by virtue of the privileges of the city or corporation of which he was a member. But if he were not a freeman, he should, upon conviction, suffer six months imprisonment, without bail or main-prize.³

From a passage in the life of the Lord-keeper Guildford, it should seem that the officers of the mint themselves were suspected of this practice. The author there speaks of a person who was hanged for coining "upon the testimony of persons worse than himself, and, considering the officers of the mint, and the trade some of them drove at that time, as like to be false as true."⁴ In the time of the commonwealth,

¹ *Simon. Appendix*, No. lvii.

² *Simon. Essay*, p. 53. It appears from a minute of the privy council, dated November 14, 1662, that Sir Thomas Vyner was ordered to bring in his patent, to the end that it might

be surrendered and cancelled. [*Communicated by Wm. Bray, Esq.*]

³ Statute 13 and 14 C. II. chap. 31.

⁴ *North's Life of Lord-keeper Guildford*, p. 313.

some of the officers and workmen of the mint confessed themselves to have been guilty of this crime before the committee for the mint.¹

On the first of August in this year, the privy council ordered Sir William Parkhurst, warden of the mint, to require all persons to deliver up into his custody all original puncheons, stamps, dies, or any irons for coining, formerly made by one Nicholas Briot, his late majesty's engraver, or any other engravers, some whereof, their lordships were informed, were then in the possession and custody of Monsieur D'Avaux, Monsieur Le Rôy, and Mr. Ramage. And in case of refusal, the persons refusing to give an account to the board of the reasons of such refusal. And Sir W. Parkhurst was likewise particularly to examine the person who offered to sale some of his late majesty's puncheons, which were on that day exhibited to the board.²

By an error in drawing up the proclamation which was published at Dublin on the 29th of January 1660-1, the Mexico plate pieces, commonly known by the name of pillar-pieces, were not expressly described. In consequence of that omission, they were frequently refused to be accepted in payments, although they were of equal fineness with, and of greater weight than, the rest of the Mexico or Seville pieces. A proclamation was therefore issued, upon the 19th of September, by which it was declared, that the said pieces, together with the half, quarter, and half-quarter pieces thereof, were included within the intent of the late proclamation, and were thereby made current, at several rates, answerable and proportionable to any other of the said Mexico or Seville pieces, rix dollars, or crose dollars,³ mentioned in the said proclamation, according to the respective quantities thereof; but, for more full satisfaction, they were again declared to be current as above. No person, however, was to be enforced to receive the same, unless the whole piece weighed seventeen pennyweights troy, and the lesser pieces in proportion.⁴

Every thing was now prepared for the new method of coining by the mill, and a warrant was issued for that purpose to the officers of the mint, on the 5th of November, but no coinage took place until the month of February following,⁵ as will be noticed in the proper place.

On the 14th of the same month of November, his majesty commanded Thomas Simon immediately to set about the making of puncheons, with his majesty's effigies thereon, and his royal arms, for the following species of coins according to the draughts expressed in the warrant, for the use of his mint of Scotland; viz. for gold, the twenty-mark piece; [for silver] the four-mark piece, the five-mark piece, the mark piece, the half-mark piece, and the forty-penny piece, and when finished to deliver them to Charles Maitland, general of the said mint.⁶

1662-3. The puncheons for the silver coins were delivered accordingly, as appears from Maitland's receipt, which is dated January the 20th, at which time he had not received any for the gold money.⁷

It is probable that the latter never were made, as no gold was coined for Scotland during this reign.⁸ Notwithstanding the delivery of the puncheons at that time, it seems that no silver coins were struck until 1664, at least none have been discovered of an earlier date in this reign.⁹

On the 19th of January, another warrant was issued to the officers of the mint in the Tower of London, respecting the new mode of coining; but it appears, from the books of that office, that they did not begin to coin the new money until the 6th of February, and that it was made current by proclamation on the 27th of March following.¹⁰

1663. Another warrant is dated by Lowndes on the 8th of April.¹¹

The twenty-shilling pieces which were coined at that time obtained the name of guineas, from the gold of which they were made, and which was brought from Guinea by the African Company. As an encourage-

¹ *Blondeau's Representation. Answer of the Moniers*, p. 4.

² *Minutes of the Privy Council*, communicated by William Bray, esq.

³ *i. e.* at 4s. 9d. with the allowance of three-pence for every pennyweight deficient. [See Proclamation, January 29, 1660-1].

⁴ *Simon. Appendix*, No. lviii.

⁵ *Folkes*, p. 107.

⁶ *Vertue's Works of Simon. Appendix*, p. 71*. The words in

brackets are omitted, and make it appear as if the warrant were for gold coins only; I have therefore added them.

⁷ *Vertue*, p. 72*.

⁸ *Cardonnel. Numismata Scotiæ*, p. 32.

⁹ *Id.* p. 22, and *Folkes*, p. 149.

¹⁰ *Folkes*, p. 108.

¹¹ *Lowndes*, p. 95.

ment to bring over gold to be coined, they were permitted by their charter to have their stamp of an elephant upon the coins made of African gold.¹

In this year, Simon produced his so deservedly famous petition-crown.²

The decided superiority of its workmanship over that which was struck in competition by Roetier (though that was a coin of eminent beauty) seems not to have availed him anything; for he was never restored to his place in the mint.

Indeed Charles II., to whose eye he submitted the justice of his claim to pre-eminence, never possessed that taste in the arts by which his father was so highly distinguished; or if he ever did possess it, his indulgence in licentious excesses had vitiated and nearly annihilated it.

It was now found expedient to modify the statutes which prohibited the exportation of bullion.

The reasons which are assigned for this measure in the act are such as might have taught the legislature to see the absurdity of attempting to confine any kind of commodity within the kingdom by pains and penalties; but it should seem that the last thing which all statesmen are willing to resign, is their weak, and frequently pernicious, interference with commerce.

The words of the statute are these: "Forasmuch as several considerable and advantageous trades cannot be conveniently driven and carried on without the species of money or bullion, and that it is found by experience that they are carried in greatest abundance (as to a common market) to such places as give free liberty for exporting the same, and the better to keep in and increase the current coin of this kingdom, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of August 1663, it shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons whatsoever, to export out of any port of England and Wales, in which there is a customer or collector, or out of the town of Berwick, all sorts of foreign coin or bullion of gold or silver, first making entry thereof in such custom-house respectively, without paying any duty, custom, poundage, or fee for the same; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."³

In order to prevent the exportation of money from the kingdom of Scotland, it was enacted by the parliament which was holden at Edinburgh on the 18th of June 1663, that no person or persons should trade or use merchandise with any other nation till they had first taken an oath that they would not export by themselves or others, directly or indirectly, by sea or land, any gold or silver coined or uncoined, except such a sum as they should declare upon oath to be necessary for making their voyage. And that every skipper, before he should make any voyage, should take an oath that he would not himself transport, nor suffer to be transported in his ship, any such gold or silver as aforesaid (except as above, and except the sum of threescore pounds at most, which every passenger was allowed to carry forth of the country for his necessary spending) on pain of fine and imprisonment.⁴

It appears from Mr. Evelyn's Diary that a committee had been appointed, and, on the 20th of August in this year, was actually sitting, to consider about the regulation of the mint. Mr. Evelyn was one of the commissioners.⁵ I have not met with any notice of this commission elsewhere.

According to Lowndes, another warrant, respecting the use of the mill, was dated on the 24th of December.⁶

1664. In this year were coined in Scotland, by the mill and press, pieces of silver of four marks, two marks, one mark, and half a mark Scotch. If these coins were nearly of the England standard and supposed the equality of five shillings sterling to sixty shillings Scotch [which was nearly the proportion at the time of the union under James I.], then the standard weight of the four-mark piece must have been very nearly that of 413 troy grains; of which weight some of them, in tolerable preservation, want only about three grains.⁷

¹ *Leake*, p. 366. The unites of the commonwealth, Charles I., and James I. now received the name of broad, or broad-piece. *Snelling's Gold Coins*, p. 28, note (k).

² See *Silver Coins*, Plate xxiv. Note 7, and the description of the plates.

³ An act for the encouragement of trade. Statute 15 C. II. chap. 7, s. 12.

⁴ Scottish Acts. Third session of the first parliament of Charles I. chap. 11. "Act against Exportation of Money forth of the kingdom."

⁵ *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 346. See also pp. 348 and 367.

⁶ *Lowndes*, p. 95.

⁷ *Folkes*, p. 149.

1665. In the next year, coinage of copper farthings and halfpence was projected, and some patterns were struck off.

They had on the obverse the king's bust laureat, with *CAROLUS A CAROLO*; and on the reverse, Britannia, with *QUARTOR MARIA VINDICO*.¹ In the exergue, *BRITANNIA*. The farthings had the date 1665, under the king's bust; the halfpence were without date.²

It does not appear that these were ever made current, though Leake says that they were called in [which implies precedent currency] to please a neighbouring monarch.³

1666. In his 18th year was passed an act for the encouraging of coinage, to continue from December the 20th, 1666, to December the 20th, 1671, and to the end of the first session of parliament then next following, and no longer.

By this statute the whole expense of coinage was to be defrayed by the state, and the full weight of standard gold or silver brought into the mint was to be returned to the bringer-in of current coins, without any deduction whatsoever.

It was doubtless expected that the provisions of this act would secure to the mint a constant supply of bullion, but experience has shewn that they have produced an effect directly contrary to the intention of the framers of the bill.

As this statute is still in force, and as its influence has been most fatal to the interests of the mint, I shall give the principal provisions at length.

It begins with the following statement: Whereas it is obvious that the plenty of gold and silver of this kingdom is of great advantage to trade and commerce, for the increase whereof your majesty in your princely wisdom and care hath been graciously pleased to bear out of your revenue half the charge of the coinage of silver money;⁴ for the preventing of which charge to your majesty and the encouragement of the bringing gold and silver into the realm, to be converted into the current money of this your majesty's kingdom, we your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects do give and grant unto your majesty the rates, duties, or impositions following, and do beseech your majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, etc.

The provisions are these: That all persons who shall bring bullion, etc. to the mint, after the 20th day of December, 1666, to be there melted down and coined, should have the same there assayed, melted down, and coined with all convenient speed, without any defalcation, diminution, or charge for the assaying, coinage, or waste in coinage, and should receive in return an equal weight of the current coins of the kingdom for bullion, etc. of the fineness of standard or crown gold, or of the fineness of sterling silver, or in proportion for bullion of greater or less fineness.

That there should be no undue preference in point of assaying or coinage, but that all gold and silver brought in and delivered into the mint should be assayed, coined, and delivered out to the respective importers, according to the order and time in which they were brought in.

That the master-worker of the mint should give to the bringers in of bullion, etc. to the mint, a note of the weight, fineness, and value thereof, together with the day of its delivery at the mint.

That no confiscation, forfeiture, seizure, attachment, stop, or restraint whatsoever, should be made in the said mint or mints, of any gold or silver brought in to be coined, for or by reason of any embargo, breach of the peace, letters of mart or reprisal, or war with any foreign nation, or upon any other account or pretence whatsoever; but that they should truly and with all convenient speed be coined and delivered out, according to the directions of the act.

¹ A letter from Mr. Hollis to the printer of the London Chronicle in 1764, mentions a curious inscription upon a cannon (which was cast in 1638) to assert the empire of the sea, *CAROLUS EDGARI SCPTPRM STABILIVIT AQUARUM*. [*Memoirs*, p. 669]. That the policy of Charles I. would have led him to assert his right to that empire by means more effectual, had he not been prevented by the turbulence of the times, appears from some of his medals, where the claim was more publicly made than it could be upon an obscure piece of ordnance. [See *Medallic History of England*, Plate xvii. Nos. 4, 5, and 7.]

² See Supplement, part ii. These coins are sometimes called Lord Lucas's farthings, on account of a passage in his speech which he delivered in the House of Peers on the 22d of February, 1670-1. His severe sarcasm upon the legend on the reverse probably occasioned it to be changed when halfpence and farthings of the same type as these pattern pieces were made current in 1672. See under that year.

³ Leake, p. 371.

⁴ I have not been able to discover when, or in what manner, his majesty took upon himself to pay one-half of the expense of the coinage of silver.

That in order to defray the expenses of coinage, an imposition should be set upon wines, vinegar, cider, or beer imported.

That the money leviable by the act should not be applied to any use whatsoever, except the defraying the expenses of the mint or mints.

That of the said money no more should be issued in any one year for the fees and salaries of the officers of the mint, and for repairs of building, and for necessaries for assaying, etc. than three thousand pounds, and that the overplus should be employed towards the expense of assaying, etc. and the buying in of gold and silver to coin, and not otherwise.

That Dame Barbara Villiers, widow, should receive, out of the money leviable by the act, a sum not exceeding six hundred pounds in any one year, in lieu of a grant by letters patent, dated August the 20th, 1660, of the sum of two-pence by tale out of every pound weight troy of silver money from thenceforth to be coined, during the term of twenty-one years.¹

1667. About this time there was a great scarcity of money, and dollars and pieces of eight were bought up by the goldsmiths and bankers, who usurped the office of the king's exchangers, for four shillings and three-pence a-piece, and, instead of being brought into the mint as the framers of the Coinage act expected they would be, were sent away, as fast as they came, to France for four shillings and ten-pence, and to Ireland and Scotland for five shillings, which made the mint stand still, whilst Ireland and Scotland were full of dollars, etc. and England had none, or very few of them, or but little of other money, and was ready to starve or perish for want of them. These are the words of Fabian Philipps, who proposed to coin money of base metal, to be truly satisfied, when it had run its course, in good current money, raised by a tax for that purpose.²

Fortunately, however, the government had the virtue, or the good sense, to withstand this proposal, so enticing to a needy state, and proceeded no further in the debasement of the coins than to a small reduction in the standard of the gold, which took place in the year 1670.

1669. Propositions for a general farthing by Prince Rupert and Lord Henry Howard, and others also by Elias Palmer, were taken into consideration in the Treasury-chamber, and on account of their importance, submitted to his Majesty, on the 9th of August. The tenor of these propositions is not known.³

1670. By the terms of an indenture now made, crown gold, of twenty-two carats fine, and two carats alloy, was to be coined into forty-four pounds ten shillings by tale; viz. into pieces to run for ten shillings, twenty shillings, forty shillings, or five pounds a-piece; and a pound of silver, of the old standard, into three pounds two shillings by tale, viz. into crowns, half-crowns, shillings, half-shillings, groats, half-sixpences, half-groats, and pence.⁴

In the preceding year, the Scottish parliament made some alterations in the act concerning the bullion, by which all native commodities were exempted from that payment; twelve shillings Scots, for each ounce, might be paid by the importers of certain articles specified in the act, or if bullion were actually delivered, the importer was to receive for every ounce of twelve deniers fine three pounds ten pennies Scots of his majesty's coin. And as by this act the importers were left to their choice to pay bullion or money at the

¹ Statute 18 C. II. chap. 5. "Sir Dudley North was infinitely scandalised at the folly of this law, which made bullion and coined money par; so that any man might gain by melting; as when the price of bullion riseth, a crown shall melt into five shillings and sixpence; but, on the other side, nothing could ever be lost by coining; for upon a glut of bullion, he might get that way too, and, upon a scarcity, melt again; and no kind of advantage, by increase of money, as was pretended, like to come out. The reasons why the scheme prevailed, were first, that the crown got by coinage duty; next, that the goldsmiths, who gained by the melting trade, were advancers to the treasury, and favourites. The country gentlemen are commonly full of one profound mistake, which is, that if a great deal of money be made, they must, of course, have a share of it; such being the supposed

consequence of what they call plenty of money. So little do assemblies of men follow the truth of things in their deliberations; but shallow, unthought prejudices carry them away by shoals. In short, the bill passed, and the effects of it have been enough seen and felt; however, the evil hath been since in some sort, but not wholly, remedied" [*Life of Sir Dudley North*, p. 179.]

² An expedient to pay the forces without money; by Fabian Philipps. *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 191. He says that the money was melted down by the unlawful tricks, and then introduced trade of goldsmiths, in order to make plate to furnish every ale-house, or the inferior ranks of people.

³ *Snelling's Copper Coinage*, p. 36.

⁴ *Louder's*, p. 55.

rate of twelve shillings the ounce, and thereby the general and master of the mint were obliged to import their stock of bullion themselves, the act ordained that they should be obliged to coin the bullion so imported by them, and to make the same pass his majesty's irons.¹

1670-1. The scarcity of money at this time formed one of the topics of Lord Lucas's severe speech against the government, in the house of lords, on the 22d of February, on the second reading of the Subsidy Bill (for granting one-twentieth of all estates), in the presence of his majesty.

His lordship began by stating the disappointment of all those hopes under the impression of which his majesty had been recalled to the exercise of the regal power; that the burdens of his subjects, instead of being lightened, had been increased, whilst their strength to support them was diminished; that in the times of the late usurping powers, though the taxes were great, yet there was plenty of money throughout the nation to pay them with. "Now," says he, "there is nothing of this; brick is required of us, and no straw allowed to make it with. For that our lands are thrown up, and corn and cattle are of little value, is notorious to all the world. And it is evident that there is scarcity of money; for all the parliament money called breeches (a fit stamp for the coin of the rump) has wholly vanished; the king's proclamation and the Dutch have swept it all away, and of his now majesty's coin there appears but very little; so that, in effect, we have none left for common use, but a little *lean-coined money*, of the late three former princes: and what supply is preparing for it, my lords? I hear of none, unless it be of copper farthings; and this is the metal that is to *vindicate*, according to the inscription on it, *the dominion of the four seas*."²

He alludes to the legend of the patterns which bear the date 1665, the motto of which was much too high-sounding for the meanness of the metal.

1672. As no farthings, nor farthing tokens, were issued during the usurpation, small change began to be so extremely scarce, that private persons were under the necessity of striking their own tokens; this practice, however necessary it might be, was nevertheless contrary to law, and previous to the 25th of July divers persons were taken into custody for offences of that kind, in order to a severe prosecution; but upon their humble submission, and promise not to offend in that manner in future, their offence was remitted. And to the end that none might, through ignorance, incur the danger and penalties to which such practices were liable, notice was given in the Gazette, that it was his majesty's pleasure that no person or persons should for the future make, coin, exchange, or use any farthings or tokens, except such as should be coined in his majesty's mint, his majesty having given directions for the speedy making a considerable quantity of farthings, to be made current for exchange of monies, by his proclamation, which was stated to be then preparing for that purpose.³

It was issued upon the 16th of August, and made current, not only the farthings mentioned in the advertisement above, but halfpence also. They were in type exactly similar to the patterns of 1665 (the motto of which was so severely satirized by Lord Lucas), but with the more modest inscription of *BRITANNIA* only on the reverse.

The reason for making them current was stated to be the necessity which existed of superseding the private tokens for pence, halfpence, and farthings, by which his majesty's subjects had been greatly defrauded. In order to prevent those abuses, his majesty had not only directed a severe prosecution of the offenders, but had likewise commanded his officers of the mint to coin many thousand pounds of sterling silver into single pence and twopences, for the smaller traffic and commerce; hoping, by both these means, to have totally suppressed the unlawful practices of such offenders. Since which time, however, it had been found, that the mischief still increased, partly by the small silver money being bought in and hoarded up, so that there might be a scarcity thereof in common payments; but chiefly, by the vast profit attending these tokens, for which the utterers of them chose to run any hazards of law, rather than quit the hopes of their private lucre.

¹ Scottish acts, second parliament of Charles II. chap. 8. act concerning the bullion.

² Speech printed at Middleburg, 4to, 1673. I know not when it was first published; but it appears, from an address to the

reader which is prefixed to this edition (printed after his death), that it was burnt by the hand of the common hangman.

³ Advertisement, *London Gazette*, July 25, 1672. From a MS. copy in *Snelling's View of the Copper Coinage*, in the library of the late Dr. Hunter.

His majesty, therefore, considered that his subjects would not have accepted those private tokens, unless there had been some kind of necessity for such small coins to be made for public use, which could not well be done in silver, nor safely in any other metal, unless the intrinsic value of the coin should be equal, or near, to the current value; and accordingly commanded halfpence and farthings to be coined, which should contain as much copper in weight as should be of their true intrinsic value respectively, the charges of coining and uttering being only deducted. Those coins to be current, from and after the date of the proclamation, in all payments under the value of sixpence, and not otherwise.

And all persons who should, after the first day of September, make, vend, or utter any other kind of pence, halfpence, farthing, or other pieces of brass, copper, or other base metal, other than the coins authorized above, or should offer to counterfeit any of his majesty's halfpence or farthings, were to be chastised with exemplary severity.¹

On the 22d of that month, notice was given, by public advertisement in the London Gazette, that his majesty's farthings lately made current by proclamation, would hereafter, for some time, be daily uttered at an office appointed for that purpose in Fenchurch-street, near Mincing-lane, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until twelve, and from two in the afternoon till five. And all persons were to take notice, that his majesty had given strict orders to the officers, who were to deliver out the said farthings, not to receive any clipt or counterfeit money in exchange for them, but to return the clipt money, and to cause all counterfeit to be struck through, or cut in pieces, in the presence of the parties who should bring and offer the same.

Although the halfpence were declared to be current, together with the farthings, by the proclamation, yet it appears that some delay had taken place in the coining for them; for notice was given by advertisement, on the 26th of August, that the farthing-office would not be opened in that week again until Friday; and that in future it would constantly be opened every Tuesday and Friday, and that none of his majesty's halfpence had then been delivered out, nor would they be ready until after the following Christmas.²

The time for the delivery of the farthings was still farther contracted on the 23d of September, and confined to Tuesday only in each week.³

As the time limited for the operation of the act for the encouraging of coinage would expire with the termination of the session of that parliament which met in 1671, and continued to sit in the year 1672, it was found expedient to renew it, and accordingly a statute was made for that purpose. The preamble set forth, that great advantage had accrued to the kingdom by the former act, for that very great quantities of gold and silver had been brought into the realm, and converted into the coins thereof, by reason of the encouragement which was given thereby. That unless that act were renewed, the encouragement which was therein given to coinage would cease, and so the kingdom would be deprived for the future, of so great a good as it had for the years last past enjoyed. It was therefore enacted, that the said act should continue in force for seven years, from and after the determination of that session of parliament, and until the end of the first session of parliament then next following, and no longer.⁴

About this time small change was become very scarce in Ireland, and numbers of private persons, and some towns, coined copper tokens.⁵

1673. This scarcity was occasioned chiefly by the exportation of the money, which was carried to such an excess that the lord lieutenant and council issued a proclamation, upon the 28th of July in this year, to enforce the statutes already made for restraining such practices, and to forbid the carrying any money or plate, etc. out of the kingdom, by any person whatsoever, without license, excepting so much as should be necessary for his reasonable expenses, which he should be bound to discover whenever he should be thereunto warned by any of his majesty's searchers, under pain of incurring the forfeiture by the said statutes limited and appointed, the same being the value of the money, etc. exported.

And the searchers of his majesty's ports were strictly charged to be careful and vigilant in the execution of the said statutes.⁷

¹ Proclamation in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

² *London Gazette*, August 22, 1672. From Snelling's MS. before referred to.

³ *Id.* August 26, 1672. *Ibid.*

⁴ *London Gazette*, September 1672. From Snelling's MS. before referred to.

⁵ Statute 25 Charles II. chap. 8.

⁶ *Simon*, p. 33.

⁷ *Simon*, Appendix, No. lix.

The immense profit which arose from the issue of illegal tokens, occasioned such an overflow of them in Ireland, where they were made in all or most of the cities and corporate and market towns, that they became an intolerable grievance in that kingdom, and all persons were forbidden by proclamation, dated October 17, at their peril to make any tokens whatsoever without his majesty's license.¹

In England also the same practice still prevailed; for some persons, encouraged no doubt by the lenity which had formerly been shewn, did, notwithstanding the proclamation which gave currency to the halfpence and farthings in 1672, forbear to call in their private farthings, and still presumed to make use of and to utter the same, to the defrauding of his majesty's subjects, and to the hindering the vending of those coins which his majesty had provided for necessary change. It was, in consequence, declared by a proclamation which was issued upon the 5th of December, that after the 2d of February next ensuing strict inquiry should be made for all offenders, and that such as were discovered should be severely punished, as well the makers as the venders or utterers of any halfpence, etc. other than those authorized and allowed by proclamation.²

1673-4. All this, however, seems to have been insufficient, as appears from the following advertisement, which bears date upon the 20th of that month: "His majesty having been informed that divers retailers and shopkeepers, in several cities, towns, and corporations of this kingdom, do continue to utter in exchanges and payments, pence, halfpence, and farthings, of their own making, in contempt of his majesty's proclamation, and contrary to law, to the great injury and abuse of his majesty's good people, it was ordered by his majesty in council that the judges should be acquainted therewith, that they might give the same in charge to the grand juries in the several assizes of the respective counties, that all offenders therein might be severely prosecuted and punished according to their demerits; and for the better and more speedy furnishing his majesty's people with copper farthings and halfpence, his majesty was further pleased to order that there should be a daily delivery of them at the farthing-office in Fenchurch-street, London, to all such as shall desire the same."³

1674. The circulation of private tokens, however, still continued; but it was probably checked by a proclamation which was issued upon the 15th of December, and enjoined the prosecution of all such persons as should make or utter any farthings, halfpence, or pieces of brass or other base metals, with private stamps. From that time I have met with no further notice of the illegal tokens.⁴

Coins were struck in Scotland in this year.⁵

The state of the coinage in Ireland at last forced itself upon the serious attention of the government. A letter from the lord-lieutenant [the Earl of Essex], addressed to the Lord Ranelagh, represented that a plan to supply that kingdom with lawful farthings had been for some little time under consideration; but that after his lordship's departure from Ireland another scheme had been offered to the lord-lieutenant, which in his opinion was more reasonable than that upon which he had discoursed with Lord Ranelagh whilst he was in Dublin.⁶

This second plan was enclosed in his letter, for consideration by the government in England, and was as follows:—

That the undertakers should furnish the kingdom with farthings of the same weight and fineness with those of England, and by the next Midsummer should import such a quantity of copper blocks, or chips, as might possibly, with two presses, be coined by the spring ensuing.

The undertakers to be at all charges whatsoever respecting the coinage, and also to run all the hazard of bringing over such a quantity of copper; and to give such impression, or stamp, as his excellency and the honourable board of council should think fit. But whereas the copper blocks, when brought from Sweden, would cost within threepence-halfpenny the pound weight of what they would pass for when coined, which would be but little more than sufficient to pay the charges of coinage, which his majesty had

¹ *Simon*. Appendix, No. ix.

² Proclamation in the Royal Library.

³ *London Gazette*, February 23, 1673-4. Snelling's MS. quoted above.

⁴ *London Gazette*, December 17, 1674. Snelling's MS. quoted above.

⁵ See *Silver Coins*, Plate xlii. Nos. 1 and 4, and the description of the Plates.

⁶ The conditions of the first plan are not known.

taken into consideration, and had ordered the sum of fifteen thousand pounds to pay for copper blocks to carry on the said work in England, the undertakers did not insist on any advance money, but in lieu thereof craved an allowance of four hundred pounds a-year salary, for three years, towards the charge and interest of their disbursements; and that the copper to be imported for such his majesty's service might be freed from the duties of custom and excise, as the same had also been allowed in England.¹

But notwithstanding the lord-lieutenant's opinion of the reasonableness of this offer, and his representation (in a subsequent letter to Lord Ranelagh, dated on the 10th of March following) of what the country suffered under the want of small money legally authorized, and his wishes that the proposal might be considered, and orders given therein, it does not appear that it was ever accepted.²

In consequence of the representations of the lord-lieutenant and council of Ireland to his majesty, respecting the foreign coins then current in that kingdom, they were authorized (by his majesty's letter, dated on the 31st of August 1672) to make such alterations in the current value of them as should seem expedient; but were not to issue their proclamation for that purpose until it had been submitted to his majesty's view and approbation.

1674-5. Accordingly, the form of a proclamation was transmitted to England, on the 20th of February in this year, whereby the Portugal crusadoes, weighing fourteen pennyweights, were to be raised from three shillings to three shillings and ten-pence, and the half-crusadoes in proportion; at which rate they were to be made current as if they were sterling money of England, with an allowance of three-pence for each pennyweight which might be deficient.

No person was to be obliged to receive them unless they were of the weight above mentioned, or that the aforesaid allowance were made for defect of weight.³

Notwithstanding the proclamation against exporting gold and silver out of the kingdom of Ireland was published so lately as in the year 1673, yet the practice still continued, and it was found necessary again to prohibit it. This was done by a proclamation, which was issued upon the 26th of July 1673, nearly in the words of that which was made about two years before, but with this addition, that the lords justices and council would take care that the discoverers should, for their encouragement, be duly satisfied; *i. e.* should receive their share of the penalty allotted to them by the statutes, which were now once more enforced.⁴

In this year, coins were struck for Scotland. They were called dollars, running for fifty-six shillings Scotch each, with halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. From a passage in an act of parliament, in the year 1696, it appears that standard silver was computed in these coins at three pounds and four shillings the ounce Scotch; from whence the standard weight of the dollar should have been nearly 412 troy grains and one-third, to which weight the pieces very nearly answer. It should therefore seem that they were intended to be of the same weight as those which were coined in 1665, *viz.* 413 troy grains, and that the difference of their value only arose from the increase of the nominal price of silver in Scotland. These coins were continued until the king's demise.⁵

1677. In this year the lord-lieutenant and council of Ireland received information that divers merchants, as well strangers as others, had lately brought into that kingdom several pieces of Dutch coin, commonly known by the name of new lion dollars, which were stamped with a lion rampant on one side, and a man with an escutcheon (charged with a lion) covering his lower parts, on the other side, coined in the years 1674, 1675, and 1676, with this motto, *CONFIDENS DOMINO NON MOVETUR*, over the head of the lion, and the year of our Lord in the same round: and that they had dispersed and uttered them at the rate of four shillings and nine-pence a-piece, although they were intrinsically worth no more than three

¹ *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxi.

² *Id.* p. 54.

³ *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxii. At this time there were in circulation the Portugal crusadoes above mentioned: and also another species which weighed only eleven pennyweights. These two went usually together at three shillings a-piece, and for this reason: the merchants bringing over a great quantity of the worse sort, the stamps whereof were like those of the better kind, and uttering them at three shillings and eight-pence, the value at

which the better sort was fixed by proclamation, the people discovered the fraud, and would take neither the one nor the other at more than three shillings. The two being thus current together, the goldsmiths culled out the weightier, and melted them down. [*Simon*, as above.]

⁴ *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxiii.

⁵ *Folkes*, p. 150. See *Silver Coins*, Plate xlii, Nos. 5-9, for specimens of the dollar, and its parts, of different dates.

shillings and four-pence farthing sterling, or in proportion to the Spanish money then current in that kingdom, three shillings and nine-pence; they being found, upon the assay, worse than the standard of England by two ounces five pennyweights in the pound weight.

As none of those pieces were at any time allowed to be current by the government, the lord-lieutenant and council did by proclamation, dated April the 9th, give notice, that none of his majesty's officers of revenue, nor any other person whatsoever, was by law required or enforced to receive any such coins.¹

The introduction of these coins into Ireland seems to prove that a great want of regular currency was experienced in that kingdom, although the English mint was plentifully supplied with bullion.²

1678. The English merchants trading to the East Indies did in this reign strike silver money in India, for the use of their factory at Bombaim, formerly a settlement of the Portuguese, but yielded up to his majesty upon his marriage with the Infanta of Portugal in 1662.³

I have not been able to discover the time when the license to coin this money was granted to the company, but the earliest of the coins that are known bear date of 1678.⁴

1679. The scarcity of small change in Ireland appears still to have continued, without any further steps having been taken by the government to provide a necessary supply; for in this year a copper half-penny was struck in Dublin, of the bigness of our present halfpenny. It has on one side the arms of that city, with the date over it, and this inscription, THE DUBLIN HALF PENNIE; and on the other the harp crowned, with LONG LIVE THE KING.⁵

1680. On the 1st of March, in this year, it was thought expedient to forbid, by proclamation, at Edinburgh, the exportation of gold and silver thread, for the purpose, as the proclamation expresses it, of the increase of money.⁶

And on the 4th of the same month, another proclamation was issued for raising the current value of the Scotch coins.

It began with stating, that, in the year 1591, the ounce of coined silver was raised in value to forty-two shillings Scots, being of eleven deniers fine, and in 1619 to three pounds ten pennies and two-sixth parts, at which it had continued. That in the neighbouring kingdoms silver was valued above that rate, which had occasioned the exportation of the greatest part of the coin; of which merchandise had been, and still continued to be made; and the same being melted down, was imported in foreign coin of an inferior species, both in weight and fineness. It was therefore ordained, that the ounce of coined silver should, in future, be in value three pounds four shillings Scots money.

That the four-mark pieces, then current at fifty-three shillings four-pence, should be fifty-six shillings, and the smaller pieces in proportion; and that merchants, who used to receive at the mint, for bullion paid in by them of eleven deniers fine, fifty-five shillings and nine-pence Scots the ounce, should receive fifty-eight shillings Scots. All foreign species of coins to be current as formerly.⁷

Sir Thomas Armstrong, knt., having humbly represented to his majesty, that neither his father nor himself were ever admitted to make use of the patent heretofore granted by the late king in the year 1660, nor could obtain allowance from the chief governor of Ireland to issue his farthings, as the king's coins, amongst his majesty's subjects in that kingdom; and that, having laid out considerable sums of money for copper, for the working thereof into farthings, and for other incidental charges, they had sustained great loss and damage; his majesty was therefore graciously pleased to grant, by new letters patent, bearing date the 18th day of May in this year, to Sir Thomas Armstrong, knt., and Colonel George Legg, their heirs, etc. full power, during the term of twenty-one years, from the date of the patent, to make and coin such quantity of copper halfpence as they might conveniently issue, during the said term, amongst his majesty's subjects in Ireland.

¹ *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxiv.

² A pamphlet of that time, boasting of the happiness of Britain, says, "If we have a mint employed with more gold and silver than in a considerable time they can well coin; if," etc. etc. "then we have more wealth now than ever we had at any time before the restoration of his sacred majesty." [*England's Great*

Happiness; or, a Dialogue between Content and Complaint, 4to. London, 1677, p. 19.]

³ These coins were rupees and fanams. See Supplement, Part ii. Plate vi. Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 17.

⁴ *Folkes*, p. 112.

⁶ Proclamation in the Royal Library.

⁵ *Simon*, p. 55.

⁷ *Idem*.

The said copper halfpence to be made by engines, having on one side his majesty's head, and on the other side a harp crowned, with this inscription, CAROLUS SECUNDUS DEI GRATIA MAGN. BRITANN. FRANC. ET HIBERN. REX, and each to weigh 107 grains troy weight.¹

These coins were to pass as halfpence within the kingdom of Ireland, and all persons were forbidden to counterfeit the same, or to import them, or the engines by which they were made, under pain of forfeiture, or such other punishments as the law might inflict.

For this privilege the patentees were to pay 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually. They were to have all the profits arising from the coinage, and to be ready, at any time, to deliver the sum of twenty shillings in copper halfpence for every twenty shillings in sterling money; and to repay twenty shillings in sterling money for every twenty shillings of the said halfpence which should be brought unto them.

Convenient quantities of the said halfpence were to be sent to as many cities, towns, and other places in Ireland, as the patentees should think fit.

And the patentees had power to enter any house, ship, etc. to search for and seize any counterfeits, or instruments used in counterfeiting.²

These halfpence were accordingly declared to be current, by proclamation on the 19th day of July following, and all other tokens were forbidden to be used; with this proviso, that no person should be compelled to receive more than five shillings of them in one hundred pounds, and in proportion for greater or lesser sums.³

But between the date of the letters patent and the issuing of the above proclamation, Sir Thomas Armstrong and George Legg, esq. had, by indenture dated on the 17th of June, in consideration of the sum of 1,500*l.* conveyed to John Knox, alderman of the city of Dublin, all the powers granted to them by the said letters patent.⁴

1683. Great inconveniences having arisen in Ireland from the difference of weights which were made use of for the weighing of such foreign coins as had been made current there by proclamation, and also from the bringing into that kingdom great quantities of Pern pieces of eight, which for some time did commonly pass, without any regard to their weight, for four shillings and sixpence, which was more than their real value; and of late many of them had been refused to be taken for more than three shillings, or three shillings and sixpence, which was less than their real value. And it having been considered that these inconveniences had chiefly arisen from a want of taking due notice of the several proclamations whereby such foreign coins were made current, which were at that time out of print, and not easily to be had; therefore the lord-deputy and council thought fit, by a proclamation dated on the 6th of June, to declare at what rates all sorts of foreign coins were, by the proclamations⁵ at that time in force, to be current in that kingdom; viz.

GOLD.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The golden rider	6 12 —	1 2 6
The half-golden rider	3 6 —	0 11 3
The Spanish or French quadruple pistole	17 4 —	3 10 3
The Spanish or French double pistole	8 14 —	1 15 0
The Spanish or French single pistole	4 7 —	0 17 6

GOLD.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The Spanish or French half-pistole . .	2 3½ —	0 8 9
The double ducat	4 12 —	0 18 0
The single ducat	2 6 —	0 9 0
The Spanish suffrance	7 2 —	1 8 6
The Spanish half-suffrance	3 13 —	0 11 3

¹ The proclamation by which they were made current says 110 grains. Leake says the halfpence of 1680 weigh 119 grains. [Page 375]. The halfpence bear the dates of 1680, 81, 82, 83, and 84. Those of the first three years weigh from 118 to 119 grains, and those of the last two years about 109 to 110 grains. [Simon, p. 56].

² Simon. Appendix, No. lxx.

³ *Id.* No. lxxi.

⁴ *Id.* No. lxxiii. The Earl of Arran [the lord-deputy], and Sir Nicholas Armorer, knt., were parties to this instrument, as

having an interest in the patent; for the patentees had appointed them their attorneys for obtaining a renewal of the old patent for making farthings and halfpence, and for other business relating to the new patent, and, in consideration of their care, etc. had granted to them one-third part of the clear profits of such letters patent.

⁵ *Qu.* What proclamations are here alluded to? The latest which is to be found in Simon is dated October 30, 1660, and is indeed the only one of this reign, preserved by him, which gives the value of foreign coins in Ireland. But that cannot be one of those which are referred to above, as the weight and current value vary, in many instances, from the statements in this proclamation.

SILVER.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.	SILVER.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The ducatoon	20 16 —	0 6 0	The twelfth of the French Lewis . .	1 12 —	0 0 4½
Half and quarter in proportion.			The old Peru piece of eight	17 0 —	0 4 6
The Mexico, Sevil, or pillar piece of eight, the rix dollar, cross dollar, and French Lewis	17 0 —	0 4 9	Half, quarter, and half-quarter in proportion.		
Half, quarter, and half quarter in proportion.			The Portugal royal	14 0 —	0 3 8
			Half and quarter in proportion.		

Two-pence to be allowed for each grain deficient in the gold coins, and three-pence for each penny-weight wanting in the silver, and so proportionably; and, with such allowance, they were to pass, in all payments, as if they were sterling money and current of and in England. They were also to pass at standing weight, without weighing down the scales; and every person receiving money might receive by which side of the scales he pleased, if he used those of the payer, or if he used his own then to receive by which ever side the payer should think proper to direct.

And, to the end that there might be no uncertainty in the weight of money, the proclamation further declared that the lord-deputy and council had directed all the weights necessary for the said silver coin, to be exactly made by Henry Paris and John Cuthbeard, of the city of Dublin. The stamps to be flat, and the circle to be smooth and polished, that no dust might gather in, and each weight to be stamped with the number of pennyweights on one side, and the crown and harp on the other, and to be sold at not more than twelve-pence for all the weights, being eight in number, viz. for the ducatoon, half-ducaton, whole plate and Peru pieces, and half and quarter pieces thereof, a two-pennyweight, a pennyweight, and a half-pennyweight, such being sufficient to weigh the several sorts of silver coin¹ then current commonly in that kingdom.

Standards of all those weights were to be left in the hands of sheriffs of counties, mayors, etc. of cities, etc., for determining or preventing all differences about any weights for money. And any persons who should pay or receive any money by any other weights, were to be proceeded against and punished according to law, as keepers and users of false and unlawful weights.²

“About the year 1679 or 1680, it appears there was a project set on foot to make farthings of tin, it being at that time cheaper than ever known to have been before; so that his majesty had reaped no advantage, after 1666, from his prerogative of preemption, which was used to be farmed for 12,000*l. per annum*.

“In order to restore this branch of the royal revenue, endeavours were used to come to a composition with the miners in Cornwall, to take off all the tin yielded by the mines, or at least 1200 tons *per annum*; but in the first place, the convocation could not come to such an agreement without an act of parliament, which should bind all particular miners to stand to such contract as the convention should make. And, secondly, the farmers would not make such a bargain without covenanting with his majesty to supply England, Ireland, and the Plantations, with tin farthings at sixteen-pence a pound, and by the profit arising from thence they might be enabled to pay their rent.

“But this design was opposed by the mint as a gross cheat upon the nation. As first, that a metal might be made white and harder than tin of spelter, arsenic, regulus of antimony, etc., which, when worn, would not yield two-pence a pound, and no pewterer durst use it. Secondly, that these farthings might be coined with a hammer, mould, or vice; and counterfeited by any tinker, plumber, smith, glazier, tinman, watchmaker, etc. Thirdly, a query being put to the farmers whether they would change all that were brought to them, good or bad, made by themselves or others; and, if they agreed to that, who should allow the country and city brewers the charge in sending them to London, in drays and waggons, with tellers. Both which being refused by them, it was thence inferred, that if the tin farthings were established his majesty must receive his revenue of excise, and the Duke of York his postage in them: therefore this ruined the project for the present.

1684. “In the last year of the king, proposals were made to the commissioners of the treasury by the commissioners of the mint, to coin a halfpenny and farthing of tin upon his majesty's own account, by authority of his majesty under the great seal of England; to be made of the weight of those of copper,

¹ No weights seem to have been provided for the gold coins.

² *Simon. Appendix, No. lxvii.*

being about twenty-pence *per* pound, exactly stamped, and a motto to be put about their edge; the charge of making, coining, and issuing the same, about four-pence *per* pound, and one pound weight of tin about eight-pence; in all, about twelve-pence *per* pound weight; so that, if coined twenty pence, there would arise a profit of about 40 *per cent*.

"This being reported to his majesty in council at Hampton Court, May 28, was approved of by him; and Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general, was ordered to prepare a warrant for his majesty's royal signature, to pass the great seal of England; containing a commission and full authority to the commissioners of the mint to make them, according to the said report, during his majesty's pleasure; the attorney-general to insert all such clauses, provisions, and non-obstantes, in the said commission, as are usual in such cases.

"This coinage consisted of no other sort but farthings, which did not differ from those of copper, either in type or legend: but they have a stud of copper struck through the centre of them, and on their edge NUMMORUM FANULUS 1684, both which methods were taken to render the counterfeiting of them more difficult; however, they were counterfeited in great numbers."¹

1684-5. These coins must have been struck before the 6th of February in that year, on which day the king died at Whitehall.

His style upon the English gold and silver coins was the same as his father's, with the addition of the Roman numerals for distinction; but on his copper and tin money it was simply CAROLUS A CAROLO, and on the reverse MRYANNA.²

He bore upon his great seal the same style that his father, Charles I., did; and it appears, with the alteration of the name only, upon all the great seals until the Union in the reign of queen Anne.

The mottos upon the coins which were struck at Pontefract by his adherents, immediately after the death of Charles I. are, *POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO*; reverse, *HANC DEUS DEDIT*. on some: whilst others bear *DUM SPIRO SPERO*.³ His earliest coins after his restoration have, *FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA*. upon the gold; and upon the silver, *CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO*. These were continued until the introduction of the milled monies, on which the style only appears, and is to be read in continuation from the obverse to the reverse.

On some of his Scottish silver coins the inscription is precisely the same as that on the milled English ones; but others have, on the obverse, *CAROLUS II. DEI GRA.* and on the reverse, *SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX*, with the date. The copper money has the same placed wholly on the obverse, with *NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET* on the other side.

On the silver coins which were struck in his name in Ireland, the style appears with the addition of *F. D.* etc. whilst the copper halfpenny is inscribed in the same manner as his later English silver and gold.

His mints were, Dublin, Edinburgh, London, and Pontefract.

JAMES II.

1684-5. On the death of Charles, his brother the Duke of York was immediately proclaimed by the name of James the Second.

The short and unhappy reign of this monarch was, in almost every respect, eminently disgraceful, and in no single instance more so than in the state to which he at length reduced the coinage in his kingdom of Ireland.

Those of his Irish subjects who still retained their loyalty to him were the chief sufferers from this

¹ Snelling's *View of the Copper Coinage of England*, p. 36. He has quoted no authority for the above statement, and therefore I have given it in his own words.

² On those which were called Lord Lucas's farthings the VOL. II.

motto is, *QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO*, and in the exergue, *BRITANNIA*. The tin farthing has, round the edge, *NUMMORUM FANULUS*.

³ These have, on the obverse, only *CAROLUS SECVNDVS*, 1648. See Plate xxix.

debasement, for it appears by a proclamation of the 10th of July 1690, that they had in their possession the whole, or the far greater part, of his brass money.¹

His English money, however, escaped violation; for he was forced to abandon that kingdom before his necessities became very urgent.

The only indenture of this reign is of his first year, and agrees precisely with that of the 22d year of the late king.²

1685. On the 20th of May, a proclamation was made at Edinburgh, to forbid the importation of foreign copper coins, on pain of confiscation thereof, besides such other punishment as the king or his council should think fit.

By this proclamation it was ordered that no doys, nor other copper coins from France or Holland, nor any copper coin, except with the royal stamp, should pass, or be received, in future; and all customers, waiters, collectors, or others, were authorized to seize such coin, and to appropriate it to their own use.³

In the parliament which met at Westminster on the 19th of May, the act for encouraging of coinage, which was first passed in the 18th year of the late king, and was continued for seven years in his 22d year, and consequently expired in 1679, was revived, and continued, and to be in force for seven years from the 1st of August in this year, and until the end of the first session of parliament then next following. The preamble to this statute sets forth, that great benefit and advantage had accrued to the kingdom from the operations of that act.⁴

At some time in this year, John Kuox, alderman of Dublin (to whom Sir Thomas Armstrong and Colonel Legg, now Earl of Dartmouth, had in June 1680 assigned their patent, which was granted to them by the late king for coining copper halfpence), petitioned the king that he would accept the surrender of his patent, and grant to him a new one, for the term unexpired of the former grant, under the same yearly rent, restrictions, etc.; with this alteration only, of the figure of his majesty with his title to be stamped thereon, instead of those of the late king.

His majesty, in consideration that the said John Knox had been at great expense in providing copper and other materials for making the said halfpence, was pleased to issue his warrant to the lords justices to accept the surrender of the old patent, and to cause a new one to pass the great seal,⁵ which was accordingly done, on the 29th of December following.⁶

1686. In the second session of the first Scottish parliament it was enacted, "That in all time coming the species of current coin within the kingdom of Scotland should be five shillings, ten shillings, twenty shillings, forty shillings, and sixty shillings, Scottish pieces, to be coined of the standard and weights therein-after mentioned:" that is to say, they were all to be of the standard eleven deniers and two grains; and the sixty-shilling piece Scottish was to weigh, according to the standard pile of weights then in the mint, 21 deniers, 18 grains, 10 primes, and 18 seconds; or, in the ordinary denomination of weights, 14 drops and 18 grains; making almost 427 troy grains and a half; and the other pieces in proportion. By which regulation it is plain, that the ounce Scottish of their standard silver was then coined into 3 lib. 10s. 6d. and two-thirds of a penny Scottish; and that the English penny was then rather more than equivalent to 13 pennies Scottish. And this was the proportion that subsisted between the coins of the two nations, until the entire completion of the union by queen Anne; all the silver that was coined after this, and before that time, following the appointment of that act of parliament.⁷

The copper coins were to be twopenny and sixpenny Scots pieces; and forty of the sixpenny pieces, and six score twelve of the twopenny pieces, were to make a pound. By this statute every journey of coin was to be tried by itself distinctly.⁸

It appears however that no coins were struck under this act until the next year, when pieces of forty,

¹ How different in this respect, and how praiseworthy, was the conduct of his father, who in his extremest distress never debased the standard of his money.

² *Louvdes*, p. 55.

³ Proclamation in the Royal Library.

⁴ Statute 1 J. II. chap. 7.

⁵ *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxx.

⁶ *Id.* No. lxx.

⁷ *Folkes*, p. 151.

⁸ Scots Acts. First parliament of James VII. the second

and of ten shillings were coined.¹ No other money was coined for Scotland during this reign. In the preamble to the above statute it was stated, that the king, and the estates of parliament, had considered the great advantages which might accrue to his ancient kingdom of Scotland by encouraging the importation of bullion to be coined in his majesty's mint, and that a free coinage was of all others the greatest encouragement for that end. Certain duties were therefore imposed by the act on various commodities as a fund to enable his majesty to support the charge and expenses of the same, and for paying the salaries of the officers of the mint, amounting to twelve thousand pounds Scots annually. The allowance to the master of the mint for the coinage of the money was eighteen pounds Scots per stone. According to this act an assay was to be made of every journey distinctly once every year in the month of December, at the sight of the privy council.²

1687-8. As the proclamation which was published in 1683, by the lord-deputy of Ireland, concerning the weighing of such foreign coins as were current in that kingdom, had not been properly obeyed, the Earl of Tyrconnel (lord-deputy) and the council, issued another proclamation upon the 16th of January 1687-8, by which the provisions of the former proclamation were ordered to be observed.³

1688. On the 23d of December the king was compelled to abdicate the government, and to retire into France.

1688-9. In the following March, however, he made a feeble attempt in Ireland to recover his crown, and landed for that purpose at Kinsale upon the 12th of that month, at the head of about 5000 French troops.

On the 24th he entered Dublin in a triumphant manner;⁴ and on the next day raised, by proclamation, the value of all the coins then current in that kingdom, in the following proportions:

GOLD.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The golden rider	6 12 —	1 4 0
The half	3 6 —	0 12 0
The French and Spanish quadruple pistole	17 4 —	3 16 0
Ditto double pistole	8 14 —	1 18 0
Ditto pistole	4 8 —	0 19 0
Ditto half-pistole	2 4 —	0 9 6
Ditto double ducat	4 12 —	1 0 0½
The single ducat	2 6 —	0 10 0
The Spanish suffrance	7 2 —	1 11 0
Ditto half-suffrance	3 13 —	0 15 6
The guinea	„ —	1 4 0
The half-guinea	„ —	0 12 0

SILVER.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The ducatoon	20 16 —	0 6 3
The half and quarter in proportion.		
The Mexico, Sevil, or pillar piece of eight, the six dollar, cross dollar, and French Lewis	17 0 —	0 6 3
The half, quarter, and half-quarter in proportion.		
The twelfth part of the French Lewis	1 12 —	0 0 5
The old Peru piece of eight	17 0 —	0 4 9
The half, quarter, and half-quarter in proportion.		
The Portugal royal	14 0 —	0 3 10
The half and quarter in proportion.		
The English crown	„ —	0 5 5
The English half-crown	„ —	0 2 8½
The English shilling	„ —	0 1 1
The English sixpence	„ —	0 0 6½

The remainder of this proclamation contained the same provisions as that which was published on the 5th of June 1683.⁵

This is the first instance, since the restoration, of the currency of English money in the kingdom of Ireland being mentioned in a proclamation. As the shilling was here raised to one shilling and one penny, it may be presumed that it was before current for twelve-pence, and consequently that the exchange between England and Ireland was at par. Gold and silver must then have been plentiful in the latter of those king-

session, chap. xxiv. "Act anent an humble offer to his majesty for an imposition upon certain commodities, for defraying the expence of a free coinage, and other matters relating to the mint."

¹ See the figures of those coins in Plate xlii. Nos. 10 and 11.

² Scots Acts as above, note [8].

³ Simon. Appendix, No. lxxi.

⁴ *Tisdal's Continuation Rapin's Hist. of England*, vol. iii. p. 79.

⁵ Simon. Appendix, No. lxxii.

doms at the end of the reign of king Charles II.; probably occasioned by its currency being raised in 1683. But now, on the prospect of a civil war, the monied men, who were not attached to James's party, would have secured their property by escaping with it to England. In order to supply the deficiency thus created, the value of the guinea, as being of easier carriage than silver money, was raised one-fifth, or twenty per cent., whilst the silver coins were raised no more than one-twelfth, or eight and one-third per cent., and other foreign gold and silver in proportion, that what money he could raise might go a greater way.¹

It seems probable that he brought with him from France a considerable quantity of small French money, as on the 4th of May a proclamation was issued to rectify the omission of French pieces of three sous and a half in the last proclamation, and to declare that the said pieces should be paid and received in all payments to and from the king, or otherwise howsoever, at the rate of three-pence halfpenny each.²

1689. But all these expedients failing to procure a sufficient supply of money, he coined brass and copper sixpenny-pieces, for the purpose, as the proclamation dated June the 18th stated, of remedying the present scarcity of money in the kingdom of Ireland, and of better paying and subsisting his majesty's standing forces, and that his subjects in that realm might be the better enabled to pay and discharge the taxes, excise, customs, rents, and other debts and duties which were, or should be hereafter, payable to his majesty.

These pieces were to have on one side, his head, with this inscription, JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA, and on the other side the stamp of cross sceptres, and a crown, between J. R. with VI above, and the month wherein they were coined below, with this inscription, MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX. 1689, and fringed round. They were made current in all payments, except the duties of custom and excise, upon the importation of foreign goods, money left in trust or keeping with any person, mortgages and debts due, at that time, by record, or by bills, bonds and obligations; but to pass current for the interest which should fall due afterward for such mortgages, etc.; and also for any of the said principal debts so secured, where the debtor, or his goods, should be taken in execution. And all persons who refused to receive the same (with the above exceptions) were to be punished to the utmost rigour of the law, as contemners of the royal prerogative and command.

Provided always, that the proclamation should not be so construed as to oblige any merchant importing goods into the kingdom, to receive upon the first sale of such goods any of the said money.

And whereas the said money was made current for present necessity, and not intended to continue for any long time, his majesty promised and engaged, that as soon as it should be decreed and made null, he would thereupon receive from his subjects all such money as at that time should remain in their hands, and either allow for the same to them the full value, in whatever rents, etc. they might be indebted to him, or make them full satisfaction in gold and silver of the current coin of the kingdom.³

It is to be presumed that the coinage under the patent which was granted by the king, in 1685, to Alderman Knox, and which at this time was in the hands of Colonel Roger Moore,⁴ was supposed to be likely to impede the circulation of this new money, for the patent was revoked, and, on the day following this proclamation, an order was issued for seizing all the engines and tools for coining, and for securing any quantity of brass or copper fitted for the mill, or any money upon which the workmen might at that time be employed.⁵ The king then set up mints of his own; one at Limerick, in the deanery-house, and the other in Dublin, in Capel-street, where there were two presses.⁶

In these mints the men worked night and day; but it seems that the coinage of pieces of so low a value did not increase the stock of money so fast as the king's necessities required, for shillings and half-crown pieces were soon after added, and made current by proclamation upon the 27th of June, together with the sixpences, and under the same exceptions and the same penalties upon refusal.

¹ *Simon*, p. 58. This rate of currency of the English money in Ireland is still continued.

² *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxxiii.

³ *Id. ibid.* No. lxxv.

⁴ It does not appear at what time the patent was assigned to him.

⁵ *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxxiv.

⁶ *Simon*, p. 59. See the History of Dublin and Limerick Mints.

These new coins had the same impress and legend as were stamped on the sixpences, with the alteration only of the numerals expressing their respective value as XII and XXX.

It was also declared by the proclamation to be high treason to counterfeit the said money; and for encouragement to discover such counterfeiting, one moiety of the real and personal estate of the offender was promised to the informer upon conviction, provided such estate should amount in value to forty pounds sterling, or more; and if the value of the said estate should be under forty pounds, then that the discoverer should have, for his service therein, twenty pounds sterling. And for the better prevention of counterfeiting the said coins, all persons were forbidden to import into any part of the realm of Ireland any of the said coins, or of the said copper or brass money, under the highest penalty, forfeiture, or confiscation, that any law could allow or warrant; and the discoverers of such importation were to have the full moiety of all such forfeitures, etc. And that there might be no pretence for the importation of the said coin, the exportation of it into any country whatsoever was forbidden, under pain of prosecution according to the utmost rigour of the law.

This proclamation revoked those clauses in that which was issued upon the 18th of June for the currency of the sixpenny-pieces, by which it was provided, that they were not to be received in payment of the duty for foreign commodities imported, and that the first seller of such should not be obliged to take them; and the said sixpenny-pieces were declared to be current in the same manner, and under the same exceptions, as the twelpenny and half-crown pieces.

The proclamation then proceeded to give the same assurance respecting the allowance to be made for these coins, whenever they should be decreed, as was given in the former proclamation respecting the sixpenny-pieces.¹

These half-crowns weighed from seven pennyweights twelve grains to nine pennyweights fifteen grains; the shillings from three pennyweights fifteen grains to four pennyweights fifteen grains; and the sixpences from one pennyweight twenty grains to two pennyweights eight grains. Some of them are known for every month, from June 1689 to April 1690 inclusive.²

In order to induce his subjects to take this wretched money in exchange for coins of gold and silver, which it may be reasonably concluded they were not very ready to do, his majesty was pleased to direct the commissioners of his mint (on the 4th of July) that one sixpence in the pound should be given in copper for all silver money, or gold, that should be brought to the mint, the silver being given in to the current value and in the full weight. The silver or gold brought in was to be attested by two commissioners of the second class, or by one of them, and one of the wardens.

They were to expect further orders under his majesty's hand: but in the mean time were to proceed to take what money came in.³

To supply the mint with metal for this degraded coinage, the secretary of state [Lord Melfort] sent an order to Lord Mount-Cashe, master-general of the ordnance, to deliver to the commissioners of the mint, two brass cannons which were then lying in the court of Dublin Castle.⁴ And the following letter, which strongly marks the deplorable state to which the country was reduced, was sent to all the collectors of his majesty's revenue throughout the kingdom: "We having great occasion for his majesty's use to procure so much hammered or forged copper and brass as your parts can afford, and judging by the decay of trade and desolation of the country, that there may be a great deal in your district or part, we desire you, by yourself and officers, to inform us presently what quantity you may be able to furnish us with, and what the current prices are of each. And wherever you can get, buy⁵ at the best rate you can, and as soon as you have four or five hundred weight, pray send it to the commissioners of his majesty's mint, at the mint-house in Capel-street, Dublin, and what you pay shall be allowed you in your accounts at the Custom-house. So doing you will oblige yours, etc."⁶

¹ *Simon*, Appendix, No. lxxvii.

² *Id.* p. 60.

³ *Id.* Appendix, No. lxxx.

⁴ *Id.* p. 60, and Appendix, No. lxxviii.

⁵ "It seems that they not only bought, but pillaged even the

citizens' kitchens, etc. because they found it difficult to get a sufficient supply of copper or brass for the mint." [*Answer to all that has ever been said, or insinuated, in favour of a Popish Pretender.* London, 12mo. 1713, p. 64.]

⁶ *Simon*, Appendix, No. lxxix.

In consequence of these letters, large quantities of gun-metal, brass, copper, and battery,¹ were sent into the mint from Waterford, Limerick, and Athlone.²

The circulation of the brass coins having been impeded by the exceptions which were contained in the proclamation for their currency, namely, that they were not to be received for mortgages, bills, bonds, or obligations, debts due by record, and money heretofore left in trust, these exceptions were revoked by another proclamation on the 4th of February 1689-90.

The promise to take these coins at their full value, whenever their currency should be stopped, was repeated in this proclamation.³

This brass money was at last forced into circulation so rapidly, as to occasion a representation to the king that several persons had lying by them large sums of it, which by reason of the decay of trade and commerce occasioned by the rebellion, they could not dispose of to their advantage: his majesty, therefore, being desirous to give all the relief he could to all his loving subjects, and for the future to coin no more of the said money than should be absolutely necessary for his service, and convenient for the welfare of his people, was graciously pleased to declare, by proclamation on the 28th of February, that all persons were at liberty to pay any sums of such money into his treasury, by way of loan, in sums not less than 100*l.* with a promise that they should, on demand, be repaid in money current in the kingdom, at the time of making such demand; and that they should, until payment should be made, receive interest at the rate of six per cent. by the year, to be paid at the end of every six months.

The repayment of the loans, so advanced, together with the interest, was to be secured upon the crown rents and quit rents in the kingdom of Ireland, which for that purpose were to be conveyed, by letters patent to the lords commissioners of the treasury, in trust for such persons for due payment of the same; with power to assign over to them, for their security, a competent proportion of the said crown and quit rents.⁴

These brass monies being found insufficient to supply the expenses of his army, etc. a warrant was issued, on the 1st of March, to the commissioners of the mint of Ireland, for the coinage of two sorts of money of white mixed metal; the one about the bigness of a shilling, having on one side the head of the king, with JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA, and on the other side a piece of prince's metal fixed in the middle, with the impression of the harp and crown, and this inscription, MAG : BRI : FRA : ET : HIB : REX, with the year of our Lord. This piece to pass for a penny. The other of the same metal and stamp, and with the like inscription, of the bigness of a sixpence, to pass for a halfpenny.⁵

1690. These were made current by proclamation on the 28th of the same month, with a promise to allow for them, whenever they should be coined, the value, at the rates aforesaid, in rents, etc. due to his majesty, or to make full satisfaction for them in gold or silver of the current coin of the kingdom. And all persons were enjoined to receive them, on pain of being punished as contemnors of the royal prerogative and command.⁶

A further coinage of white metal was ordered to be current on the 21st of the next month. It consisted of crown pieces, having on the obverse the king's effigies, or figure, on horseback, with this inscription round, JAC. II. DEI GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX; and on the reverse a piece of prince's metal fixed in the middle, with the impression of the crown surrounded with the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, with this inscription round, CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO, ANNO DOM. 1690;⁷ and round about the edge this inscription, MELIORIS TESSERA FATI, ANNO REGNI SEXTO. They were to be received in all payments for five shillings, under the same penalties as were inserted in the proclamation for the currency of the penny and halfpenny of the same metal.

The counterfeiters of these pieces were to be proceeded against as guilty of high treason, and the same

¹ Chambers in his Dictionary explains battery to mean kettles, pots, pans, etc. made by the hammer of brass, etc. "Workmen rated this metal at three-pence or a groat a pound. One pound of it was coined into about five pounds' worth of shillings, sixpences, or half-crowns." [*Answer*, as above quoted, p. 61.]

² *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxxxix.

³ *Simon*. Appendix, No. lxxvii.

⁴ *Id.* No. lxxxi.

⁵ *Id.* No. lxxxiii.

⁶ *Id.* No. lxxxiv.

⁷ The date upon the coins is across the area between the four shields of arms.

rewards were offered for discovery, as were promised in the proclamation by which the brass half-crowns and shillings were made current in 1689. The proclamation then proceeded to state, that for public convenience, it had been thought fit to reduce the twelpenny pieces, and half-crown pieces of copper and brass, to be coined in future, to a less weight than formerly, without any alteration of the impressions or superscriptions, and yet the said pieces to continue of the same value that they had hitherto passed at; and therefore it was declared that those pieces so reduced should pass at the same value with the like pieces of copper and brass money formerly coined, though not of equal weight. The usual engagement, to make full satisfaction for this money, was repeated.¹

Of these crowns of white metal, a few only, if any, were ever issued, but a bag of one hundred and fifty of them was found in the treasury of Dublin, after king James had left Ireland.²

Simon says, that this crown is so exceedingly scarce, that the learned bishop Nicolson thought that it had not been made current, and that the success at the battle of the Boyne had prevented the publishing of the above proclamation; but as, besides the printed proclamation in the books of the council-office, and one in his own possession, he had seen two or three others in different hands, he thinks it evident that it was made public, and consequently that this coin was issued out. And, moreover, from the 25th of April to the 1st of July, there was time sufficient to issue a good deal of that money, and even more than of the copper and brass crowns which were coined about two or three months after.³

But I apprehend that Mr. Simon has gone a little too far in inferring from the publication of the proclamation the certainty of the issuing of the money. Indeed, it appears that none of it was in currency before the 10th of July 1690; for in the proclamation of that date, by which king William reduced the money coined by James to its intrinsic value, these coins are not enumerated.

On the 9th of June, the interest of six per cent. which had been offered, on the 28th of February, to induce persons to pay the brass monies into the treasury, by way of loan, was raised to 10 per cent. (such being stated to be the usual rate of interest at that time in Ireland), with the choice of lending their money either upon the crown and quit rents, as before, or upon lands, mortgages, or incumbrances, belonging to his majesty.⁴

By a proclamation of the 15th of June, the half-crown pieces of copper and brass, coined before the month of May immediately preceding, were ordered to be no longer current in the city or county of the city of Dublin, after the last day of the said month of June, nor in any part of the county of Leinster after the 15th of July next following, nor in any other part of the kingdom of Ireland after the last day of the said month of July; but the commissioners of the mint in Dublin and Limerick were to exchange them for other money.⁵

This measure was preparatory to the re-stamping those coins with the die which was used for the white metal crown-pieces, and issuing them at the value of five shillings. At that rate they were commanded to be taken in all payments, and the counterfeiting them was forbidden, upon pain of being proceeded against as guilty of high treason. The proclamation concluded with the usual promise to make full satisfaction for the coins hereafter.⁶

His majesty's new coined money being now greatly depreciated, gold and silver were bought up at very high rates to (as the proclamation expresses it) the great disparagement of the brass and copper money current in the kingdom. It was therefore commanded, by proclamation dated also on the 15th of June, that no person should in future presume, upon pain of death, to give any higher or greater rate for any pistole or French Lewis of gold than thirty shillings in brass or copper money, and so in proportion for any other piece of French or Spanish gold; nor for a guinea more than thirty-eight shillings of such money;

¹ Simon. Appendix, No. lxxxv.

² Leake, p. 382.

³ Simon, p. 61.

⁴ Id. Appendix, No. lxxxii.

⁵ Id. Appendix, No. lxxxvi.

⁶ Id. Appendix, No. lxxxvii. There appears to be some omission in this proclamation, as it is printed by Simon; for no penalty

is denounced against those who should refuse the coins (which is to be found in all the former proclamations) unless it was intended to extend the penalty of high treason to the refusers, as well as to the counterfeiters, of the money. That this was the intention seems probable from the severity of the next following proclamation, which denounces the pain of death on those who should presume to give an extra price for gold or silver money.

nor for any crown-piece of silver more than seven shillings and sixpence; and so in proportion for other English gold or silver money. The discoverer of offences against this ordinance was to have all the gold and silver so by him made out to have been exchanged, above the rates prescribed above.¹

The battle of the Boyne, which was fought on the first of the following month, prevented these severe provisions from producing any fatal effects, and dispossessed James of the small remains of regal power which he had hitherto retained. After he had abandoned Ireland, his adherents maintained themselves for a short time in Limerick, and during the siege of that place struck some copper and brass money in his name. It bore the impression of his head on the one side, with *JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA*; and on the other Ireland, represented by a woman sitting and resting upon a harp, and holding up a cross in her right hand, with this inscription, *HIBERNIA 1691*.¹ It was grained round the edge; and was, in fact, no other than the larger coins which had been struck there molten down and coined anew; whilst some of the smaller, as the shillings, were only re-stamped, the former legend being still visible on many of them.¹

“It appears from Archbishop King’s State of the Protestants in Ireland, and from the coins extant, that the metal of which James’s Irish money was made was very bad, being a mixture of old guns, old broken bells, old copper, brass, and pewter, taken from the absentees, old kitchen furniture, and the refuse of metals molten down together, and valued by the workmen in the mint at no more than three or four-pence the pound weight; and when coined into sixpenny, twopenny, and half-crown pieces, and made current by arbitrary power, it passed at the rate of five pounds sterling the pound weight, or eleven thousand two hundred pounds the ton; when at the real value, namely, four-pence the pound weight, this compound metal was not worth more than thirty-seven pounds six shillings and eight-pence the ton. But when the half-crown was re-stamped, and made current at five shillings, and the shilling, or twopenny piece, made near one-half lighter, then did a ton of this metal fetch in twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds sterling, and a pound weight of it pass at the rate of ten pounds sterling.

“Archbishop King observes, that in twelve months time from the first setting up of the mint to the 1st of July 1690, there was coined of this money to the value of 965,375*l.* sterling. Dean Story says, there was not much above one million one hundred thousand pounds: but it appears, from an abstract of that coinage, that the whole sum amounted to 1,596,799*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The account stands thus:

Weight of metal.		Value.		
lbs.	oz.	£. s. d.		
62,422	2½	coined into large shillings	245,879	17 0
110,308	15	large half-crowns	443,498	10 0
172,731	1½	large shillings and half-crowns	689,378	7 0
14,080	3	small sixpences	49,042	6 6
8,914	11¾	small shillings	41,800	0 0
21,267	0¾	small half-crowns	127,200	0 0
<hr/>		<hr/>		
389,724	2¼		£. 1,596,799	0 6

“This weight makes one hundred seventy-three tons nineteen hundred two quarters and twenty-one pounds, at four-pence per pound, thirty-seven shillings and four-pence per hundred, or thirty-seven pounds six shillings and eight-pence per ton, and amounts to six thousand four hundred and ninety-five pounds eight shillings and four-pence, which, when coined and issued as current money, produced, as above, more than one million and a half; and as we must add to this sum what was produced by the raising of the large half-crown pieces from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings, we shall find in the second article of this abstract an increase of four hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-eight pounds ten shillings; and, supposing but one half of the large shillings in the first article to have been reduced in weight, we shall have another increase of 122,939*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; a very moderate computation, if we consider the number of these large shillings and small half-crowns mentioned in the first, third, and sixth articles of this abstract.

¹ *Simon. Appendix, No. lxxxviii.*

"These two sums added to the above amount will give us 2,163,237*l.* 9*s.*, the produce of 6,495*l.*, the real value of the metal.

"There might be a further addition to this large sum, if we knew what proportion of the third article was coined into half-crowns and re-stamped into crowns, which consequently doubled in value; as also what sums were coined into white mixed-metal crowns, in pewter pennies and halfpennies.

"Now let the impartial reader judge what a prodigious sum of money was raised by this scheme in so short a time, one hundred and eighty thousand two hundred sixty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and nine-pence per month. Yet, of all this, when that unhappy prince fled from Ireland, there was but little left and found in the mint, not above 22,489*l.*, as appears by the accounts of Lord Coningsby, vice-treasurer of Ireland, and for which he accounted as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
17,292 copper crowns	4,323	0	0	valued at 4 <i>d.</i> each	72	1	0
126,503 large half-crowns	15,812	17	6	valued at 1 <i>d.</i> each	527	1	11
2,489 small crowns	311	2	6	valued at 1 <i>d.</i> each	7	15	6
9,043 large shillings	452	3	0	valued at 1 <i>d.</i> each	18	16	9
4,757 small ditto	237	17	0	valued at 1 <i>d.</i> each	4	19	14
6,000 copper sixpences	150	0	0	valued at 1 <i>d.</i> each	6	5	0
4,808 pewter crowns	1,202	0	0	valued at 1 <i>d.</i> each	5	0	2
	£. 22,489	0	0	Accounted for	£. 641	19	54. ¹¹

In this wretched sort of money the Popish soldiers were paid their subsistence, and the Protestant tradesmen and creditors were obliged to receive it for their goods and debts; and it was reasonably computed that they lost upwards of 60,000*l.* a month by this cruel stratagem. The governor of Dublin, the provost-marshal and his deputies, threatened to hang up all that refused it; and several were made prisoners upon the occasion.²

His style upon all his coins is, JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA — MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. On the reverse of the coins struck at Limerick during the siege, after James had left Ireland, the figure of Ireland is placed instead of the harp. Legend, HIBERNIA, 1691.

No alteration took place in this reign of the style on the great seal.

His crown of the gun-money has on the reverse this motto, CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO; which also appears upon the white metal crown of the same type, with the addition, upon the edge, of MELIORIS TESSERA FATI. ANNO REGNI SEXTO.

Duby has given an engraving of a piece of copper, which he says was struck at Cork during the siege of that place in 1690. It is in the form of a lozenge, and has on one side a castle, the arms of the town, and on the other side CORK.³

I know not upon what authority he has assigned it to that year. It has much the appearance of a town-piece, or token.

His mints were at DUBLIN, LIMERICK, and LONDON, and, if Duby's idea be correct, CORK.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688. The abdication of king James, in this year, placed king William and queen Mary upon the throne of England. As that monarch, however, still retained some little authority in Ireland, by virtue of which he continued to coin money in that kingdom, I have chosen rather to continue the account of his coinage down to the total loss of his power at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, than to interrupt the history of the succeeding reign, by breaking in upon it so soon after its commencement. We must therefore now return to the latter end of 1688, when, on the 19th of February 1688-9, king William issued a proclamation to

¹ Simon, p. 62.
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| ² *Ware's Works*, vol. ii. p. 220.

| ³ *Recueil des Pièces obsidionales*, p. 38, Plate xvii. No. 7.
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prevent the inconveniences which might arise from the quantities of Dutch and foreign coins, which had been paid by his forces, upon their march, in divers parts of England.

By this ordinance, all receivers, etc. of the revenue were commanded to receive the said foreign coins, in payment of duties, at the following rates:—

The ducatoons at . . . 5s. 6d.	The twenty-eight stiver pieces, 2s. 6d.	The guilder pieces . . . 1s. 9d.
The three-guilder pieces . . . 2s. 7½d.	The cross dollars . . . 4s. 6d.	The six-stiver pieces . . . 0s. 6½d.

for a certain limited time; viz. all receivers, etc. within the city of London, and ten miles circuit of the same, during the time of one week, and all other receivers, etc. out of the said city and circuit, and on the south side of Trent, during the term of three weeks, from the date of the proclamation.¹

1689. By indenture with Thomas Neale, esq., master and worker of the mint, dated in the first year of this reign, the coins were continued of the same kinds, weight, and fineness, as in the first year of king James II.² And, for the more exact sizing of them, it was ordered, that two grains should be taken from the counterpoise of the crown, one from the half-crown, half a grain from the shilling, and one quarter of a grain from the sixpence. Two grains also from the counterpoise of the five-pound piece, one from the forty shillings, half a grain from the twenty, and one quarter of a grain from the ten-shilling piece.³

The act which was passed in the fifth year of king Henry IV., by the fourth chapter of which the multiplying of gold and silver was made felony, had prevented persons skilled in the art of refining metals, improving their ores, and extracting gold and silver from them, from exercising their skill within the realm, for fear of falling under the penalty of the said statute, and compelled them to exercise those arts in foreign countries, to the great loss and damage of the realm. That chapter of the statute was therefore repealed,⁴ with this proviso, that all the gold and silver which should be extracted by the said art should be from that time employed to no other use than for the increase of monies; and that the place for the disposal thereof should be the mint within the Tower of London, at which place should be received the full and true value of the same, according to the assay and fineness thereof; and that none of that metal of gold and silver, so refined and extracted, should be permitted to be used, or disposed of, in any other place within their majesties' kingdoms and dominions.

By the fourth section of the same chapter it was enacted, that no mine of copper, tin, iron, or lead, should hereafter be adjudged to be a royal mine, although gold and silver might be extracted from the same.⁵

On the 1st of May, a committee was appointed to consider of the great abuses committed in the impairing the coins of the realm, and how the same might be prevented.⁶

I have not discovered any report upon the Journals.

1690. In this year it was found necessary to raise the allowance for coinage, in the Scottish mint, from eighteen pounds Scots (at which it was fixed in 1686) to twenty pounds Scots the stone weight.⁷

The great scarcity of silver at this time occasioned a petition from divers working goldsmiths, in and about the city of London, to the house of commons, on the 9th of April. It stated that, upon search at the custom-house, they had found that, since October last, entries had been made of 286,102 ounces of silver in bullion, and 89,949 dollars and pieces of eight, for exportation by divers private persons; and they doubted not but it would appear, that not only the East India Company, but also divers Jews and merchants, had of late bought up great quantities of silver to carry out of the kingdom, and had given three-halfpence per ounce above the value, which had encouraged the melting down of much plate, and milled monies, whereby, for six months past, not only the petitioners in their trade, but the mint itself had been stopped from coining; and the petitioners prayed the consideration of the house. This petition was referred to a committee, who were to report.⁸

¹ Proclamation in the library of James Brindley, esq.

² *Lownes*, p. 56.

³ *Lansdowne Mss.* vol. 246.

⁴ The repeal of that statute was procured by the interest of the Honorable Robert Boyle, who degraded considerable skill in chemistry by a belief in the transmutation of metals. [*Life by Birch*, p. 278].

⁵ Statute 1 Will. and Mary, chap. 30. This clause was afterwards explained, 5 Will. and Mary, chap. 6.

⁶ *Commons Journals*, vol. x. p. 117.

⁷ *Scots Acts*. First parliament of William and Mary, chap. 36, act anent the mint.

⁸ *Commons Journals*, vol. x. p. 372.

Accordingly, the committee reported, on the 8th of May, that, by a certificate from the custom-house, it appeared that great quantities of silver had been exported, of which seven parts in eight had been shipped off by the Jews, who would do any thing for their profit. The reason for this exportation was plain, for the French king, of late, finding his money very scarce, had raised his coin ten per cent., which was an encouragement to send silver to fill his coffers, and therefore the Jews exported it daily in very great quantities.

That on the Monday immediately preceding the date of the certificate, which was given in on the 17th of April, they had shipped off about 60,000 ounces, by the name of foreign silver, and great parcels more were ready to be shipped; which made it scarce and dear, to the utter ruin of working goldsmiths.

That there were also English who would, for their advantage, doubtless, melt down the crown pieces, etc. and sell them for foreign silver, to the undoing of the whole nation for want of money, unless a present remedy were found to prevent the exportation of any silver or gold.

That, by certificates from the officers of the mint, it appeared that, of late, very small quantities had been coined.

That it was offered to be proved, that the profit of melting down 1000*l.* of milled money for exportation, was 25*l.* ready money, and upwards.

That silver was coined at the mint at five shillings and two-pence per ounce, but at the time of exportation was generally sold at five shillings and three-pence halfpenny an ounce, which gave occasion to its being melted down and exported as foreign silver.

That divers proposals had been suggested:—

First, a total prohibition.

Secondly, a qualified prohibition for certain times, or an imposition for exportation of silver.

Thirdly, the enhancing our own money.

That the committee could not agree of a way to prevent the inconveniences complained of, but recommended the consideration of the house.

It was then resolved, that the report should be recommitted to the same committee, and that they should prepare a bill, or bills, as they should see cause, to be presented to the house; and that the officers of the mint should attend them.¹

A bill was accordingly presented, upon the 19th of the same month, to discourage the exportation of bullion, and to encourage the importation, and for the converting thereof into the current coin of the realm; which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the next day.² It did not, however, pass the house until the month of November following.

The state of Ireland now required the king's immediate presence, and he accordingly landed at Carrickfergus upon the 14th of June in this year, and, having defeated James's army at the Boyne on the 1st of July, encamped at Finglas, near Dublin.³

From his camp there he issued a proclamation, dated on the 10th of July, for the purpose of putting a stop, at once, to the mischievous effects of the debased money which had been made current by the late king.

This was done by reducing those coins to *the value or standard of the like copper money formerly current in the kingdom*,⁴ viz. the large half-crown of copper money, together with the crown-piece of like metal and weight, lately stamped, to one penny sterling each.

The small half-crown of copper, to three farthings.

The large copper shilling and the sixpence, to one farthing each.

And all such pewter pence as had been lately coined in the mint at Dublin were to pass for halfpence, and all the halfpence of the like metal for farthings.

All the above coins were to be deemed current money, at those rates, in all payments within the kingdom of Ireland.⁵

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. x. p. 408.

² *Id.* p. 420.

³ *Tindal's Continuation of Rapin*, vol. iii. pp. 133—147.

⁴ These are the words of the proclamation, but what coins like to these were ever current before in that or any other kingdom?

⁵ *Simon. Appendix*, No. xciii.

On the 17th of November, the bill to prevent the transportation of bullion passed the commons, with this title, "An act against the exporting of gold and silver, and melting down the coin of the realm."¹ It was, I presume, lost in the house of lords, for I do not find it in any collection of the statutes.

Whilst this bill was passing through the house of commons, information was given that great quantities of silver had been shipped by the Jews and others for Holland; that, on the 13th of September, 35,000 ounces, all of English casting, had been seized on board one of the ships outward bound, by the officers of the customs and the person who gave the information; that the commissioners of the customs had not only discouraged this seizure, but had suffered about 70,000 ounces more to be shipped off, without examination whether English or foreign; and that, for sixteen months past, 140,000 ounces had been thus exported.²

Tin halfpence and farthings were struck in this year, with a piece of copper through the middle, having the heads of the king and queen on the obverse, and this inscription, GULIELMUS ET MARIA. On the reverse, the figure of Britannia, with the name over it, and NUMMORUM FAMULUS 1690, on the rim. The farthing has the date also in the exergue. They seem to have been coined in considerable numbers in this and the following year, for the profit arising from them, to the 29th of September 1691, is stated at 12,885*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*³

It is very probable ⁴ that the king now renewed, or confirmed, to Colonel Roger Moore, the patent which he purchased from Sir John Knox; for it appears that in this year he began to coin halfpennies and farthings of copper, and some of pewter.⁵

1690-1. As it was found by experience that the Irish, who were in rebellion against their majesties, and who had in their possession the greater part of the brass and mixed metal money (which by the proclamation of the 10th of July had been declared current at certain reduced rates), were endeavouring to put large quantities of it into circulation, a proclamation was issued, upon the 23d of February, declaring that, after the 26th of that month, such coins were to be no longer current, or used, in any payment whatsoever.⁶

1691. On the 23d of December, another bill to prevent the exportation of bullion, etc. was brought into the house of commons, read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.⁷ But this committee appears not to have been formed, and the bill was laid aside for the present.

1692. On the 8th of December, in this year, Sir Richard Temple presented to the house of commons a bill to prevent the exportation of gold and silver, and melting down the coin of the realm. It was read the first time, and resolved to be read a second time;⁸ which was done on the 31st of that month, when the bill was committed, but afterward laid aside.⁹

On the 14th of the same month, leave was given to bring in a bill for removing doubts and preventing controversies concerning royal mines; and that the king might have the pre-emption.¹⁰ This bill, after some opposition on the part of the crown, passed both houses, but did not receive the royal assent.

1692-3. The act for the encouragement of coinage, which was originally passed in the 18th year of Charles II., renewed in his 25th year, and revived in the first of James II., was now continued for seven years, from the 13th of February, and from thence to the end of the first session of parliament then next following.¹¹

This act very modestly refrained from speaking of the measure in the high-sounding terms of the former statutes, which represented it as greatly beneficial to the nation, and contented itself with barely promulgating the law. This was possibly owing to the forcible manner in which Sir Dudley North had

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. x. p. 473.

² *Ibid.* p. 449.

³ See a brief state of the incomes and issues of their majesties' public revenue from November 5, 1688, to September 29, 1691, by the commissioners appointed, 2 William and Mary, to examine the public accounts of the kingdom. [*Harleian Mss.* No. 7404.]

⁴ This probability is increased by a reference in a proclamation of the 17th of February, 1692-3, respecting those coins, to a former proclamation in the present reign.

⁵ *Simon*, p. 65. In a note he says that a large number of the pewter coins is accounted for by Lord Coningsby. *Book of Accounts*, 1690. Audit-office. [Note C.]

⁶ *Id.* Appendix, No. xcii.

⁷ *Commons Journals*, vol. x. p. 603.

⁸ *Idem*, p. 736.

⁹ *Idem*, p. 766.

¹⁰ *Idem*, vol. x. p. 743. See under the year 1694.

¹¹ Statute 4 and 5 W. and M. chap. xxiv. s. 3.

represented the folly of the plan.¹ The promoters of the bill, though unable to answer his arguments, yet still persisted (as others since their time have persisted, to the ruin of the mint) in enforcing those provisions, the inexpediency of which had been proved not only by his reasoning, but by fatal experience also.

On the 17th of February, the lord-lieutenant and council of Ireland issued a proclamation, in which it was stated, that by several proclamations heretofore published in the reigns of the late kings, Charles, and James the Second before his abdication, and of their present majesties, certain tin and copper halfpence and farthings had been declared current, and that the lord-lieutenant had, pursuant to a power reserved to him in and by certain letters patent under the great seal of king Charles the Second, ordered the patentees to cause the effigies of their majesties' heads on the one side, and on the other the impress of a harp crowned with this inscription, GULIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, to be stamped upon all the copper halfpence and farthings which they should hereafter make; and that certain persons, either ill-affected to their majesties' government, or misled by false news and rumours, had refused to receive the tin and copper halfpence and farthings, as well those formerly authorized, as those which had been lately made as aforesaid; it was therefore declared, that neither the copper nor tin halfpence or farthings had been, or were, by public authority decreed or disallowed, but that they ought to pass current in payment, in such manner as they had formerly, and of late passed, by virtue of the said letters patent and proclamations.²

1693. In the beginning of this year, Andrew Corbet, esq. applied for a patent for coining farthings and halfpence of copper, and the members of the county of Cornwall petitioned against the granting it; whereupon the commissioners of the treasury directed the officers of the mint to consider whether the copper or tin farthings then proposed to be made might most easily be counterfeited, and with most advantage to the counterfeiters. Their answer is not known, but Mr. Corbet obtained his patent, for the term of nine years from Lady-day, 1693, under the yearly rent of 1,000*l*.

In a paper from the mint, dated May 12, 1693, the purport of which was to shew the profit to be made by that patent, it is stated, that there were to be coined 780 tons in the nine years; viz. 120 tons *per annum* for the first four years, and 60 tons *per annum* during the other five years; but they supposed that only 700 tons could be uttered, and upon that quantity raised the following calculation:

700 tons at 24 <i>d</i> . or 2 <i>s</i> . per lb. or 22 <i>l</i> . per tun,	
amount to be coined	£.156,800

PATENTEE'S CHARGES:	£.
1st. 700 tons at 11 <i>l</i> . per ton, is	77,000
2d. Charges of coining, etc. at 40 <i>l</i> . per ton	28,000
3d. Incidents, rent, etc. at 7 <i>l</i> . per ton	4,900
4th. Exchanging tin farthings	10,000

PATENTEE'S CHARGES.	£.
5th. To circulate them at five per cent. or 12 <i>l</i> . per ton	8,100
6th. Paid to the government 1000 <i>l</i> . per annum	9,000
	£.133,700
Profit remaining to the patentee in nine years	£. 18,100

In a representation made by Mr. Neale, master of the mint, dated June 9th, he stated, that he wanted presence of mind when he agreed that to make twenty-four pence to the pound, and allow 1000*l*. *per annum*, was the same as his proposal to coin them at only twenty-one pence per pound, without that allowance;

¹ "I call to witness," says he, "the vast sums that have been coined in England since the free coinage was set up. What is become of it all? Nobody believes it to be in the nation, and it cannot well be all transported, the penalties for so doing being so great. The case is plain—the melting-pot devours it all. The rather because that practice is so easy, profitable, and safe from all possibility of being detected, as every one knows it is. And I know no intelligent man who doubts but the new money goes this way. Silver and gold, like other commodities, have their ebbs and flowings: upon the arrival of quantities from Spain, the mint commonly gives the best price; that is, coined silver for uncoined silver, weight for weight. Wherefore it is carried into the Tower and coined. Not long after, there will come a demand for bullion, to be exported again. If there is none, but all happens to be in

coin, what then? Melt it down again; there's no loss in it, for the coining costs the owner nothing.

² Thus the nation hath been abused, and made to pay for the twisting of straw for asses to eat. If the merchant were made to pay the price of the coinage, he would not have sent his silver to the Tower without consideration; and coined silver would always keep a value above uncoined silver; which is now so far from being the case, that many times it is considerably under, and generally the king of Spain's coin here is worth one penny per ounce more than our new money." [*Discourses upon Trade; principally directed to the cases of the interest, coinage, clipping, and increase of Money.* London, 4to. 1691, p. 18. These discourses are anonymous; but, in p. 180 of the *Life of Sir Dudley North*, they are said to be written by him.] ³ Simon. Appendix, No. xiv.

whereas three-pence per pound, the difference on 780 tons, would be 21,840*l.*; but 1000*l.* *per annum* for nine years would be only 9000*l.*, the difference of which, or 12,840*l.*, the patentee gained by it.¹

Whether it were in consequence of these representations, or from some other cause, is not known; but Mr. Corbet did not long enjoy his patent, which was transferred to other hands in the course of the following year.

1693-4. About this time the number of halfpence and farthings which were not worth above one-third part of the current value were so increased, by the avarice of the patentees, and so many of them were counterfeited that they were become an intolerable grievance, for little other money could be received and that could not be put off again under two or three shillings in the pound loss. Such was the representation of several traders, etc. in and about the city of London and borough of Southwark, in a petition to the house of commons upon the 12th of March 1693-4. They then prayed that the house would address his majesty, that for the future all farthings and halfpence might be made at the mint, and as near the intrinsic value as the charge of coinage would allow.²

1694. The statute which was passed in the first year of their majesties, to repeal that made in the fifth year of Henry IV. against the multiplying of gold and silver, was explained by an act made in this session of parliament, in order to remove doubts and question which had arisen upon the said statute, whereby great suits and troubles had been occasioned to many owners and proprietors of mines. This act confirmed the possession of all mines of copper, tin, iron, and lead, to the owners and proprietors of the same, notwithstanding such mines might be pretended or claimed to be royal mines, reserving to the crown only the privilege of purchasing the ore at certain rates.³

A petition of the retail shopkeepers, and other poor persons, without Cripplegate, London, was presented to the house of commons upon the 29th of March. It stated, that the most part of the farthings and halfpence then current was in the hands of the poor, who were not able to bear the loss that would befall them in case any other should be made, and due care should not be taken to rechange the present ones, which wanted three or four pence of the true value in a shilling; and therefore they prayed that the house would make such application to his majesty, as that in case there should be new farthings the said farthings and halfpence might be rechanged for them.⁴

This was referred to a committee, which on the 17th of April reported the following resolutions:

1st. That the present tin farthings and halfpence not being of the intrinsic value, and being easy to be counterfeited, are an obstruction to trade and a great grievance to the subject.

2dly. That the farthings and halfpence to be made in future ought to be made of English metal, and of the intrinsic value, and to be coined by their majesties *in the mint*.

3dly. That the same be not let to farm.

4thly. That an humble address be made to their majesties, that the present tin farthings and halfpence, not counterfeited, be exchanged by their majesties.

These resolutions were agreed to by the house, with the amendment of the words in italics in the second resolution.⁵ And an address to the same purport was also agreed to.⁶

This address undoubtedly influenced the crown in the conditions under which Sir John Herne and others received a grant of license and authority to make halfpence and farthings of copper, for seven years from Midsummer in this year.

The principal terms of the patent were, that 700 tons should be coined in seven years, at twenty-one pence to every pound weight, with a remedy of two farthings. The coins to be of the best English copper, rolled and milled; and the patentees were to exchange 200*l.* per week of tin farthings for copper farthings, to any person who should bring them, and to melt down the same within fourteen days.

¹ *Snelling's Copper Coinage*, p. 39.

² *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 125.

³ *Statute 5 W. and M.* chap. 6.

⁴ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 144. At p. 149 it is stated, that a bill for the better discovery of clippers of the coin passed

upon the 4th of April. It is probable, however, that it did not pass the lords, as it does not appear in the statute book.

⁵ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 163.

⁶ *Id.* p. 168.

For these privileges they were to pay to a comptroller, to be appointed by their majesties (who appears to have been Mr. Corbet, to whom the former patent was granted in 1693), 200*l.* per annum.¹

The current silver coins had been for many years clipped and adulterated, which practices were of late secretly carried on, to a ruinous extent, by a combination of almost all persons concerned in the receipt of money, and at the same time industriously promoted by the enemies of the government.

This diminishing and counterfeiting the money was at this time so excessive, that what was good silver was worth scarcely one-half of its current value, whilst a great part of the coins was only iron, brass, or copper plated, and some no more than washed over.

The nation suffered most severely from this evil in its consequences to trade, and the government experienced almost equal inconvenience with respect to its supplies. For a long time both the government and the people had beheld their specie as it were melting away before their eyes, and almost every man was become, in some way or other, a robber of the public; for he who neither debased nor diminished, yet either hoarded or sold what fell into his hands undebased or undiminished. Whilst every nation in Europe that had any monied or commercial connexions with England, and more particularly the Dutch,² drew some advantage from the irregular state to which the coinage was reduced.

The time, however, was now come, when the cure of these disorders could be no longer deferred, and the government was imperiously called upon to apply strong and effectual remedies.

Mr. Fleetwood, afterward bishop of Ely, seems to have been the first who gave a public alarm of the danger which threatened the nation, from the supineness with which those nefarious practices had been so long connived at.

In a sermon upon the 23d chapter of Genesis, verse 16th,³ which was preached before the lord mayor at Guildhall chapel on the 16th of December, he pointed out the mischiefs arising from the debasing of the coins, either in weight or fineness, and the sinfulness of the practice, as being a fraud upon every person who received them when so debased; although those who practised it imagined they were guilty of no crime against their neighbour, because the injury of no particular person was designed by them.

He also predicted the calamities which would ensue, unless a speedy remedy should be applied to the evil; namely, that the time must come when the money would be no longer current but at its just weight, when the common people would be convinced of what they could not at that time understand, or would not well consider, that clippers were as truly thieves and robbers as those whom they found upon the highways, or breaking up their houses, and that they did as well deserve their chains and halters. "And who can tell," said he, "whether every single person must not bear his own burden, and stand to the loss of all that is wanting of due weight, of all the money that he is master of? And if he must, the cry will be like that of Egypt, loud and universal, for every family will be a loser. But it will fall severest upon the poor, who from a little can spare none."

¹ *Snelling's Copper Coinage*, p. 39.

² The writers on the opposition side made no difficulty to assert that the remittances for the charge of the war every year carried out of the kingdom from a million and a half to two millions of money, either in specie or bullion, which was the same thing; that all this wealth not only centred in Holland, but was negotiated there a thousand ways to our prejudice; that as our coin degenerated from bad to worse, they either refused to take it at all, or took it by weight, which generally reduced the value to half its denomination; that the heavy part of it they first clipped as close as possible, and then remitted it hither again, where it was current by tale; that the light they melted down, and debased into their own schellings, which became the currency of the army, and by which they had all the profits of the coinage, etc.; that when the Bank of England, in virtue of a clause in their charter for that purpose, would have erected a mint in Flanders, in order to secure that branch of profit to themselves, the Dutch not only refused to grant them that privilege in any province of theirs, but also prevailed on their neighbours to refuse it too; that

whereas in the beginning of the war they allowed 43 schellings for a pound sterling, they gradually lowered that consideration to 2*s.*; that a great part of our base coin was minted in Holland, and from thence obtruded upon us; that after having beat down the value of guineas abroad to nineteen schillings sterling, they remitted them to England, where they were current for thirty; that all foreign gold, rising in value in exact proportion to this rise upon guineas, they took the advantage to buy up our grain and manufactures with it, and thereby enabled themselves, at our loss, to forestall and undersell us in all the markets of Europe; that so long ago as 1691 Sir Dudley North had proposed remedies. [*Ralph's History of England*, vol. ii. p. 566]. It will be easily seen that a great deal of the above was merely party representation, and that in many of the instances the Dutch only took a fair advantage of the state to which our coinage was reduced. The other particulars, it is probable, were much exaggerated.

³ "And Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant."

From the extent to which the clipping had been carried, which he estimated at nearly one half, he suspected that covetousness, as well as luxury, was at the bottom of that crime, and that some people would grow rich thereby, as well as others feed their vices and necessities; "for," continued he, "it does not seem probable that so much money should be spent by those poor and mean wretches, who are commonly discovered to live by this unjust and wicked practice: the sum is much too big for them; and one cannot well account how almost all the old silver that circulates round the nation should come into these clippers' hands in the compass of a few years."¹

Queen Mary deceased at Kensington, on the 28th of December; after which event the king's head and style only were placed upon the coins, and the interlinked letters *w* and *m* on the reverse were omitted.

Soon afterwards the attention of parliament was directed to the state of the coins by Mr. Montague, then chancellor of the exchequer.

1694-5. The first step that was taken was the appointment of a committee, upon the 8th of January,² to receive proposals how to prevent clipping of the coin for the future, and the exportation of silver, and to report the same to the house.³

The resolutions of the committee were read upon the 12th of March, and were as follow:—

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the best way to prevent clipping the silver coin of the kingdom for the future, is to new coin the same into milled money.

2. That one million is a sufficient sum to make good the deficiency of the present clipped coins.

3. That the crown and half-crown, hereafter to be coined, shall be of the present weight and fineness.

4. That the crown piece shall go at five shillings and sixpence, and the half-crown at two shillings and nine-pence.

5. That the present milled crown and half-crown go at the same rate.

6. That all money to be coined under the denomination of the half-crown, shall have a remedy of six-pence in the ounce.

7. That for as much of the present coin as any person brings into the mint, he shall have weight for weight, and the overplus by a bill or ticket, at — per cent. on a fund to be appropriated for that purpose.

8. That the present laws against clipping be enforced by some additions.

9. That all persons, whose professions require such-like tools or engines as may be made use of for coining or clipping, be obliged to register their names and places of abode; and that it be penal on such as do neglect to do the same.

¹ Mr. Fleetwood's *Sermon against Clipping*, pp. 17 and 19. It was printed, by desire of the court, in quarto, 1694.

² Mr. Lowndes has given a computation of the common weight of a hundred pounds by tale, in ordinary silver money of that time, taken from a medium of the bags, weighed at the receipt of Exchequer in May, June, and July, 1695, which will shew, in some degree, how far the coins were then diminished.

No. of Bags.	What they ought to weigh.			Weight at the Exchequer.			Deficiency.		
	oz.	dwt.	gr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
40	15.483	16	16	8.095	5	0	7.388	11	16
74	28.645	1	20	14.373	5	0	14.271	16	2
153	51.483	14	22	27.318	0	0	24.165	14	2
120	46.451	10	0	23.496	15	0	22.954	15	0
105	40.645	1	6	20.899	15	0	19.745	6	6
100	38.709	11	16	19.588	5	0	19.121	6	16
572	221.418	16	8	113.771	5	0	107.647	11	8

[See *Essay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins*, p. 159].

³ From that table, it appears that 572 bags containing in tale 57,000*l.*, and which should, according to the law of the mint, have weighed 221,418 oz. 16 dwt. 8 grs., did weigh only 113,771 oz. 5 dwt. So that the medium of the weight of each hundred pounds

was only 198 oz. 18 dwt., instead of 587 oz. 1 dwt. 22 gr., which the same should have weighed; and that there was consequently upon each hundred pounds, at a medium, a deficiency of 188 oz. 3 dwt. 22 gr. in weight; making the value in money of 48*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* nearly. And again, it appeared by an account I [i. e. Mr. Folkes] have seen of Thomas Neale, esq., then master and worker of the mint, that the weight of 790,800 lb. 1 oz. 19 gr. coined out of the clipped silver money sent in from the Exchequer, was the produce of 4,695,303*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* of the said money in tale; according to which account there was, at a medium, a deficiency upon each hundred pounds of the said money of 184 oz. 18 dwt. 16 gr. in weight, making the value in money of 47*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

"But if the money was so much deficient at a medium, some of the particular pieces must have been yet more enormously diminished; and I myself [i. e. Mr. Folkes] have seen those that wanted full three-fourths of their lawful weight. Which justifies what I have heard jocularly said, that there were half-crowns then current in payment that were each seven shillings and sixpence too light, by which it was meant, that they were so defective, that one of them, being put into the balance, wanted the addition of three more of the same sort to make up the weight of 232 troy grains and a quarter, which is nearly that of one undiminished half crown." [Folkes, p. 117, note].

³ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 200.

10. That it be penal on all such persons on whom clippings are found.

11. That it be penal on all such persons as give more for any silver coin than it ought to go for by law.

12. That no presses, such as are used for coining, be in any other place than his majesty's mint.

13. That it be penal on all such persons as shall import any clipped or counterfeit money.

14. That it be penal on any person to export English bullion, and the proof to lie upon the exporter.

And that it be penal on any person to counterfeit any foreign mark on bullion.

Upon these resolutions being read, it was resolved that the house would, on Saturday morning next, take the report into consideration.¹

These resolutions were printed in the votes by mistake, though they were not considered nor agreed to by the house; and therefore it was ordered that in the votes of March 15th notice should be given of the mistake, and that the matter thereof remained yet to be determined by the house.²

On the 18th of that month, the lords desired the concurrence of the commons, in a bill which they had passed, intitled, An act to prevent the counterfeiting and clipping the coin;³ which the commons did, after making several amendments, to which the lords agreed.⁴

1695. The commons also, upon the 28th of the same month, ordered that the report of the committee appointed to receive proposals for preventing the clipping of the silver coin of the kingdom, should be taken into consideration on the following Tuesday.⁵ But it was not brought forward on that day, nor at any future time, although several different days were appointed for that purpose. The reason for which was, that the report was founded upon the principle of a reduction of the standard, which the chancellor of the exchequer was determined not to adopt, and he at last carried his point by a very small majority.⁶

The act to prevent counterfeiting and clipping the coin of the kingdom received the royal assent on the 3d of May.

It began with stating, as the cause for its enactment, that it was manifest that of late years the current coin of the kingdom was greatly diminished by clipping, rounding, filing, and melting the same; and likewise, that many false and counterfeit coins were clipped for the better disguising thereof; and that it was apparent that those practices were very much occasioned by those persons who drove a trade of exchanging broad money for clipped money, and by other arts and devices.

It was therefore enacted, that, after the first day of May in the year 1695, no person or persons whatsoever should exchange, lend, sell, borrow, or buy, receive or pay, any broad silver money, or silver money unclipped, of the coin of the kingdom, for more in tale, benefit, profit, or advantage, than the same was coined for, and ought by law to go for, on pain of forfeiting the sum of ten pounds for every twenty shillings so exchanged, etc., and so in proportion for any greater or lesser sum; one moiety thereof to his majesty, and the other moiety to the person who should sue or inform for the same.

That no person should presume to cast ingots or bars of silver, in imitation of the Spanish, or counterfeit any of the Spanish marks thereon, on pain of forfeiture, and of the penalty of five hundred pounds.

That if any person should buy or sell, and knowingly have in his possession any clippings or filings of the current coin of the kingdom, he should forfeit the same, and also five hundred pounds, and should be branded in the right cheek with a hot iron with the letter K, and suffer imprisonment until payment of the said five hundred pounds.

That no molten silver should be exported unless first marked at Goldsmiths' hall; nor unless a certifi-

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 266.

² *Id.* p. 273.

³ *Id.* p. 276.

⁴ *Id.* pp. 312 and 327.

⁵ *Id.* p. 285.

⁶ Lord Liverpool attributes the opposition which Mr. Montague met with, in carrying this measure through the house, to party motives, from the circumstance of the kingdom being at that time divided into two great factions. He says that the chancellor of the exchequer lost in the house of commons, at first, many ques-

tions essential to the success of the measures he intended. By bringing however the same propositions repeatedly under the consideration of the house, he carried them at last, though by very small majorities. [*Letter to the King on the Coins of the Realm*, p. 72]. This last circumstance might have led his lordship to suspect that the chancellor of the exchequer urged on his measures in opposition to the good sense of the people at large, and carried them at last, not by strength of argument, but by the exertion of influence.

cate should be first obtained, under the hand of one or more of the wardens of the said hall, of oath having been made before them by the owner thereof, and likewise by one credible witness, that the same was lawful silver, and that no part thereof was (before the same was molten) the current coin of the realm, nor clippings thereof, nor plate wrought within the kingdom; and that the wardens should have power to seize and detain all such molten silver, offered to be marked, as the person offering should not prove to be lawful silver, by his or her oath, and the oath of one credible witness; and that all bullion, not so stamped, that should be shipped, might be seized by the officers of the customs.

That no broker, not being a trading goldsmith or refiner of silver, should buy or sell any bullion or molten silver, on pain of imprisonment for six months, without bail or mainprize.

That it should be lawful for one or more wardens of the Goldsmiths' company, with any two or more of the court of assistants, within the compass of the bills of mortality, and any two justices of the peace without the same, to enter into the house, etc. of any person suspected to be guilty of buying or selling unlawful bullion, and to search for the same; and, in case of refusal, to break open any door, etc. And if the persons so searching should find any such unlawful bullion, they were required to seize both it and the person or persons in whose possession it should be found, and in case such bullion should not be proved, by the oath of the person or persons in whose possession it was found, and likewise of one credible witness, not to be the current coin of the realm (before it was molten), nor clippings thereof, that then such person or persons should be committed to prison; and if, upon trial on an indictment for melting the current silver coin of the realm, he or they should not prove, by the oath of one credible witness at the least, that the same was lawful bullion, and for want of such proof should be found guilty of the offence contained in such indictment, he or they should then suffer imprisonment for six months, without bail or mainprize.

That, in order to encourage the discovery of clippers and counterfeiters of the coin, a reward of forty pounds should be paid upon conviction of any person guilty of the same, or of bringing into the kingdom any clipped, false, or counterfeit coin.

That any person who had been guilty of clippings, etc., and should afterwards discover two or more persons guilty of the same, should, upon their conviction, receive his majesty's pardon.

And if the person making such discovery should be an apprentice, he should be deemed, and was declared to be, a freeman, and should and might exercise any lawful trade, etc., as if he had served his full apprenticeship.

That, in case of the seizure of any bullion shipped for exportation, the proof whether it be English or foreign bullion should lie upon the owner, claimer, or exporter thereof.

That if any bullion, allowed by the act to be exported, should be entered in a false name, the whole of it should be forfeited.

That the provisions of the act should not extend to prohibit the exportation of such bullion as should be licensed by his majesty, provided the same should be exported before the 1st day of January, 1695, and should not exceed seven hundred thousand ounces of silver, to be applied for the payment of his majesty's forces.¹

This act, according to Burnet, had no other effect but to alarm the nation, and to sink the value of the money in exchange. Guineas, which were equal in value to twenty-one shillings and sixpence in silver, rose to thirty shillings; that is to say, thirty shillings sunk to twenty-one shillings and sixpence.² All the perfect and unclipped silver coins were hoarded, and appeared no more;³ and the guineas would have risen to a still higher rate, if the officers of the exchequer and the receivers of the public revenue had not refused to receive them in payment at the increased value.⁴

That clause of the Scottish statute of 1686, which prescribed the trial of every journey of coin by itself

¹ Statute 6 and 7 William III. chap. 17.

² *History of his own Time*, vol. ii. p. 140. "This public disgrace," he says, further, "put on our coin, when the evil was not cured, was in effect a great point carried, by which there was an

opportunity given to sink the credit of the government and of the public funds."

³ See Lowndes, p. 114.

⁴ *Draft of an intended Report on the State of the Coins, by the late Lord Liverpool.*

distinctly, was repealed in the fifth session of the first parliament of king William, which was holden at Edinburgh on the 9th of May in this year, and the assay was ordered to be made by taking and making trial of any one or more single journeys, at the discretion of the lords of council, and then by melting all the other journeys into one mass.¹

At this time, it seems that the current coins of Ireland were exported in great quantities, on account of the rise of gold and silver in other parts. It was therefore deemed expedient to raise the value of the foreign coins then current in that kingdom, which was accordingly done by proclamation upon the 29th of May, when they were declared to be current at the following rates, viz.

GOLD.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The Spanish or French pistole	4 8	— 1 1 0
The Spanish or French half-pistole	2 4	— 0 10 6

SILVER.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The duccatoon	20 16	— 0 6 8
The half and quarter in proportion.		

SILVER.	Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The Mexico, Sevil, or pillar piece of eight, the six dollar, or cross dollar, and all other dollars, and the French Lewis	17 0	— 0 5 1
The half and quarter in proportion.		
The old Peru piece of eight	17 0	— 0 1 10
The half and quarter in proportion.		
The crusadoe of Portugal	10 20	— 0 3 6
The half in proportion.		

Two-pence to be allowed for each grain deficient in the weight of any piece of gold, and three half-pence for each half-pennyweight wanting in any piece of silver. With those allowances the coins were to be received in all payments.

The proclamation further declared, that the weights then in use in that kingdom, by virtue of a proclamation issued by the Earl of Arran, lord-deputy of Ireland, bearing date the 6th day of June 1683, and no other, should continue to be used for the weighing of all the several sorts of coins above mentioned.²

Although no mention is made in this proclamation of the value of English gold and silver coins, yet Mr. Simon is of opinion, that from this time may be dated the rise of their value in Ireland; the guinea to twenty-six shillings, the half-guinea to thirteen, the crown to five shillings and ten-pence, the half-crown to two shillings and eleven-pence, the shilling to fourteen-pence, and the sixpence to seven-pence.³

On the 26th of November, the king's speech was read in the house of commons by the Speaker. In it his majesty said: "I must likewise take notice of a great difficulty we lie under at this time, by reason of the ill state of the coin; the redress of which may perhaps prove a further charge to the nation; but this is a matter of so general concern, and of so very great importance, that I have thought fit to leave it entirely to the consideration of my parliament."⁴

By desire of the lords, a conference was held with them, upon this subject, on the 5th of December following. When the managers on the part of the commons returned to the house, it was reported that the lords, taking into consideration the ill state of the coin, and finding the mischiefs arising thereby very grievous and general, for the preventing the further growth of so great an evil, and towards the remedying of it, in some measure, conceived it necessary to come to a resolution of making the following address, to which they desired the concurrence of the house:—

"We the lords spiritual and temporal, assembled in parliament, having taken into our most serious consideration the great mischief which is brought upon this your kingdom, by reason that the coin which passeth in payment is generally clipped; and that no other remedy is like to prove effectual for preventing the increase of this evil, but to make clipping unprofitable for the future, do most humbly address to your majesty, to issue out your royal proclamation, declaring, that from ——— no clipped money should pass, in any payments, as the current coin of this kingdom."⁵

This was taken into consideration on the following day, and the debate was adjourned. The committee

¹ *Scots Acts*, fifth session of first parliament of king William, chap. xvii., act anent the mint.

² *Simon*. Appendix, No. xev.

³ *Simon*, p. 67.

⁴ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 339.

⁵ *Id. ibid.* p. 355.

of the whole house, appointed to consider the state of the nation, then proceeded upon the matter of the coin, and of a fund to make good the deficiency of the clipped money.¹

The resolutions² of the committee were reported on the 10th of December, viz.

2. That it is the opinion of the committee that the most effectual way to put a stop to the mischiefs which the nation suffers by the currency of clipped money, is to recoin the same.

3. That all clipped money be recoined according to the established standard of the mint, both as to weight and fineness.

4. That the loss of such clipped money as is silver [*and coined at the lawful mints of this kingdom³] shall be borne by the public.

5. That a day, or days, be appointed, after which no [*clipped crowns or half-crowns], [†other than such as are milled], be allowed in payment, or to pass; except only to the collectors and receivers of his majesty's revenues and taxes, or upon loans, or paynaents in the exchequer.

6. That a day, or days, be appointed, after which [*no clipped crowns or half-crowns], [†other than such as are milled], shall pass in any payment whatsoever.

7. That all such crowns and half-crowns, as they come into his majesty's receipt, be recoined into milled money.

8. That a day, or days, be appointed, after which no money clipped within the ring be allowed in payment, or to pass; except only to the collectors and receivers of his majesty's revenues and taxes, or upon loans, or payments into the exchequer.

9. That a day, or days, be appointed, after which no money clipped within the ring shall pass in any payment whatsoever.

10. That a day, or days, shall be appointed for all persons to bring in their clipped money, to be recoined into milled money; after which no recompense shall be made for the same.

11. That a fund, or funds, be settled for supplying the deficiencies of the clipped money.

The above resolutions were then passed;⁴ and an address founded upon them, and varying somewhat from that of the lords, was agreed upon the 14th of the same month.

In it they stated to his majesty, that the most effectual way to put a stop to the evil of clipped money, was, in their opinion, to prevent the currency thereof, as soon as his majesty in his great wisdom should think fit, and therefore they humbly addressed his majesty to issue out his royal proclamation in the terms of the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th resolutions.⁵

To this his majesty answered, that he would issue his proclamation with all convenient speed.⁶

This was done upon the 19th of the same month. The proclamation first recited the addresses of the two houses, and then declared, that from and after the 1st of January next, no clipped crowns nor half-crowns should pass in any payment, except only to the collectors and receivers of the king's revenues and taxes, or upon loans, or payments into the exchequer; nor, from and after the 3d of February, in any payment whatsoever in London, or within forty miles thereof; and, from and after the 22d of February, in no part of the kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. That from and after the 13th of February, no shillings clipped within the ring should pass in any payments, except to collectors, etc. as aforesaid; and from and after March the 2d, in no payments whatsoever. From and after which day no money whatsoever, clipped within the ring, should pass in any payment, except to collectors, etc. as before; and from and after April 2d, not to pass in any payment whatsoever.⁷

On the 16th of December, leave was given to bring in a bill to prohibit the wearing of any gold or silver during the war.⁸ But it was proceeded with no further.

A resolution of the committee of the whole house, to which it had been referred to consider of ways

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 356.

² The first resolution did not relate to the coinage.

³ Before these resolutions were passed, the words included in brackets with * prefixed were added, and those with † were omitted.

⁴ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 358.

⁵ *Id.* p. 363.

⁶ *Id.* p. 364.

⁷ Proclamation, *London Gazette*, in the British Museum.

⁸ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 364.

and means for raising a fund, or funds, for supplying the deficiencies of the clipped money, was read and agreed to on the 17th of that month, viz. that a sum not exceeding 1,200,000*l.* should be raised for that purpose; and the consideration of the ways and means for raising that sum was referred to the committee of the whole house, appointed for raising the supply to be granted to his majesty, for carrying on the war against France.¹

The resolutions of that committee were read on the 30th of the same month, to the following effect:—

1. That, towards raising the sum of 1,200,000*l.*, a duty be laid upon all dwelling-houses except cottages.

2. That the said duty be two shillings yearly upon each house.

3. That every house having ten windows do pay four shillings yearly, over and above the said two shillings.

4. That every house having twenty windows do pay eight shillings yearly, over and above the said two shillings.

5. That the said duties be paid by the inhabitants of the said houses.

These resolutions were then recommitted to the said committee of the whole house,² and on the morrow were again read, with the addition of the following:—

6th Resolution. That the said duties be granted to his majesty for the term of seven years, and no longer.³

An act was passed for this purpose, nearly in the words of the resolutions, to commence from the 25th of March 1696, and to continue during the said term of seven years.⁴

These resolutions, as well as the foregoing ones, did not pass the house without considerable debates.

The great questions to be decided were, whether it was necessary or expedient to recoin the silver money; and, if that were so, whether the old standard should be altered or retained.

I shall give an abstract of the arguments which were offered in the house on both sides of these very important questions,⁵ before I state the acts of this session for the improvement of the coin.

Against the recoinage it was said:

That this was no fit time for it, while the nation was engaged in a burthensome and doubtful war, by which the kingdom had already greatly suffered, and of which it grew every day more sensible. That therefore the people, on whose good affection the government so much depended, should not be provoked by fresh grievances, greater than they had yet felt, as those would certainly be that must arise from the calling in the silver coin.

That if this were done, however things might be managed and accommodated at home, it were impossible to maintain either the commerce or the war abroad; for neither the merchant could be paid his bill of exchange, nor the soldier receive his subsistence. That this was to lay the axe to the root, and to dig up the foundation of the government.

That if this design were prosecuted, trade must stand still for want of mutual payments; whence such disorder and confusion would certainly follow as would discourage and dishearten the people in the highest measure, if not drive them to a perfect despair, as despair would to the most terrible extremities. That therefore the recoinage the money, at this time, was by no means to be attempted, without hazarding all.

In answer it was alleged, by those of a contrary opinion, at the head of whom appeared Mr. Charles Montague, the chancellor of the exchequer, that the mischief would be fatal, if a present remedy were not found out and applied.

That, by reason of the ill state of the coin, the exchange abroad was infinitely to the nation's prejudice.

That the supplies that were raised to maintain the army would never attain their end, being so much diminished and devoured by the unequal exchange and exorbitant premiums before they reached the camp.

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 364.

² *Id.* p. 372.

³ *Id.* p. 374.

⁴ Statute 7 and 8 William III. chap. xviii. s. 2.

⁵ This abstract is taken from *Kennet's complete History of England*.



That this was the unhappy cause that the guineas advanced to thirty shillings, and foreign gold in proportion.¹

That therefore, to the nation's great loss, not only the Dutch, but indeed all Europe, sent that commodity to this market, and would continue to do so, till the nation should be impoverished and undone by plenty of gold.

That we must exchange for their gold our goods, or our silver, till at last we should have only guineas to trade withal; which nobody could think our neighbours would be so kind as to receive back at the value they were here.

That therefore the disease would every day take deeper root, infect the very vitals of the nation, and, if not remedied, would soon become incurable.

That our enemies must be mightily intimidated by so great an action, and would sooner be induced to agree to honourable terms of peace, in case they saw us able to surmount this difficulty, by the retrieving the ill state of the coin, on which their hopes of the nation's speedy ruin so much depended; and that it would justly create a mighty esteem abroad, of the greatness and wisdom of the parliament of England, which was able to conquer such an obstinate and almost insuperable evil, in such a juncture of affairs.

By these arguments the parliament was determined to call in and recoïn the silver money, choosing rather to run the hazard of some great inconvenience than, by a longer neglect, to expose the kingdom to apparent ruin.

The next question, whether the several denominations of the new money should have the same weight and fineness as the old, was thus debated:—

Those who were for raising the standard argued, that the price of an ounce of silver bullion was advanced to six shillings and three-pence, and therefore the standard ought to be raised to an equality.

That the raising the standard would prevent the exportation of our coin, and the melting of it down, which of late years had been much practised, to the great prejudice of the kingdom; and that it would encourage people to bring in their plate and bullion to the mint.

The court party, who were for preserving the old standard inviolate, urged—

That as to the price of bullion, now raised to six shillings and three-pence, it was impossible the price of silver could rise and fall in respect of itself, but the alteration of the value of bullion was merely in relation to diminished money; for it was still matter of fact, that with five shillings and two-pence of new milled money they could buy an ounce of bullion; whilst those who bought it with clipped pieces paid six shillings and three-pence.

As to the argument of preventing the exportation of money by raising the standard, it was answered, that there was no possible way to keep our money at home, but by out-trading our neighbours; that is, by sending them more commodities, or of greater value, than we received from them.²

These arguments were, in fact, borrowed from Mr. Locke's pamphlet upon the subject, who founded his reasoning upon the assumed dogma, that "an equal quantity of silver is always of equal value to an equal quantity of silver."³ This is undeniably true in every instance except that to which the author applied it, namely, to the coinage; for, as the money was fixed at five shillings and two-pence the ounce, by law, it was impossible that it should be at all times of the same value as an equal quantity of bullion, which must be liable to perpetual variations of price, according to the quantity, and the demand for it, in the market.

By such arguments as the above, however, or possibly by those more prevailing ones which Mr. Montague was able to suggest by virtue of his office, the parliament was induced to form the resolutions of the 10th of December; the most important of which was, that the new coins should be made according to the established standard of the mint, both as to weight and fineness.

¹ A French louis-d'or was at this time worth twenty-four shillings. [*Ralph's History of England*, vol. ii. p. 614].

² *Kennet's compleat History of England*, folio, London, 1706, vol. iii.

³ *Locke's further Considerations concerning raising the Value of Money*, 16mo. London, 1695, p. 2. Whether Mr. Locke were unable to see the fallacy of this dogma, or whether he actually did see it, but would not acknowledge that he did, is a question of no easy solution.

The proclamation of the 19th of December, by which it was ordered that the clipped money should, until a certain time, be received on account of his majesty's revenue, appears not to have been properly obeyed; for, on the 2d of January 1695-6, a petition was presented to the house of commons (by several collectors of the aid, of four shillings in the pound within the city of London and county of Middlesex), stating that Sir Leonard Robinson, receiver-general for the said city and county, had, contrary to the late proclamation, and to the great loss of the petitioners, refused to receive several great sums, in half-crowns of true sterling money, which had been collected by them upon the said aid.

A humble address was, in consequence of this petition, presented by the house to his majesty, beseeching that he would be pleased to issue his royal proclamation to require the receivers and collectors of his aids and revenues to receive clipped half-crowns, and other clipped silver, being sterling, according to his late proclamation.¹ This was accordingly done on the 4th of January, by a proclamation which followed nearly the words of the address.²

The first statute which was made for the regulation of the coin was passed in that session which began upon the 22d of November in this year, and was entitled "An act for remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom."

It enacted, that, on or before the first day of February 1695, the present commissioners of his majesty's treasury, or any one or more of them, or the lord high-treasurer, should, with the assistance of the chamberlains of the exchequer, the under-treasurer, the auditor of the receipt, the clerk of the pells, and the deputy-chamberlains there, or with the assistance of any three or more of them, and in the presence of any persons who had loans owing to them at the exchequer, and would voluntarily offer themselves to be present, cause all the clipped money, being sterling silver, or being silver of a coarser alloy than the standard, then actually remaining in the king's receipt of the exchequer, upon the account of taxes, revenues, loans, or otherwise, to be exactly numbered or told, and to be also carefully weighed, and the tale and weight thereof to be fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose within the said receipt, whereunto all persons concerned should have free access, at all seasonable times, without fee or charge; and should thereupon immediately cause all such clipped money to be melted down, and cast into ingots; and so to be assayed and delivered by weight into his majesty's mint or mints, where the officers were required to receive the same, by indenture, to be there immediately refined, or otherwise reduced to sterling, and to be coined by the mill and press into the current money of the realm, *to hold such weight and fineness as are prescribed by the present indenture with his majesty's master and worker for making of silver monies at the Tower of London; and with such allowance, called the remedy, as is given to the master by the said indenture: which weight and fineness were thereby declared to be, and should remain to be, the standard of and for the lawful silver coin of the kingdom;*³ and that the charge of coining should not exceed fourteen-pence upon every pound weight troy, and the necessary charge of melting and refining.

And the several receivers-general, etc. etc. were required to receive such clipped monies, being sterling silver, or of a coarser alloy than the standard, in all payments on account of his majesty's revenues, etc. at any time before the 4th of May in the year 1696, at the same rate or value as if such monies were unclipped or undiminished; and should not refuse any piece or pieces of silver money, by reason or pretence of their being worse, or holding more alloy than standard silver, so as such pieces should not evidently appear to be made of copper or base metal plated over or washed with silver only.

The tellers of the exchequer were also authorized to receive such monies for loans, except there should be a special direction to the contrary.

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 376.

² *Id.* p. 379.

³ This clause, which absurdly attempts to fix the standard of the silver coins for ever, the baleful effects of which are felt most severely at this time [1810], is drawn in the true spirit of Mr. Locke's dictum, that "an ounce of silver, coined or not coined, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver."

[*Short Observations on a printed Paper, intituled, For encouraging the coining Silver Money in England*, p. 10.] Lord Liverpool says, that the above clause is not printed in the common edition of the statutes. [*Letter to the King*, p. 73.] I know not why his lordship selected that clause only, as the whole statute is omitted in Runnington's edition.

This clause was repealed in the 56 Geo. III. cap. 68.

And it was further enacted, that such mints as his majesty should erect for the greater ease of his subjects, in the remote parts of the kingdom, *not being less than four*,¹ should be under the methods and directions prescribed by the act.

And in regard that such coins of the realm, formerly made with the hammer, and not by the mill and press, and which at that time remained whole and unclipped, would still be most liable and subject to the pernicious crime of clipping and rounding by wicked persons, who regarded their own unjust lucre more than the preservation of their native country: for the better prevention thereof it was further enacted, that every person having such unclipped hammered monies in his possession, should, before the 10th day of February 1695, or before he disposed of the same, cause them to be struck through, about the middle of every piece, with a solid punch that should make a hole without diminishing the silver; and that after the said 10th day of February no unclipped hammered monies, that is, as it is explained in the act, such pieces as had both rings, or the greatest part of the letters appearing thereon, should be current, unless they were so struck through; and if any piece struck through should appear afterwards to be clipped, no person should tender or receive the same in payment, under the penalty of forfeiting as much as the clipped monies so punched through should amount to in tale, to be recovered to the use of the poor of the parish where such money should be so tendered or received.

And as the smaller pieces of the new money to be coined would be most useful in commerce, it was further enacted, that, after the 4th day of February 1695, at least forty pounds' weight troy in every hundred should be coined into shillings, and ten pounds' weight troy into sixpences, besides the other coins which the master of the mint was to make out of the same, pursuant to the said indenture of the mint; and if the master should omit so to do, he should forfeit for every such offence twenty pounds.²

And it was provided that nothing in the act should extend, or be construed to extend, to enforce or oblige the melting down, or re-coining, or to prohibit the receiving or paying of sixpences, being of sterling silver, and not being clipped within the innermost ring.³

It is scarcely possible to express, in terms sufficiently forcible, the folly which pervades every clause relating to the coin, in this statute, the title of which might with the utmost propriety be changed to "An act for the encouragement of clippers and counterfeiters." To them a time was given, during which they were certain of a market for as much clipped and counterfeit money as they could manufacture, which the receivers-general, etc. were obliged to take, as if it were of full weight; whilst a strong temptation to diminish the coins was held out to those who had in their possession money unclipped, by the loose wording of that clause which made them current when punched through, provided they had the *greatest part* of the letters unclipped, and denounced a severe penalty if the coins so punched should not precisely answer to that description. The consequence which resulted from these improvident clauses was such as might surely have been easily foreseen—a prodigious increase of clipped and counterfeit money, to the loss, as Burnet says, of above a million.⁴

A plan was proposed by the lord-keeper Somers, which, with some little modification, would have

¹ The lords objected to the establishment of so many mints, lest the art of coining by the mill should be discovered through the number of workmen which must necessarily be employed, and therefore proposed, as an amendment, to omit the words "not being less than four;" but the amendment was, upon a conference, given up by the lords. [*Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 387.]

² As this penalty was laid wholly upon the master, whose part was only to deliver clean silver plates to the corporation of moneyers, from which they were to make and mark the monies, and for which they, by indenture, were to have nine-pence halfpenny per pound weight troy, and one penny per pound more for the better and more exact sizing and making the money, it was thought fit, at a subsequent period in this session, to enact (for the more speedy and effectual coining of the said money into the several species, pursuant to the above act) that, if the moneyers, being

supplied with sufficient clean silver plates by the master, should refuse or neglect to make and mark the same into monies of the several species in the said act directed, at the prices aforesaid, or should not employ so many men and horses as should be sufficient to keep all the ten mills (when furnished), from time to time, in full work, for twenty hours in each day, it should and might be lawful for the master to employ as many other persons, and as many horses, and to pay them for performing the said work, as he should think needful, any usage, claim, or contract, or any other matter, which should or might be pretended by the said moneyers, to the contrary notwithstanding. [Stat. 7 and 8 W. III. c. 30, sec. 47.]

³ Statute 7 and 8 W. III. chap. 1.

⁴ *History of his own Time*, vol. ii. p. 147.

prevented the evil; but it was rejected, and the provisions of the statute above recited were adopted in its stead.

He proposed, "that a proclamation should be prepared with such secrecy as to be published over all England on the same day, ordering money to pass only by weight; but that, at the same time, during three or four days after the proclamation, all persons in every county, that had money, should bring it in to be told and weighed; and the difference was to be registered, and the money to be sealed up, to the end of the time given, and then to be restored to the owners; and an assurance was to be given, that this deficiency in weight should be laid before the parliament, to be supplied another way, and to be allowed to them in the following taxes. But though the king liked this proposition, yet all the rest of the council were against it.

"They said, this would stop the circulation of money, and might occasion tumults in the markets. Those whose money was to be thus weighed would not believe that the difference between the tale and the weight would be allowed them, and so might grow mutinous; therefore they were for leaving this matter to the consideration of the next parliament. So this proposition was laid aside, which would have saved the nation above a million of money. For now, as all people believed that the parliament would receive all the clipped money in its tale, clipping went on, and became more visibly scandalous than ever it had been."

By an act for granting to his majesty an aid of four shillings in the pound for one year, for carrying on the war with France, it was provided that it should be lawful for any persons who should be assessed by virtue of the said act for any manors, land, etc. at any time before the 4th day of May 1696, to satisfy and pay to the respective collectors empowered to receive the first quarterly payment, in clipped monies, being sterling silver, or silver worse than the standard, twice, three times, or four times as much as should be assessable for the said quarterly payment for any such manors, etc.²

On the 13th of January, complaint was made to the house of the scarcity of halfpence and farthings, for some time past, and at that time, and that the patentees did make the same of base copper, and refused to deliver out any but for milled and broad unclipped money, and at ten or fifteen pounds per cent., and refused to exchange tin farthings.³ The above was referred to a committee, whose report will be found under the 5th of April 1696.

A motion which was made upon the 21st of January, for taking into consideration the price of guineas, was negatived, upon a division.⁴ But, on the 8th of the next month, divers merchants, etc. petitioned the house, and stated that, by the artifice of brokers and others, guineas were advanced to thirty shillings, and that the petitioners could not get money for their goods unless they received them at that rate; though they could not pay them away again at the custom-house, or on foreign bills, or other payments, without a loss of three, four, or five per cent.

That great quantities of guineas, and of gold to be coined into guineas, were imported from Holland and other parts, which stood the importers in about twenty-two shillings a-piece; and the broad and milled money was melted down, and sent over in exchange thereof, at a profit of at least 25l. per cent.⁵

On the other hand, several graziers and others petitioned, on the 13th of that month, against the fall of the price of guineas, alleging, that for almost twelve months past they had been paid in guineas at thirty shillings each, for want of current silver, and that a sudden fall would disable them from supplying the city of London, and parts adjacent.⁶

A third petition, from several merchants, etc. stated that the rise of guineas to thirty shillings, on account of the badness of the silver coins, had raised gold about 40 per cent. in value above the proportion of gold to silver in any other part of Europe. On which account great quantities of gold were brought in, and the silver coins carried out, and in consequence the petitioners were obliged to buy silver money with their guineas, at three, four, or five per cent. loss. That four milled crowns and two weighty shillings would purchase a guinea in Holland; on which account the milled money would be melted down, and carried away as fast as coined.

¹ *Burnet's History of his own Time*, vol. ii. p. 147.

² Statute 7 and 8 W. III. chap. 5.

³ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 388.

⁴ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 400.

⁵ *Id.* p. 435.

⁶ *Id.* p. 445.

Another petition, also from divers merchants, etc. represented, that through the unsettled price of guineas they had of late been imposed upon by bankers and goldsmiths, to whom they had been compelled to pay them at under twenty-nine shillings a-piece, or at whatever rate they pleased to take them, although the petitioners had received them, and must, if they continue to trade, receive, at thirty shillings a-piece, or else must receive no money, by reason of the scarcity and badness of the silver coins. And therefore they prayed that the price of guineas might fall gradually.¹

All these petitions were severally referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house, to which the bill to encourage the bringing in of milled, etc. monies was committed.

On the 15th of February, the house resolved, that no guineas should pass, in any payments, at above the rate of eight-and-twenty shillings.² And they were lowered still further, on the 28th of that month, to twenty-six shillings.³

On this second resolution was founded a provision, in an act of that session, for preventing the further increase of the rate of coined gold, and the mischiefs which might thence befall the realm; by which it was enacted, that from and after the 25th of March 1696, no person should receive, etc. any guineas at any greater or higher rate than twenty-six shillings for every guinea, and so in proportion for half-guineas, double guineas, and five-pound pieces, on pain of forfeiting, for every offence, double the value of the gold so received, etc., and also the sum of twenty pounds; but that nothing in the act was to extend or be construed to compel any person to receive any guinea or guineas at the said rate of twenty-six shillings.⁴

And by a clause in a subsequent act of the same session the current value was still further reduced to twenty-two shillings, on account of the prejudice which trade had sustained from the uncertain value of coined gold, which had encouraged certain evil-disposed persons to raise and fall the same, to the great prejudice of the landed men of the kingdom. The reduction was to take place from and after the 10th day of April 1696.⁵

In this session an act was passed for taking off the obligation and encouragement for coining guineas for a certain time.

It recited the provision of the act for encouraging of coinage, made in the 18th Charles II., continued in his 25th year, revived in the 1st James II., and continued by an act of the fourth session of the last parliament, by which every person who should bring bullion of gold or silver to the mint, to be coined, was to receive weight for weight in standard coins; and then stated that great quantities of gold had been lately imported from foreign parts, and, being coined here, had (on occasion of the present ill state of the silver coins) been accepted by the subjects of the realm at very high and unusual rates and prices, tending to the great damage and loss of the public; the continuance of which practice (unless speedily prevented) would run the nation vastly in debt to foreigners, for the repayment whereof the silver monies of the kingdom must inevitably be exhausted, on terms of great disadvantage; therefore, to prevent the further growth of so great an evil, it was enacted that, from and after the 2d of March 1695 until the 1st of January following, there should not be any obligation to receive into his majesty's mints, to be coined, any gold whatsoever, nor should any of the officers of his majesty's mints be obliged to coin any gold within the time aforesaid for any person whatsoever.⁶

That the duties upon wine, etc. leviable and payable by the act for encouraging the coinage should be applied entirely towards the encouragement of the silver coinage during the said time.

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 446.

² *Id.* p. 451.

³ *Id.* p. 476.

⁴ Statute 7 and 8 W. III. chap. 10, s. 18.

⁵ *Id.* chap. 19, s. 12.

⁶ This provision will appear to have been highly necessary, from an account which was delivered to the committee of the whole house of commons, in February 1695-6, by Mr. Neale, the master of the mint. He stated that from Lady-day immediately preced-

ing, 721,800 guineas had been coined in the Tower of London for divers persons; amongst which were,

Peter Floyer.....	139,752 guineas.
John Mousley	3
Royal African Company.....	21,389
Lord Lucas	115
Countess of Northampton.....	21
Sir Francis Child.....	41,819
Richard Howe	18,181

[*Commons Journals*, vol. xi. pp. 447 and 453].

That nevertheless it should be lawful for the Royal African Company of England to bring to the Tower of London, to be coined, during the said time, the gold by them imported; the husband of the said company first making oath before the warden, comptroller, or master-worker of the mint, that the said gold was by the company imported in return for goods sent to Africa, and on no other account: which gold should be received by the officers of the mint, and coined into half-guineas, in like manner as before the act.

And as the importation of guineas or half-guineas might prove prejudicial to the kingdom, at that juncture, it was therefore forbidden, on any pretence whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiture.¹

In order to furnish the mint with a supply of bullion, an act was passed, intitled "An act to encourage the bringing plate into the mint to be coined, and for the further remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom;" by which it was enacted, that all persons who should bring wrought plate, etc. to the mint to be coined, should receive sixpence an ounce as a reward.

And to prevent the waste of silver, in wrought plate, it was further enacted, that after the 4th of May 1696, no person keeping any inn, tavern, alehouse, or victualling-house, or selling wine, ale, etc. by retail, should publicly use, or expose to be used, in the house, any wrought or manufactured plate whatsoever, or any utensil or vessel thereof (except spoons), under the penalty of forfeiture of the same, or the full value thereof.

And as the difficulty of being provided with fit tools and instruments was thought to be the greatest security against counterfeiting the new intended coins, it was further enacted, that if any person or persons whatsoever (other than the officers of his majesty's mint) who had, or should have, in his or their possession before the 1st of March 1695, any press that might be made use of for coinage, would bring the same to the officers of the mint in the Tower of London on or before the 3d day of May 1696, every such person should receive the full value which the said press first cost, and the charge of carriage; and if at any time after the said 3d day of May, any press for coinage should be found in the custody of any person whatsoever (other than the officers of his majesty's mint), such press should be seized for his majesty's use; and the person in whose custody it was found should forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds.

And it was further enacted, that no molten silver or bullion should be shipped, after the last day of March 1696, without a certificate from the court of the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, that oath had been made by the owners thereof, and likewise by two or more credible witnesses, that the same was foreign bullion, and not, before it was molten, the coin of the realm, nor clippings thereof, nor plate wrought within the kingdom; and that any bullion, shipped without such certificate, should be seized and forfeited, and that the owners should forfeit likewise double the value of such bullion, and the captain or master of the ship who should knowingly permit the same to be shipped, should forfeit two hundred pounds. In case of such seizure, the proof whether such bullion were foreign to lie on the owner thereof.

That the act should not extend to prohibit the exportation of bullion licensed by his majesty, provided the same should be exported before the last day of January 1696, and not exceed in value 200,000*l.*, to be applied to the payment of his majesty's forces.

And to the end the subject, after so great a contribution and charge for making good the deficiency of clipped money, should not remain under any part of the mischiefs which the currency of such money would occasion, it was further enacted, that whoever should, after the 4th day of May 1696, receive any such clipped money, otherwise than according to the act for remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom, as if it were lawful money, should forfeit double the value of the silver so received.

And as the uncertain value of coined gold had been highly prejudicial to trade, and an encouragement to certain evil-disposed persons to raise and fall the same, to the great prejudice of the landed men of the kingdom, it was therefore enacted, that, after the 10th of April 1696, no person should utter or receive the guinea at any higher or greater rate or value than two-and-twenty shillings, and so proportionably for every greater or lesser piece of coined gold, and that whoever should offend therein should incur the penalties and forfeitures of the statute made in the same parliament, chapter 10, s. 18.²

¹ Statute 7 and 8 W. III. chap. 13.

² *Ibid.* c. 19. Whilst the bill was in its progress through the

commons the following amendments were offered, but not received:

1st. That no person shall keep a flating-mill, but what shall

It was afterwards found to be expedient to modify the first clause in that statute, and to enact that, after the 4th of May 1696, and before the 4th of November next following, proof should be made at the time of bringing wrought plate to the mint, by the oath either of the owner or of some other credible person, before the master of the mint or his deputy, that such plate was actually, before the 25th of March 1696, wrought plate, vessel, or manufacture, otherwise the person bringing it to the mint shall not be entitled to the reward of sixpence per ounce. And if any person should, in order to obtain the reward, bring into the mint plate wrought after that time, then the same should be forfeited to any person who should sue for the same.¹

The parliament met on the 20th of October, when the king in his speech first noticed the difficulties which had arisen upon the recoinage of the money, and suggested the propriety of considering whether there did not still remain some inconveniences relating to the coin which ought to be remedied.²

The committee of the whole house, to which it was referred to consider that part of his majesty's speech which related to the coin, reported their resolutions upon the 28th, on which was founded the act of this session for remedying the ill state of the coin.

The price of guineas being reduced nearly to the standard, and several persons being desirous to coin gold, and also to import great quantities of guineas and half-guineas, which would be beneficial to the trade and commerce of the kingdom, the act for taking off the obligation and encouragement of coining guineas was repealed, and the officers of the mint were ordered, on or before the 10th of November 1696, to prepare and set apart one or more mill or mills, etc. etc. to be in the first place employed in the coinage of gold, which should be brought thither by any person, native or foreigner, according to the statute of the 18th of Charles II.³

This act was passed in consequence of an application from some merchants to the lords justices, the king then being abroad, for leave to coin at the mint, at their own expense, certain quantities of gold which they could not then with convenience export.⁴ This petition was granted for a limited time; but it seems to have taught their lordships that a profit was to be made by the coinage of gold, which was accordingly authorized by the above statute.

Another act for the further remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom was also passed.

It stated, that great mischiefs and inconveniences had fallen upon this kingdom by the frequent counterfeiting, clipping, and other unlawful diminishing the current coin of the kingdom; for the remedying whereof for the future, it was thought necessary that all the hammered silver coin of the kingdom should be recoined by the mill and press, which would be the less subject to those pernicious and destructive methods of clipping and counterfeiting; and that in the meantime, to put a stop to the further clipping such hammered money, the same should not be current in payment, otherwise than according to the provisions of the act; for the encouragement, therefore, of all persons to bring in their hammered silver money to his majesty's mints to be recoined, it was enacted, that all such hammered silver money, clipped or unclipped, as should be brought in, after the 4th day of November 1696, and before the 1st day of July 1697, to any of his majesty's mints, should be there received, by his majesty's officers, at the rate of five shillings and four-pence per ounce troy.

That all such hammered silver coins should be taken by all his majesty's receivers, etc. in discharge of any aids, taxes, etc. at any time between the 14th day of November 1696, and the 1st day of February next ensuing, as to loans, and all arrears of aids, taxes, or revenues due before the said 1st of February, and as to

be appointed, in some public place, by the wardens of the Goldsmiths' company.

2d. That any receiver-general may receive, by way of loan to his majesty, any sum of clipped money, and give a certificate for the same; upon delivery of which into the exchequer, such person shall have a tally struck for the sum so lent, with interest.

3d. That the act shall not extend to two presses, used only for the stamping of pewter, at Wigan in Lancashire, so as the same

be set and used in some public place. [*Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 525].

¹ Statute 7 and 8 W. III. chap. 31. From the original printed copy. It is not in the statutes at large.

² *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 566.

³ Statute 8 W. III. chap. 1. By the title of an act for importing and coining guineas and half-guineas.

⁴ *Folkes*, p. 128.

all future taxes, etc. to the 1st day of June next ensuing, at the rate of five shillings and eight-pence the ounce.

That from and after the 1st day of December 1696, no hammered coin should be current in any payment whatsoever, otherwise than by weight, after the rate of five shillings and two-pence for every ounce.

That all the hammered money brought into the exchequer should be melted down, and delivered into his majesty's mint or mints, to be there reduced to sterling, and coined by the mill and press into the lawful coins of the realm, and that all the money received at five shillings and eight-pence an ounce, on account of taxes, etc. should be carried to the next adjacent mint, in order to be re-coined, and that it should not be brought into the exchequer until it had been re-coined.¹

By an act which granted an aid to his majesty, as well by a land-tax as by several subsidies, and other duties payable for one year, it was amongst other things enacted (to the end that the hammered silver, which by the preceding act was to be current after the 1st day of December 1696, by weight only, at five shillings and two-pence an ounce, might be current in all payments at that rate) that from and after the 1st day of February 1696, the tender of all such hammered silver money (except in such payments where the same was by the said act directed to be received at a greater value) at the rate of five shillings and two-pence for every ounce, should be a good and sufficient tender, and the refusal thereof should be adjudged the refusal of the lawful coins of the realm.²

That his majesty might be enabled to pay as well the abovementioned allowance of five shillings and four-pence an ounce, as the deficiencies of the loans made or to be made in hammered monies occasioned by the re-coining thereof, and also the allowance for the encouragement of those who should bring in wrought plate to be coined, and for bearing the waste and charges of coining the said hammered money and plate, several duties were granted upon papers, vellum, and parchment, for two years, from the 1st of March 1696.

The same act contained several regulations for the due receiving the hammered silver money at his majesty's mints, and for satisfying the owners thereof according to the rates established in the former act.³

It seems, however, that the plate was not brought into the mint so readily as was expected, or as the necessity of the state required, which made it necessary to pass another act for the better encouragement of such persons as had or should have any kind of wrought plate, to bring the same to be coined into the lawful coins of the realm; to the end that the species of money might be increased, for the advantage of commerce, and other public affairs.

By that statute it was enacted, that whoever should bring wrought plate to be coined, between the 1st day of January 1696 and the 4th of November 1697, should receive for the same at the rate of five shillings and four-pence for every ounce; and that the master and worker of his majesty's mints, and all other persons authorized to receive the same, should take, as sterling silver, all such wrought plate as should plainly appear to have thereupon the mark commonly used at the Goldsmiths'-hall, besides the workman's mark, and reckon it the price above mentioned, without tarrying till it should be melted and assayed. And in case the plate should not have the said marks thereupon, that then it should be at the choice of the owner thereof, either to have the quantity of sterling silver contained therein (according to which the said rate was to be allowed) determined by the master of the mint, or by any other person authorized to receive the same, who should declare the said quantity of sterling silver upon his oath,⁴ according to his best skill and judgment; or if the said owner should not be willing that the master of the mint, etc. should so determine, or should forthwith, after such determination made, declare him or herself injured thereby, that then the said plate should be forthwith melted and assayed, and allowance be made, after the said rate of five shillings and four-pence an ounce, for the sterling silver which should be found therein.

That the names of the owners, and the weight and value of their plate, should be entered in books for that purpose; and that the plate should be carried every seven days to the nearest mint.

That the master of every mint should, once in fourteen days, affix, in some public place, a particular

¹ Statute 8 W. III. chap. 2.

² Statute 8 and 9 W. III. chap. 6.

³ *Id.* chap. 7.

⁴ This oath the act required them to take before they inter-meddled in receiving any plate.

account of the plate brought in to be coined, of how much had been actually coined, and of the quantity then remaining in the mint, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds.

That all the wrought plate, with the proper marks thereon, should be received as sterling silver, without any deduction for solder, unless for such as should be in any hollow part of the said plate.

And whereas it might reasonably be suspected, that part of the silver coins of the realm had been, by persons regarding their own private gain more than the public good, molten and converted into vessels of silver or other manufactured plate, which crime had been the more easily perpetrated by them, in regard the goldsmiths or others, workers of plate, by the former laws and statutes of the realm, were not obliged to make their plate of finer silver than the sterling or standard, ordained for the monies of the realm : it was therefore enacted, that from and after the five and twentieth day of March 1697, no silver plate should be made of less fineness than that of eleven ounces, and ten pennyweights of fine silver in every pound troy, and that no silver vessels, etc. etc. made after that time, should be put to sale until such vessels, etc. should be marked, except silver wire, or such things as, in respect of their smallness, were incapable of receiving a mark. That the marks should be that of the worker, to be expressed by the two first letters of his surname, the marks of the mystery or craft of the goldsmiths, which instead of the leopard's head and the lion, should be for this plate the figure of a lion's head erased, and the figure of a woman, commonly called Britannia, and a distinct variable mark to be used by the warden of the said mystery, to denote the year in which such plate was made; and that those marks should be affixed on pain of forfeiture of all silver vessels, etc. that should be exposed to sale, etc. without them.

And if any goldsmith, etc. should, after the said five and twentieth day of March, make any silver vessels, etc. contrary to the act, and the same should be allowed for good by the wardens or masters of the said mystery, or by others employed for them, and if in the same should be found any falsehood or deceit, then the said wardens, etc. should forfeit the value of the plate so deceitfully marked.

The act further provided, that it should be lawful for any person to pay the collectors of the aids and land-tax, etc. in wrought plate, having the hall-mark, at the rate of five shillings and four-pence the ounce, at any time before the 1st day of June 1697.

And it enacted, that all such hammered money as was made current in payments at the rate of five shillings and two-pence an ounce, and all such plate as the act authorized to be received at the rate of five shillings and four-pence an ounce, that should be brought into his majesty's exchequer, should be melted down, and coined into new money.¹

On the 6th of April, the committee, to whom the matter of the complaint touching halfpence and farthings was referred, on the 13th of January 1695-6, made their report; and the following resolutions, which they had agreed upon, were read.

1st. That upon examination of the complaint made against the patentees for making copper halfpence and farthings, the committee are of opinion, that the said patentees have made the said farthings and halfpence of good copper, according to the direction of their patent.

2d. That they have exchanged and delivered out copper halfpence and farthings, for gold and current silver money, at the common value, without any further recompense.

3d. That they have exchanged 200*l.* a-week of tin farthings and halfpence, for 200*l.* of the like value in copper halfpence and farthings, pursuant to their said patent.

To these resolutions the house agreed.

From the evidence of Mr. Dockwra, a member of the copper company which furnished the copper, it appeared that the copper used was English, so fine that it would make wire very nearly as fine as the Swedish copper. That they had formerly paid 100*l.* a ton for it, but now 120*l.*

Mr. Davis, the roller and cutter, said, that all the copper farthings that are rolled are worth 120*l.* per ton; and that the copper must be fine, or it will not roll, and cannot say anything to such as are cast; but that the patentees pay five-pence a pound weight for making either.

Mr. Rotier said, he takes casting of copper blanks for halfpence and farthings to be the most proper

¹ Statute 8 and 9 W. III. chap. 8.

way of making them; for that they can cast much faster than roll; and one pair of dies for casting will last longer than three pair of dies for the roll;¹ and believes the cast farthings to be as fine, and better coloured copper, than those that are rolled.

Thomas Pendleton, bookkeeper of the mint, said, that the blanks for farthings cast, and those rolled, are undoubtedly of the same weight and fineness. That for almost a year together, he took notice of, and weighed them, and found that twenty-one pence of them weighed a pound weight, with the remedy, within a farthing and a halfpenny over or under.

Mr. Corbet, comptroller of the patent, delivered in an account of profit and loss from June 24, 1694, to November 24, 1695, whereby it appeared they were above 2,400*l.* out of pocket.²

A proclamation was issued upon the 17th of April, to enforce the provisions of an act of the present parliament, entitled an act for remedying the ill state of the coin of this kingdom; and also another act of the same parliament, entitled an act for granting to his majesty an aid of four shillings in the pound; which acts authorized receivers, etc. of the revenue, to take clipped monies; and commanded them to receive the same according to the terms prescribed by the said acts.³

The coining of the plate, which was brought into the mint, does not appear to have been sufficiently quick to satisfy the impatience of the owners, for on the 25th of the same month, the commons resolved to address his majesty, that one or more mills or presses might be solely employed in coining plate brought in on encouragement of the late act, to the end that the public-houses might be the sooner supplied with new money for such plate as by the said statute was made useless to them.⁴

On the 25th of June, the lords justices, his majesty being then abroad, issued a proclamation to forbid the exportation of coin, and to require all persons to use their utmost diligence to discover and seize such as should be intended for exportation, offering to them one-half of it as a reward.⁵

In the parliament which was holden at Edinburgh on the 8th of September 1696, it was ordained (in order to remove the difficulty arising to commerce by the deficiency of the weight of the old fourteen and seven shilling pieces, the most part, if not all, of which were worn by use and length of time below the legal standard of coin within the kingdom of Scotland) that all fourteen shilling pieces, weighing two drops and twenty-seven grains, and the half in proportion, should be received at their then current rate, in all payments whatsoever. And that all such as should be under the said weight should pass in payment at the

¹ This is on account of the different hardness of the metal; that which is rolled being already condensed by that operation gives more resistance to the impression of the die.

² *Commons Journals*, vol. vi. p. 548.

³ Proclamation in the Royal Library.

⁴ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 564. The following extracts from Mr. Evelyn's Diary strongly represent the inconveniences which the public suffered before, and during the progress of this coinage.

1694, July 15. Many executed at London for clipping money, now dun to that intolerable extent, that there was hardly any money that was worth above half the nominal value. Vol. ii. p. 43.

1695, Dec. 23. The parliament wondrous intent on ways to reform the coin; setting out a proclamation prohibiting the currency of half-crowns, etc., which made much confusion among the people.

1695-6, Jan. 12. Great confusion and distraction by reason of the clipped money, and the difficulty found in reforming it.

23. They now began to coin new money. Vol. ii. p. 50.

1696, May 13. Money still continuing exceeding scarce, so that none was paid or received, but all was on trust, the mint not concerned for common necessities. Vol. ii. p. 53.

June 11. Want of current money to carry on the smallest concerns, even for daily provisions in the markets. Guineas lowered to twenty-two shillings, and great sums transported to Holland, where it yields more, with other treasure sent to pay

the armies, and nothing considerable coined of the new and now only current stamp, cause such a scarcity that tumults are every day feared, nobody paying or receiving money; so imprudent was the late parliament to condemn the old, though clipped and corrupted, till they had provided supplies. To this add the fraud of the bankers and goldsmiths, who having gotten immense riches by extortion, keep up their treasure in expectation of enhancing the value. Duncumb, not long since a mean goldsmith, having made a purchase of the late Duke of Buckingham's estate* at near 90,000*l.*, and repoted to have near as much in cash. Banks and lotteries every day set up. Vol. ii. p. 54.

July 26. So little money in the nation that exchequer tallies, of which I had for 2,000*l.* on the best fund in England, the Post-office, nobody would take at 30 per cent. discount.

Aug. 3. The Bank lending the 200,000*l.* to pay the army in Flanders, that had done nothing against the enemy, had so exhausted the treasure of the nation, that one could not have borrowed money under 14 or 15 per cent. on bills, or on exchequer tallies under 30 per cent. Vol. ii. p. 56.

[*Memoirs illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Evelyn*, esq., F.R.S. Author of the *Sylva*, etc. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1818.]

⁵ Proclamation in the Royal Library.

* At Helmsley in Yorkshire.

"And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a scrivener or a city knight."—*Pope*.

rate of three pounds four shillings the ounce, being a groat for the drop; and that they should be received at the above rate and weight, under the pain of forfeiting double the sum refused. All the inferior pieces under the seven-shilling pieces were to pass as formerly.

By the 42d chapter of the same statute, the coining of false money, or the diminishing in any way the proper money of the kingdom of Scotland, or any coin allowed to be current therein, was made punishable with the pains of death, and confiscation of moveables.¹

1696-7. From a proclamation bearing date at Edinburgh on the 23d of January, it appears that large quantities of light unmilled English money were imported into Scotland, to the great prejudice of his majesty's subjects; it was therefore ordered that such money should pass only by weight, at four shillings Scots, or four-pence the drop or dram, making three pounds four shillings Scots, or five shillings four-pence for the ounce. The silver milled crown of England to pass in Scotland at three pounds five shillings Scots, or five shillings five-pence sterling.²

1697. In the next session of the English parliament an act was passed for the better preventing the counterfeiting the current coin of the kingdom.

It began by stating, that notwithstanding the good laws still in force against the counterfeiting of the money and coins of the realm, the said offence did, and was likely to, increase daily, being very much occasioned for want of a due and condign punishment to be inflicted upon such artificers and others as without any lawful authority did make or use puncheons, stamps, dies, and other engines and instruments which were commonly used, or might be made use of, in and about the coining of money; it was therefore enacted, that, from and after the 15th day of May 1697, any smith, etc. (except the persons employed in the mint or other persons duly authorized) who should make or mend any puncheon, or any other tool, for impressing the stamp of any current coin of gold or silver, or for marking or graining the edges thereof, should be on conviction adjudged guilty of high treason, and suffer death accordingly. And that any person who should, without lawful authority, convey out of any of his majesty's mints any puncheon, etc. and also any person who should knowingly receive and conceal the same, or should mark the edges of any counterfeit or diminished coin, with figures like to those on the edges of money coined in his majesty's mint, or should colour or gild, etc. any coin resembling the current coin of the kingdom, should likewise, with their counsellors, procurers, aiders, and abettors, be adjudged guilty of high treason.

It further enacted, that if any puncheon, etc. should be found in the possession of any person not then employed in his majesty's mints, nor having the same by some lawful authority, it should be lawful for any person to seize the same to be produced in evidence; and that after such puncheon, etc. had been so produced, it should be totally defaced and destroyed, as should also all counterfeit money after it had been used for the same purpose.

And whereas several mixtures of metals had been invented in imitation of gold and silver, and blanch copper was principally made use of in imitation of silver, and seldom, if ever, for any honest or good purpose, it was therefore further enacted, that if any person should, after the said 15th day of May, blanch copper for sale, or mix blanch copper with silver, or knowingly buy or sell, or offer for sale, blanch copper alone, or mixed with silver, or any malleable composition or mixture of metals, which should be heavier than silver, and look, and touch, and wear like standard gold, but be manifestly worse than standard, or should receive, or put off, any counterfeit or milled money, or any milled money whatsoever unlawfully diminished, and not cut in pieces, at a lower rate than the same by its denomination imported, or was coined or counterfeited for, that then every such person, being convicted, should be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon.

Attainers under the act were not to extend to make corruption of blood, as in other cases of high treason. The act to continue in force until the end of the next session of parliament, and no longer; and no prosecution to be made for any offences against it, unless such prosecution should be commenced within three months after such offence committed.³

¹ *Scots' Acts.* Sixth session first parliament of king William, c. xxxviii. Act anent the old fourteen-shilling pieces and their halves.

² *Flying Post*, or the *Post-Master*, No. 269, from January 30 to February 2, 1697. ³ Statute 8 and 9 W. III. chap. 26.

It was also provided by another statute, that from and after the 20th of April 1697, the tellers of the exchequer should weigh all monies received by them, in entire sums or otherwise, and make entry of the weight and tale of the same, according to the ancient course.¹

This was doubtless intended to operate as a further check upon the circulation of diminished coins. Notwithstanding the several statutes which had been made to encourage the re-coining of the hammered money, considerable quantities of it must still have continued in circulation, for in this session of parliament it became necessary to pass an act to prevent the further currency of any hammered silver coin of the kingdom, and for re-coining such as was then in being.

It first recited the following statutes: that of 8 and 9 William III. chap. 2, "For the further remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom;" and also that of the same year, chap. 6, "For granting an aid to his majesty, as well by a land-tax as by several subsidies, and other duties payable for one year;" and then enacted that, from and after the 10th of January 1697, no hammered silver coin of the kingdom should be esteemed the lawful coin of the realm, nor be current in any payment, either by weight or otherwise; and that the tender of it, after that time, should not be deemed a sufficient tender in law. And it enacted further, that it should be lawful for any person to carry into his majesty's mints in the Tower of London, or in the cities of Bristol, Exeter, Chester, Norwich, and York, before the 1st of March 1697, any old hammered money to be re-coined; and the respective master of such mint, or his deputy, was authorized and required to receive the same, and to melt it down, and re-coin it into the lawful coins of the kingdom, and to pay it back, so re-coined, before the 25th of March 1698, to the several importers, in the manner then used in the mint in the Tower of London.²

On the 8th of April, a report was brought up from the committee appointed by the house of commons to inquire into the miscarriages of the officers of the mint,³ which concluded with the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the present milled money, as it is now milled, is subject to be diminished, and to be counterfeited, if not prevented by a law.

"That undeniable demonstrations have been given and shewn unto this committee, by Mr. William Challoner, that there is a better, securer, and more effectual way, and with very little charge to his majesty, to prevent either casting or counterfeiting the milled money, both gold and silver, than is now used in the present coinage.⁴

¹ Statute 8 and 9 William III. chap. 28, sec. 1, entitled, An act for the better observation of the course anciently used in the receipt of the exchequer.

² Statute 9 William III. chap. 2. It appears from the public papers that bank notes were worse than specie from 19 to 23 per cent. between the 28th of January and the 30th of March in this year. See the *Post Boys* for those months.

³ This report contains so full and interesting a statement of the situation and circumstances of the mint at that period, that I have given it at large in the Appendix.

⁴ Challoner's interference with the affairs of the mint seems to have drawn upon him the resentment of the officers, and to have ended in his ruin. On the 18th of February 1697-8, he presented a petition to the house of commons, in which he stated, that in the last session of parliament he discovered several abuses in the mint, and shewed by what method false money was coined: that laws might be made more effectually to prevent the same, and accordingly several acts were made for that purpose; and then some persons of the mint threatened to prosecute the petitioner, and take away his life before the next session of parliament: and since have committed him to Newgate, on allegation, that he had abused the mint; and preferred an indictment against him, which they could not prove; and that the petitioner is utterly ruined, for endeavouring to serve the king and kingdom, and by his discoveries against the mint. And praying that his sufferings, and ruined condition, might be considered and redressed. This petition was

referred to a committee, with instruction that they have power to send for any information given against the said Challoner, touching his counterfeiting the coin. [*Commons Journals*, vol. vii. p. 119]. I have not found any further proceedings either for him or against him.

His proposals were not entered upon the journals, but they were printed on a folio half-sheet with this title, "The Defects in the present Constitution of the Mint, humbly offered to the consideration of the honourable House of Commons."

The principal defect which he points out, is the want of some person in the mint skilled in all the parts of coining, that he may know whether the different workmen perform their parts as they ought. He proposes that such an officer should be added, to supervise the whole, assay the money when coined, and make his report once every month.

The next defect is the bad workmanship of the money, which makes it so easily to be counterfeited, that every smith, brazier, founder, tinker, etc. can do it with great speed and secrecy, viz. by casting in sand or stamping with a hammer of three pounds weight.

To prevent casting, he proposes that the money should be milled with a hollow, or groove.

To prevent stamping, that the impress should be so curiously done, that few in the kingdom could do it so well, and rise up so high that it could not be stamped but with an engine of a ton weight, or by strength of horses.

As a proof that his method would be effectual, he offers to

“ That no officer in the mint ought to have or enjoy any place in the same for life.

“ That the house be moved, that a humble address be made to his majesty, that no grant or patent do pass for life, but *quamdiu se bene gesserit*.

“ That the house be moved for leave to bring in a bill, or bills, to prevent the abuses of the officers of the mints, and for the better regulation of the coinage, both of the mints in the Tower, and also of the several mints in the country.”

This report was ordered to lie upon the table, and leave was given to bring in a bill for regulating the corporation of moneyers; and that Sir Henry Hobbart, Mr. Lownds, and Mr. Arnold, do prepare and bring in the same.¹

What further steps were taken for the prevention of the abuses stated in the report, I have not been able to discover: the bill above mentioned never passed into a law; possibly, because it might be thought to invade the royal prerogative.

On the 6th of May, a proclamation was issued to enforce an act made in the last session of parliament, entitled, *An act for the further remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom*; and another act of the same session, for granting an aid of four shillings; and also another, of the same time, granting an aid of twelve-pence in the pound upon land. This proclamation stated, that receivers, etc. were backward to collect those taxes which were entitled to the advantage of being paid in hammered money, at five shillings and eight-pence an ounce, until the 1st of June next; and required such receivers, etc. to be diligent in collecting and receiving, and not to refuse such hammered monies as they ought to receive pursuant to such acts, on pain of punishment.²

Large quantities of copper pieces, coined in the likeness of the halfpence current by proclamation in Ireland, were at this time imported into the northern parts of that kingdom from Scotland, and from other countries beyond the seas; and the lords justices and council were informed that very great numbers of such pieces, far exceeding the whole quantity of halfpence which had been coined in Ireland, were lying ready in several parts of Scotland to be imported into Ireland (having been coined in foreign countries), with the intention, as it was suspected, of draining the silver current there in exchange for such counterfeit and base money: which had already, in great measure, happened in the northern parts of the kingdom, where little other coin but such copper money was then current, or to be seen.

To prevent those mischiefs, the lords justices and council issued their proclamation, on the 13th of August, to forbid the importation of such false money, under pain of being proceeded against according to the utmost strictness and severity of the law; and all justices of the peace, etc. etc. were required to seize all quantities of such money as should hereafter be imported, and to commit to prison the persons importing them, unless they should find sufficient security to appear at the next assizes to be held for the county where such importation should be made, there to answer what should be objected against them on his majesty's behalf.³

But another evil respecting the money of that kingdom was still more grievous, and called for a speedy remedy. Counterfeit coins of gold and silver were in circulation in great quantities, either having been made in Ireland or imported from abroad. A great part of these were uttered by persons who bought them up as false and counterfeit coins, at a lower rate than the intrinsic value of the metal, and afterwards passed them as good and lawful money. It was therefore ordered by proclamation, on the 10th of December, that the laws against coiners and utterers of false money in that kingdom should be strictly enforced; and it was also commanded, that no person should, from that time, buy or sell any counterfeit money until the same should have been cut in the middle, or so defaced that the same might not be passed again as coin, under pain of being punished as contemners of that proclamation, and enemies to the public welfare of the kingdom, according to the strictness and utmost severity of the law.⁴

make a medal that should demonstrably be more beautiful and durable than the coins, and such as it would be morally impossible to counterfeit. He concludes with saying, that the officers of the mint approve of his plan, but say that their present constitution is such as to prevent the adoption of it.

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. xi. p. 777.

² Proclamation in the Royal Library.

³ *Simon*. Appendix, No. xvi.

⁴ *Id.* No. xvii.

1697-8. By another proclamation, on the 21st of February in this year, notice was given, that money weights, unskillfully made, had been sold and uttered by John Cutlbert, of Dublin (who, with Henry Paris, was appointed to make the money-weights in 1683), and that the lords justices and council had removed and discharged the said John Cutlbert, and also Henry Paris, from making, adjusting, or selling any money-weights, and had directed that all the money-weights should be exactly made by Vincent Kidder, of Dublin, goldsmith, according to the standard lately made in his majesty's mint in the Tower of London. Each weight to be stamped with the number of pennyweights on one side, and the king's arms on the other, and to be sold at not more than fifteen-pence for all the weights, eight in number, viz. the duccatoon, half-duccatoon, whole plate and Peru pieces, with the half and quarter thereof, a two-pennyweight, a pennyweight, and a half-pennyweight; and that standards of the same should be lodged with the clerk of the council, chief baron of the exchequer, and the receiver-general of his majesty's revenue in Ireland. And all persons were forbidden to use any other weights, on pain of punishment. And it was further commanded, that no person, except the said Vincent Kidder, should make, adjust, or sell any money-weights to be used in that kingdom for the future, on pain of being proceeded against with the utmost severity.

The coins to pass at standing weight, with the same directions for weighing as in the proclamation of the 6th of July 1683.¹

In an act for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and otherwise diminishing the coin of the kingdom, it is stated, that whereas the preventing the currency of clipped and unlawfully diminished and counterfeit money, is a more effectual means to preserve the coin of this kingdom entire and pure than the most rigorous laws for the punishment of such as diminish or counterfeit the same. And whereas, by the known laws of this kingdom, no person ought to pay, or knowingly tender in payment, any counterfeit or unlawful diminished money, and all persons not only may refuse to receive the same, but may, and by ancient statutes and ordinances have been required to, destroy and deface the same; and more especially the tellers in the receipt of the exchequer, by their duty and oath of office, are required to receive no money but good and true; and to the end the same might be better discerned and known, by the ancient course of the said receipt of the exchequer, all money ought to be received there by weight as well as by tale: for the restoring of which course, an act was made in the last session of this present parliament, chapter 28. by which it is enacted that the tellers shall weigh all money brought into the exchequer, but in which no provision is made that they shall refuse to receive the said money, in case it shall not be of its due weight: and the former and ancient laws being grown into desuetude, whereby unlawfully diminished and counterfeit money receives a currency, and wicked and traitorous persons are encouraged to diminish and counterfeit the same. Now, to the end the kingdom, after so vast a charge and expense for the reformation of the silver coin, and restoring it to its due weight and purity, may not relapse into the same evil from which it hath been so lately delivered with great difficulty and hazard, and that counterfeit and unlawfully diminished money, which already begins to increase, may be defaced and destroyed, it is enacted, that it is and shall be lawful to and for any person, to whom any silver money shall be tendered, any piece or pieces whereof shall be diminished, otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or that by the stamp, impression, colour, or weight thereof, he shall suspect to be counterfeit, to cut, break, or deface such piece or pieces; and if any piece so cut, etc. shall appear to be counterfeit, the person tendering the same shall bear the loss thereof; but if the same shall be due weight, and appear to be lawful money, then the person who cut, etc. the same shall receive it at the rate it was coined for; and all disputes respecting the same shall be determined by the mayor, etc. in any city, etc., or in the country by the next justice of the peace, who shall have power to administer an oath, as he shall see convenient, to any person, for determining any questions relating to the said piece.

And it is further enacted, that the tellers of the receipt of the exchequer, the receivers-general of every branch of his majesty's revenue, etc. etc. shall cut, etc. every piece of such counterfeit and unlawfully diminished silver money as shall be tendered in payment to them for the use of his majesty; and the better to discover silver money that is counterfeit, or unlawfully diminished, from that which is good and true, the

¹ *Simon* Appendix, No. xcvi.

tellers and receivers-general shall weigh, in whole sums or otherwise, all silver money by them received; and if the same, or any piece thereof, shall, by the weight or otherwise, appear to be counterfeit or unlawfully diminished, the same shall not be received by or from them in the said receipt of the exchequer, nor be allowed them upon their respective accounts.

By this statute the act of 8 and 9 William III. chap. 26, was continued until the 25th of March 1701, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament.¹

1698. The great number of copper halfpence and farthings which had been forced into circulation began now to be an intolerable grievance, and petitions from several parts of the kingdom were presented against them to the commons. The house referred them to a committee, which resolved, that, as the patentees were empowered by their patent to coin 700 tons in seven years, and that although they had already coined no more than 460 tons, yet there was a great glut of them in various places, that it was their opinion that the execution of the said patent, both as to making and issuing copper halfpence and farthings, and also for exchanging of tin halfpence and farthings, should be suspended for six months. This resolution was adopted by the house, on the 12th of May, with the amendment of twelve months instead of six;² and an act was passed to that purpose, with a penalty of five pounds for every pound avoirdupois of such coins as should be made after the 24th of June in this year and before the 24th of June 1699; and the patentees were released from their obligation to exchange tin halfpence and farthings during the same period.³

Several counterfeiters of money fled, at this time, from the severity of the laws against false coiners in England, and took refuge in Ireland, where they renewed their old practices, and made and circulated large quantities of base coins. The lords justices and council therefore issued a proclamation, on the 23d of May, by which all justices of the peace, &c. &c. were required to use their utmost endeavours to discover and seize such offenders, and commit them to prison in the gaols of the respective counties where they should be taken, and, as soon as possible afterwards, to send notice thereof to the secretary of the lords justices, together with an account of the examinations, and other evidence, against such persons, to the intent that particular care might be taken in their prosecution.

A reward of ten pounds was likewise promised on conviction of each offender; and if the discovery were made by any person who had himself been guilty of the like offences, he was to have a full pardon, and the same reward likewise.⁴

An act was passed in this session for the exporting of watches, sword-hilts, and other manufactures of silver, the preamble of which recited, that by the 7 and 8 William III. chapter 19, no home-wrought plate could be exported, and that by the 8 and 9 William III. chap. 8, all wrought silver was to be eleven ounces ten pennyweights fine, whereby no profit could arise to any person who should export the same, by losing the charge of the fashion in melting down the same, and selling the silver abroad, which was the principal thing aimed at to be prevented by the first recited act. But, on the contrary, a great benefit might accrue to many artificers, and to the kingdom in general, by giving liberty to export watches, sword-hilts, wrought plate, and several other silver manufactures made within the kingdom, being of the fineness prescribed by the last-recited act. It was therefore enacted that, from and after the 24th day of June 1698, it should be lawful to export such of the above-mentioned articles as should be yearly allowed by the commissioners of his majesty's revenue.⁵

On the 10th of January following, a proclamation was issued to enforce the provisions of this statute.⁶

On the 22d of September, a report was given in to the house of commons, by Ph. Meadows, John

¹ Statute 9 and 10 William III. chap. 21.

² *Commons Journals*, vol. xii. from p. 136 to p. 207, *passim*.

³ Statute 9 and 10 William III. chap. 38. The patentees petitioned that they might not be prohibited their contract, but might be permitted to fulfil their contract, or might receive compensation for the losses they should sustain. [*Commons Journals*, vol. xii. p. 621]. But the house doubtless recollected the statement which was made, on the part of the patentees, on the 13th of

January 1695-6, that they were then above 2,400*l*. out of pocket, and therefore neither stopped the progress of the bill nor granted them the relief they prayed for.

⁴ *Simon*. Appendix, No. xcix.

⁵ Statute 9 and 10 William III. chap. 28.

⁶ Proclamation. In 1806, in the possession of Mr. Manson, bookseller, in Gerrard-street, Soho.

Locke, John Pollexfen, and Abr. Hill, stating that the value of gold in Holland and the neighbouring countries was, as near as could be computed upon a medium, as 15 to 1 in silver. That, according to this value, the currency of the guinea at twenty-two shillings was too high, and occasioned a disproportionate importation of gold, and an exportation of silver. That the bringing down the guineas to 21s. 6d. would make the value of our gold in coin very near as 15½ to 1 in proportion to the rate of our silver money; which, though not quite so low as the rate in Holland, etc., they conceived would be sufficient to correct the error.

In consequence of this report, the commons came to the following resolution: "That, under the act 7th and 8th William III. chap. 19, no person is obliged to take guineas at 22s. a-piece." The price then fell to 21s. 6d., at which rate they were received by the officers of the revenue.¹

1699. In this year the great recoinage of the silver money was completed, having occupied the greater part of that and of the three preceding years.

"According to the account of the officers of the mint, the new silver coin amounted in tale to 6,882,908*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

"Of which were coined in the Tower . . . £. 5,091,121 7*s.* 7*d.*

"In the country mints . . . 1,791,787 12*s.* 0*d.*

£. 6,882,908 19*s.* 7*d.*

"The mint charges were 179,431*l.* 6*s.*

"And the whole charge and losses are supposed to be not less than 2,700,000*l.*

"Mr. Lowndes, in his report, estimated the quantity of worn and silver money, then current, at 4,000,000*l.*; and the loss which the public would incur by recoinage it, according to the old standard, at 2,000,000*l.*

"It appears above that the actual quantity of silver money, either recoined or made of plate brought to the mint, was 6,882,908*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* If we suppose that only two-thirds of this sum, that is 4,588,605*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.*, were worn and clipped coins, which were diminished nearly one-half, and received at the exchequer, in payment of the public revenues, etc. at their nominal value, the loss to the public, on this account, would amount to 2,294,302*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.* If, again, we suppose that the remaining third, being 2,294,302*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.*, cost the public no more than sixpence an ounce, or about 10 per cent., this is a further loss of 229,430*l.* Add to this the charges of coining, or mint charges, amounting to 179,431*l.* 6*s.*, and the three sums make together 2,703,164*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*"²

For the greater expedition of this coinage, and for the more ready di-persion of the money, when coined, over the kingdom, mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York, beside the accustomed mint in the Tower of London.

By means of these mints the important work was finished, but, as above stated, at a very considerable expense to the public. This, together with the infinite loss sustained in trade by the exorbitant price of guineas which bought our commodities, Mr. Leake is of opinion might have been avoided, if the pernicious consequences of it had been considered in time; and that a method similar to that which was adopted by the parliament in 1647 would have been effectual to bring down the extravagant price of gold, to preserve a great part of the silver from being clipped, and to bring the clipped money to the mint to be recoined at a small charge. The loss by such a measure (namely, the prohibiting at once the currency of diminished money and reducing it to bullion at a certain rate) he thinks would have occasioned the loss to fall chiefly upon those who made a trade of clipping, and who deserved to suffer, and refund some part of their unjust gain; and that, as to small sums in the hands of private persons, the loss would have been nothing, in comparison of the benefit of the recoinage; and that by this means many millions might have been saved.³

¹ *Commons Journals*, vol. xii. pp. 511, 514. By mistake, the resolution is dated on the 16th of June, instead of February.

² *Draft of an intended Report on the State of the Coinage, by the late Lord Liverpool.* Mr. Folkes, in his *Table of Silver Coins*, p. 42, says, "I have always been told, that in a manner all the

silver that came to the mints, at this time, consisted only of pieces coined between the sixth year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth and the year 1662, when the coinage by mill and screw was introduced."

³ *Historical Account of English Money*, p. 396.

But, when it is considered how much of that portion which was in the possession of individuals would have been found in the hands of those who could ill sustain the loss of one-half of their little property, it is as impossible not to applaud the government for its beneficent attention to their wants, and for its magnanimity in resolving upon, and carrying into execution, the great measure of a recoinage, without laying any burden upon the lower classes of its subjects, although in the midst of an expensive war, as it is not to lament its want of wisdom in continuing to coin upon the old standard, notwithstanding the increased value of silver. The arguments of Mr. Locke, and of the few others who supported that mode of procedure, were so unanswerably refuted by their opponents, that the whole influence of the government was barely sufficient to carry through the house of commons the various resolutions by which the chancellor of the exchequer drove on his favourite point. Should any one, at this time, doubt on which side the real strength of the arguments lay, it will be necessary only to refer him to the event of that mode of coinage, and, provided he is not determined still to doubt, he will then hesitate no longer. The recoinage was completed in 1699, when something short of seven millions of silver money were coined; and yet, so early as the seventh year of queen Anne [1708], it was found necessary to give further encouragement to the coinage of silver money, by offering a premium upon every ounce of foreign coins, etc. that should be brought to the mint within a limited time;¹ and, in 1717, not more than eighteen years after the recoinage, Sir Isaac Newton said in his report, "IF SILVER MONEY SHOULD BECOME A LITTLE SCARCER, PEOPLE WOULD IN A LITTLE TIME REFUSE TO MAKE PAYMENTS IN SILVER WITHOUT A PREMIUM!"²

The want of a circulating medium, occasioned by the withdrawing of the diminished coins, was for a time severely felt, and various methods were suggested to supply it; which was at last effected, in a great measure, by the issue of exchequer bills, in the year 1696, bearing an interest of seven pounds twelve shillings a year.³

As the alarm respecting the ill state of the coins was given from the pulpit by Mr. Fleetwood, so an anonymous author thought fit to commemorate the restoration of the money, in a sermon from the 30th verse in the 6th chapter of the prophet Jeremiah.⁴

In his discourse he endeavoured, according to the mode of that time, to set forth the spiritual state of the nation, from the condition of its money, in a continued succession of parallels. "What the case of this land hath been," says he, "with respect to the debasing of the coin, almost every one is sensible of, and hath felt more or less. Had it not been timely restored, it might have proved ruin to the nation. Now this similitude doth so suit the condition of this poor church and nation, with respect to our great degeneracy, that, unless something be done for a more effectual remedy, our case must needs be sad indeed."

In this parallel there is nothing objectionable, but some that follow are so strained as to give a turn almost ludicrous to that which the author, no doubt, intended should bear a serious appearance.

Thus he says, "The dangerous condition in which the land was awhile ago on this account [*i. e.* the debasement of the coins] doth represent to us our danger still with respect to higher corruptions; where it is to be hoped there may be the true stamp still; yet is our spiritual state, like that of the coin, impaired; the ancient seriousness, piety, and charity, much clipped off; the letters missing by which it was wont to be known; *by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another*; our divisions have been to us what the shears, and such like instruments, have been to the money."

And in another place he says, "See that you have the image of God instamped and renewed upon your souls. When the coin was debased, they melted down the money that had the right stamp, they corrupted it with the baser metals of brass and iron, and placed a counterfeit stamp upon it; this was our ruin at first. By the fall, the image of God was lost and defaced, and a contrary image stamped upon the soul. There must be a restoring the king's image again; the debased coin must be broken with the hammer, melted with the fire, and made susceptible of a new stamp. How admirably doth this set forth the work of grace upon

¹ Statute 7 Anne, chap. xxiv. s. 2.

³ Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History of England, vol. iii. p. 336.

² Lord Liverpool's Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, p. 80.

⁴ "Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them."

the heart! Jer. xxiii. 29. *Is not my word like a fire, saith the Lord, and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?* Thou must be broken by the hammer of the law, and melted down by the gospel, and the Lord's image must be renewed upon thy soul, Col. iii. 10. *And have put on the new man, which is renewed after the image of Him that created him.*"

But of this enough. When, however, this anonymous author gets clear for a moment of his parallels, his remarks become more apposite. Such, for instance, in this passage in which he addresses himself to the restorers of the coin, and tells them, "I doubt not, when the heat of men's passions is a little over, the whole nation will thankfully acknowledge your wisdom and care in the late regulation of the money; and the more serious part of it will especially take notice of your delivering us from so great a snare, as was the customary putting off bad money to one another, almost at last without reluctance."

But he soon relapses; and prays, "that they may resolve to sit *de die in diem*, as one grand committee of religion, till all things are brought to the balance, and reduced to the great standard of the word."¹

1700. On the 5th of July, in this year, the Board of Trade took into consideration the state of the coin in the plantations. A memorial by Mr. John Fysack was then read, proposing the erection of a mint in some of the plantations on the continent of America, as a means to remedy many inconveniences in the trade of those parts. And he being further heard in what he had to offer, their lordships, after full consideration of the matter, did not think fit that any mint should be erected there. But esteeming it generally convenient that all coins current in the plantations should pass in all places at one and the same rate, they resolved, in the first convenient opportunity, to consider the difficulties that occur therein, and in what manner it may be best effected;² but I do not find that they proceeded any further.

At this time there were such vast quantities of French gold in the nation that the whole trade was in a manner carried on with it, although it wanted sixpence of the true value. The quantity of it occasioned a report that Count Tallard, the French ambassador, had brought it over, and distributed it to some members of the house of commons.

1700-1. The circulation of it was soon, however, checked; for the council thought fit to make an order, on the 5th of February, and a proclamation followed, that the louis-d'or and Spanish pistole should not go for above seventeen shillings; this brought them to the mint, and one million four hundred thousand pounds were coined out of them.³

In the parliament which met at Westminster on the 6th of February, an act was passed for the appointing wardens and assay-masters for assaying wrought plate in the cities of York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, and Norwich, in order to relieve the goldsmiths, etc. from the difficulties and hardships they laboured under in the exercise of their trade, for want of assayers in convenient places, and to prevent frauds and corruption in their work.⁴

1701. The act for encouraging coinage was continued for seven years from the 1st of June this year, and from thence to the end of the first session of parliament then next following, to defray the necessary expenses of his majesty's mint.⁵

On the 2d of that month, the foreign coins then current in Ireland were reduced, by proclamation, to

¹ A sermon on the restoring of the coins, with reference to the state of the nation and of the church therein, by a minister of the Church of England. Isa. i. 25. *I will turn my hand upon thee, and purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin.* 4to. London, 1697.

² *Minutes of the Board of Trade*, communicated by the late Sir F. M. Eden, bart.

³ *Leake*, p. 397. The report mentioned in the text receives some countenance from Burnet, who says, that as soon as the parliament was opened, it appeared that the French had a great party in it. It is certain that the packet-boat from France seldom came over, during the winter, with less than 10,000 louis-d'ors, and it often brought more; the nation was filled with them; and in six months time a million of guineas were coined out of them. The

merchants, indeed, said that the balance of trade was then so much turned to our side, that whereas we were wont to carry over a million of our money in specie, we then sent no money to France, and had at least half that sum sent over to balance the trade. Yet this did not account for that vast flood of French gold that was visible amongst us; and, upon the French ambassador's going away, a very sensible alteration was found in the bills of exchange; so it was concluded that great remittances were made to him, and that these were distributed among those who resolved to merit a share in that wealth which came over now so copiously, beyond the example of former times. [*History of his own Time*, vol. ii. p. 237.]

⁴ Statute 12 and 13 W. III. chap. 4.

⁵ *Id.* chap. 11, s. 16.

ANNE.

1701-2. On the death of king William, Anne, the second daughter of king James II., succeeded to the crown. In the reign of this queen, we enter upon the second splendid period in the annals of our mints, for the beauty of her coinage is exceeded only by the admirable works of Simon, during the protectorate of Cromwell, and part of the reign of king Charles II. These two lucid points are rendered still more illustrious by the contrast of that thick gloom which almost entirely surrounds them, and through which no ray of genius bursts; but wherever the eye is turned, it is fixed upon darkness visible.

The excellency of our coins during these two short periods only, shews how much the arts depend upon the good taste and patronage of princes. Under the government of Charles I., whose superior skill in the fine arts is acknowledged even by his enemies, the works of the mint attained to considerable beauty; and from the further encouragement which they received from the rulers of the commonwealth, and from Cromwell, they arrived at a degree of perfection which was unequalled by the coins of the neighbouring states.

In the debauched reign of Charles II. they soon began to decline, for that patronage is languid indeed, which is only pleased when merit is brought home to it, but is too indolent to search for genius, and too indiscriminate in its bounty to confine it to merit.¹

The short and tempestuous reign of James II. could afford but little encouragement to the arts; and the genius of William III. directed his attention to glory of a far different kind from that which is to be acquired from their advancement.

Thus the art of coinage languished, until this glorious reign restored, to a high degree of vigour, those powers which neglect had so greatly debilitated.

The legal provisions respecting the coins were not numerous in this reign.

In the first parliament which was held on her accession (and which appears from the statute-book to have been only a continuation of that which began in the 13th year of the late king), an act was passed for continuing the statutes of the 8th and 9th of William III. for better preventing the counterfeiting the current coin of the kingdom. It extended the time limited by the former act, to the 25th of March 1709, because the said act had been found of good use for suppressing the counterfeiting the current coins of the kingdom, by such tools and instruments as were therein prohibited.

It also enlarged the time for commencing prosecution, from three months to six.

And in addition to the places wherein assay officers were fixed, by the 12th of William III., the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was appointed, as fully as if it had been expressed in that act.²

1702. On the 4th of May, war was declared against France and Spain, and in October following the town of Vigo, in Galicia, was taken from the Spaniards, and some of the gold and silver found there was coined, with the word *vigo* under the queen's bust, to commemorate that event.³ These coins, as well as all others which were struck in this reign, were of the same weight and fineness as those of the late king.

1704. The currency of foreign money in her majesty's colonies and plantations in America, was in so unsettled a state, that coins of the same species were received at different rates in different places, by which means the money was drained from one colony to another. In order to obviate this inconvenience, a table was formed, from the assays made in the mint, by which the value of the following coins was ascertained, viz.

	Weight.	dwt.	gr.	£.	s.	d.		Weight.	dwt.	gr.	£.	s.	d.
Seville piece of eight, old plate	. 17	12	—	0	4	6	Ducatoon of Flanders	. 20	21	—	0	5	6
Ditto, new plate	. 14	0	—	0	3	7½	Ecus of Flanders, or silver Lewis	. 17	12	—	0	4	6
Mexico piece of eight	. 17	12	—	0	4	6	Crusadoes of Portugal	. 11	4	—	0	2	10½
Pillar ditto	. 17	12	—	0	4	6½	Three-gilder pieces of Holland	. 20	7	—	0	5	2½
Peru ditto, old plate	. 17	12	nearly	0	4	5	Old six dollars of the empire	. 18	10	—	0	4	6
Cross dollars	. 18	0	—	0	4	4½							

¹ Such is the character which the late Lord Orford gave of the patronage of Charles II. in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 150, and it is drawn with great truth, and the hand of a master.

² Statute 1 Anne. Statute 1, chap. 9.

³ Some of these coins have the date of this year, 1702, but the greater number was struck in the next year. See *Silver Coins*, Plate xxxvii. Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, and *Gold Coins*, Plate xvi. Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Halves and quarters in proportion, and light pieces according to their weight.

These values being thus ascertained, it was ordained by proclamation, on the 18th of June 1704, that after the 1st of January next following, no Seville, pillar, or Mexico piece of eight, though of full weight, should be received or paid at above the rate of six shillings each current money, for the discharge of any contracts or bargains to be made after the said 1st of January. And that the currency of all pieces of eight of Peru, dollars, and other foreign species of silver coin, whether of the same or of baser alloy, should, after that time, stand regulated according to their weight and fineness, in proportion to the rate before limited for the pieces of eight of Seville, etc. so that no foreign silver coin, of any sort, should be permitted to exceed that proportion, upon any account whatsoever.¹

1705. In this year an act was passed to empower the lord high-treasurer, or the commissioners of the treasury, to issue out of the monies arising by the coinage duty, any sum not exceeding 500*l.*, over and above the sum of 3,000*l.* yearly, for the uses of the mint.² That sum of 3,000*l.* was first granted by statute 18 C. II. cap. 5. for fees, etc. of the officers, and for repairs of the buildings of the mint.

1706. By the articles of union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, which were agreed upon on the 22d of July 1706, and which were to take place on the 1st of May in the following year, it was agreed that, from and after that day, the coin should be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom, as it was at that time in England; and that a mint should be continued in Scotland, under the same rules as the mint in England, and the present officers of the mint continued, subject to such regulations and alterations as her majesty, her heirs and successors, or the parliament of Great Britain, should think fit.³

1707. An alteration was now made in the royal arms, on both the English and Scottish coins. England and Scotland were then impaled in the first and third quarterings, France placed in the second, and Ireland in the fourth.

The losses which private persons might sustain by reducing the coin of Scotland to the standard and value of the coin of England, were to be made good out of a fund created by the 15th article of the union. And by a statute of the seventh of Anne, 1,200*l.* were to be allowed, out of the coinage duty, for the expenses of the mints of Scotland.⁴

"In consequence of these regulations, all the old silver money was presently called into the mint, to be recoined into sterling money the same as the English, and the crowns, half-crowns, shillings and six-pences, which were then struck, bearing date 1707 and 1708, are to be distinguished from those coined in England, only by the letter E, for Edinburgh, stamped upon them under her majesty's bust.

"There was upon this occasion brought into the mint at Edinburgh to be recoined in the year 1707, of silver monies then current in Scotland, over and above what is usually hoarded up and laid by in like cases, which was by the silversmiths converted into plate and bullion, and some thousand pounds that came in afterwards, the value of 411,117*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*⁵ sterling; as I learn from the excellent and judicious preface prefixed by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman to Mr. James Anderson's *Thesaurus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotie*. But all this last-mentioned sum was not coined at that time, as the same learned person further informs us; for the invasion, which happened near the end of the year 1707, made it necessary to issue again for common use a great number of the forty-shilling pieces Scottish, and of the other coins of that sort, that had been brought into the mint just before. Besides which 40,000*l.* sterling in English milled money, that they

¹ Proclamation in the Royal Library. This being found insufficient, was enforced by statute 6 Anne, chap. 30.

² Stat. 4 Anne, cap. 22.

³ Article xvi. as recited in statute 5 Anne, chap. 8.

⁴ Chapter xxiv. sec. 3.

⁵ Ruddiman gives the particulars of this sum, from the notes of Mr. David Drummond, treasurer in the bank of Scotland.

	£.	s.	d.
Foreign silver money - - -	132,080	17	0
Milled Scottish coins - - -	96,856	13	9
Coins struck by the hammer - - -	142,180	0	0
English milled coin - - -	40,000	0	0
	£ 411,117	10	9

[Introduction to Anderson's *Diplomata Scotie*. By Thomas Ruddiman, p. 175. This is an anonymous translation of the work quoted in the text.]

included in the account, had no occasion to be recoined; and this is the reason why the sum formerly mentioned to have been minted at Edinburgh, by the English moneyers sent from the Tower to instruct those in Scotland in the usages of the English mint, was so much less than the sum last said to have been brought into the mint of Scotland.¹

The circulation of foreign coins in her majesty's plantations in America, at different values in different places, still continued, notwithstanding the proclamation against that practice on the 18th of June 1704; and it now became necessary to enforce that proclamation by the penalty of fine and imprisonment. This was done by a statute made in this year, which first recited the above-mentioned proclamation, and then enacted, that whoever, after the 1st day of May 1709, should take, etc. any of the foreign silver coin mentioned in that proclamation, at higher rates than those thereby regulated, should suffer six months' imprisonment, and also pay a fine of ten pounds, for every such offence. It was, however, provided, that nothing in the act should extend to compel any person to receive any of the said foreign silver coins at the rates fixed by that proclamation.

Nor was it to extend to restrain her majesty from regulating the several rates of the said species of foreign coins, within any of the said plantations, in such other manner, or according to such other proportions, as her majesty should judge proper and necessary; or from giving her royal assent to any law, hereafter to be made in any of the said plantations, for settling and ascertaining the current rates of such coins within the said plantations.²

1708. In this year, the act for the encouragement of the coinage was continued for seven years, from the 1st day of March 1708, and until the end of the first session of parliament then next following; with these additional provisions.

As an encouragement to the coinage of silver money, it was enacted that the lord high-treasurer, etc. should have power to authorize and require the master of the mint to issue, out of the overplus money arising from the coinage duty, a sum not exceeding 6,000*l.* for the payment of any sum not exceeding two-pence halfpenny an ounce for every ounce of foreign coins, and foreign or British wrought plate, of the standard of eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, or reduced thereunto, as should be brought into the mint after the 20th day of April 1709, until the 1st day of December then next following, there to be coined into the current coins of Great Britain; and the lord-treasurer, etc. were authorized to issue out of the exchequer, or dispose of the monies arising by the coinage duty, a sum not exceeding 1,200*l.* per annum, for the fees and salaries of the officers, and for expenses, etc. of coining in the mints of Scotland; and also the further sum of 400*l.* per annum, after the 1st day of June 1709, for the charges and expenses of the officers employed in the prosecution of offences in counterfeiting, diminishing, or otherwise concerning the current coins of Great Britain, in any part thereof called England.³

And by another act, which was passed in the same session, the statute of the first of the queen,⁴ which continued that of the 9th William III. chapter 2, until the 25th of March 1709, and to the end of the first session of parliament then next ensuing, to prevent the counterfeiting the current coin of the kingdom, was made perpetual.⁵

The lords justices and council of Ireland were under the necessity of issuing a proclamation, on the 19th of August, to enforce the several proclamations respecting the weight and currency of foreign coins in that kingdom; by which it was declared, that all those coins should be current, notwithstanding they might want of the respective weights specified in those proclamations, two-pence being allowed for each grain of gold wanting, and three halfpence for every half-pennyweight of silver deficient in any piece. And that such coins should be received, if they were standing weight, at the rates ascertained in the aforesaid proclamations. And if any persons should act contrary to the proclamation, they should be prosecuted as contemners of her majesty's prerogative and authority, with the utmost rigour that could by law be inflicted against such offenders.⁶

¹ *Folkes*, p. 153. In a note at p. 131, the quantity coined in Edinburgh in 1707, or the beginning of 1708, is stated at 320,372*l.* 12*s.*

² Statute 6 Anne, chap. 30.

³ Statute 7 Anne, chap. 24.

⁴ Statute 1, chap. 9.

⁵ Statute 7 Anne, chap. 25.

⁶ *Simon*. Appendix, No. ci.

In this year, after the apprehensions of invasion were at an end, the forty-shilling pieces Scottish, and the other coins of that sort, which had been brought to the mint at Edinburgh, but which had been issued again from the necessity of that time, were called a second time into the mint, and recoinced into sterling money the same as the English.

These coins were distinguished from those coined in 1707, by a mullet of six points, which was placed after the letter E under the queen's bust.¹

They are the last coins which were struck in Scotland; where, however, they still retain, in many cases, the old manner of accounting by their own marks, and other Scottish pieces; but these being now merely nominal, and no such really existing, all their sums of every denomination are esteemed equivalent to the twelfth part of the same sums English, as they indeed were when the two kingdoms were united by king James the First of Great Britain.²

1709. In this year an Irish statute was passed to the same effect as those which were enacted by the English parliament, in the 8th and 9th of king William III. to prevent counterfeiting the current coin of the kingdom. This was to continue in force until the end of the next session of parliament, and no prosecution was to be made for any offence against it, unless commenced within three months.³

1712. It having been represented to the queen, by the lords justices and council of Ireland, that the original proclamation under the great seal, which gave currency to several foreign coins in that kingdom, had been lately destroyed by fire, so that the clerk of the council could not make out such a certificate thereof as was required by a late act of parliament, for the better conviction of persons who should counterfeit the same, and that there were several foreign coins in that kingdom which had not been made current, nor the values thereof ascertained by any former proclamation; her majesty was therefore pleased to command (by her order in council in Great Britain, bearing date on the 17th of July 1712), that the several species of foreign gold and silver coins, of the weight and values hereafter mentioned, should pass in payment at the several rates respectively specified; and that a proclamation should be issued to that effect. This was accordingly done on the 30th of that month, when the following species of foreign coins were ordered to be current, from and after the 12th day of August, at the rates specified below; viz.

GOLD.	Weight.		Value.		GOLD.	Weight.		Value.	
	dwt.	gr.	£.	s. d.		dwt.	gr.	£.	s. d.
The Spanish quadruple pistole . . .	17	8	—	3 14 0	The moire of Portugal . . .	6	22	—	1 10 0
The Spanish or French double pistole . . .	8	16	—	1 17 0	The half and quarter in proportion.				
The Spanish or French pistole . . .	4	8	—	0 18 6	SILVER.				
The half and quarter in proportion.					The same as in the proclamation of 2d June 1701.				

The usual allowance to be made for deficiency of weight, *i.e.* two-pence for every grain of gold, and three halfpence for each half pennyweight of silver.⁴

It was about this time that Dean Swift delivered to the lord-treasurer his plan for improving the British coins. He proposed,

“1. That the English farthings and halfpence be recoinced upon the union of the two nations.

“2. That they bear devices and inscriptions alluding to all the most remarkable parts of her majesty's reign.

“3. That there be a society established for the finding out of proper subjects, inscriptions, and devices.

“4. That no subject, inscription, or device, be stamped without the approbation of this society, nor, if it be thought proper, without the authority of the privy council.

“By this means, medals that are at present only a dead treasure, or mere curiosities, will be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same time perpetuate the glories of her majesty's reign, reward the labours of her greatest subjects, keep alive in the people a gratitude for public services, and excite the emulation of posterity. To these generous purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of this kind, which are of undoubted authority, of necessary use and observation, not perishable by time, nor confined to

¹ See *Silver Coins*, Plate xxxviii. Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16.

² *Folles*, p. 155.

³ Statute 8 Anne, chap. 30 *Abridgment of Irish Statutes*, p. 598. *Simon*, p. 70, calls it an English statute.

⁴ *Simon*. Appendix, No. cii.

any certain place; properties not to be found in books, statues, pictures, buildings, or any other monuments of illustrious actions."¹

In a letter to Mrs. Dingley, dated January 4th, 1712-3, he says, the lord-treasurer has at last fallen in with my project (as he calls it) of coining halfpence and farthings with devices, like medals, in honour of the queen, every year changing the device. I wish it may be done.²

The concluding sentence shews that the dean had but little expectation of its being carried into effect. Indeed nothing more was done than the striking a few pattern farthings and halfpence. One of the former has Britannia, under a portal, holding an olive branch in her hand; there is another with peace in a car, and this inscription: PAX MISSA PER ORBEM; these are dated in 1713; and a third has a female figure standing with an olive branch in her right hand and a spear in the left, and this legend—BELLO ET PACE 1713. The halfpenny has a rose and thistle upon the same stalk, on the reverse, in allusion to the union.³

None of these were ever current, and I have not found that the dean's project was proceeded with any further; had it been adopted to its utmost extent, it would have ennobled our coinage, and have elevated it far above the rank of a mere medium of commerce.

1713. By an act of this year the legal rate of interest was reduced to five per cent., in order to bring it to a nearer proportion to that allowed for money in foreign states.⁴

1714. On the 24th of July, a proclamation was issued in Dublin, by the lords justices and council, for making current in Ireland several new species of French coins, at the respective rates hereafter mentioned, viz. :—

GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Weight.	Value.		Weight.	Value.
	dwt. gr.	£. s. d.		dwt. gr.	£. s. d.
The French Lewis d'or of the new species	5 5	— 1 2 0	The French Lewis of the new species	19 15	— 0 5 6
The half and quarter in proportion.			The half and quarter in proportion.		

These were to pass at standing weight, and an allowance to be made of two-pence for every grain of gold, and three halfpence for every half pennyweight of silver deficient.⁵

The queen deceased at Kensington on the 1st of August in this year, and king George I., then elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, was proclaimed the same day.

Her bust upon the gold coins is clothed in the same manner as that upon the silver, and therefore differs in that respect from the coinage of her immediate predecessors, William and Mary, James II., and Charles II. A pattern guinea, dated 1702, has the neck bare; but it is said that her majesty disliked the appearance of it, and therefore it was not coined for common currency.⁶

Her style is the same as in the last reign.⁷

The only mints were those of Edinburgh and London.

GEORGE I.

FROM the commencement of his reign in 1714 to its termination in the year 1727, his money was of the same species and value as that of queen Anne; but to his style, upon the reverse, were added his German titles, with FIDEI DEFENSOR, which then for the first time appeared upon the coins, although it had been con-

¹ *Guardian*. No. 96.

² *Letters by Dean Swift, &c.*, vol. i. p. 297.

³ See *Supplement*, Part ii.

⁴ Statute ii. 12 Anne, chap. 16.

⁵ *Simon*, p. 69.

⁶ See *Supplement*, Plate vi, No. 27.

⁷ It was also the same upon the great seal until the union when it was altered upon the reverse to BRITANNIA . ANNO . REGNI . ANNE . REGINÆ . SEXTO. [*Sandford*.]

stantly used in the style of our monarchs from Henry VIII., on whom it was conferred by Pope Leo X. in the year 1521; and the arms of his majesty's German dominions were placed on the fourth shield of the royal arms.

1715. In the year after his accession, the duties for encouraging the coinage of money were continued for the usual term of seven years, and to the end of the first session of parliament next following; and, that the importers of gold and silver into the mints of England and Scotland respectively might not be discouraged by any deficiency of the revenue settled by the act for defraying the coinage thereof, it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for the commissioners of the treasury, out of the money arising from the act, or out of any other public supplies, to cause so much money to be applied as should be necessary for defraying the expenses of the mints of England and Scotland respectively, provided the same, together with the coinage duties arising from the act, should not exceed in any one year the sum of fifteen thousand pounds.¹

1716. His coins for his German dominions bore the same figure, titles, and arms, as the English, but they had a better impression, more resembling his majesty, and were of better execution than the English, Brunswick having been long famous both for good workmen and good money. Some of these coins bear the date of 1716.²

1717. After the troubles which disturbed the early part of this reign were over, the subject of the copper money was again taken into consideration, and halfpence and farthings were coined in the Tower in the next year. They were lighter than those of king William, the pound avoirdupois being now coined into twenty-eight pence, instead of twenty-one. The bars or fillets were delivered in at the mint at 18*d.* per lb.; and about 213½ tons, or 46,000*l.* sterling, were coined.³

In consequence of an address of the commons, a proclamation was issued on the 22*d.* of December, which stated that the value of gold, compared with the value of silver, in the current coins, was greater in proportion in England than in the neighbouring nations; which overvaluing had been the great cause of carrying out and lessening the species of the silver coins. It was therefore ordained that no person whatsoever should utter or receive any of the pieces of gold coin of England, commonly called guineas (which in the mint were coined only at twenty shillings, but had been current at twenty-one shillings and sixpence) at any greater or higher rate or value than twenty-one shillings, and so proportionably for larger or smaller pieces. This was intended to bring them nearer to their value in silver bullion, which was stated by Sir Isaac Newton to be 20*s.* *8*d.**⁴

The ancient gold coins of the kingdom, which might be diminished in their weight by wearing, were, by the same proclamation, ordained to be received at the following rates, viz.

The piece which was current at 23*s.* 6*d.* at 23*s.* and no more.

The piece which was current at 25*s.* 6*d.* at 25*s.* and no more.⁵

1717-18. There is reason to conclude that this reduction of the gold coins had not, from the very beginning, the effect which was expected from it.⁶ For so early as the 23*d.* of January following, the house of lords, in a grand committee, took into consideration the state of the nation, in relation to gold and silver coins. The Lord Bingley having represented the great prejudice that trade received from the scarcity of

¹ Statute 1 George I. stat. 2. chap. xliii.

² *Leake*, p. 419.

³ *Snelling's Copper Coin*, p. 43, quoting *Leake*, p. 415, who states the number of pence into which the pound was then coined at no more than twenty-three.

The copper coins of 1717 and 1718 are remarkably small and thick, and are frequently called by the name of dumps. [*Snelling*, as above.]

⁴ See his representation of the state of the gold and silver coins, to the lords of the treasury.

⁵ Proclamation in the Royal Library. This differs from all the former proclamations respecting the value of guineas, which only

declared at what rate they should be current, but did not oblige any persons to take them at that value.

⁶ Indeed the effect is stated to have been directly contrary to this expectation; and that this was occasioned partly by the hoarding of silver, in the hope that it would be raised, and partly by fear that the gold would still be lowered. In order to remedy the evil, the commons, as soon as they met, resolved, That this house will not alter the standard of the gold and silver coins of this kingdom to fineness, weight, and denomination. The lords came to the same resolution, and ordered a bill to be brought in to prevent the melting down of silver coin. [*Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History of England*, vol. iv. part 2, p. 554.] This bill, if it were brought in, did not pass into an act.

silver, said, amongst other things, it was matter of wonder a remedy had not seasonably been applied to so great an evil, which visibly had been growing for so many months past.

Lord Stanhope answered him, that the scarcity of silver was owing to several causes: 1st, The increasing luxury in relation to silver plate; 2d, To the vast exports of bullion and plate to the East Indies; and 3d, To the clandestine trade that had lately been carried on, of exporting silver and gold to and from Holland, Germany, and other parts. To prove these particulars, his lordship produced several papers, and, amongst the rest, a scheme drawn up by Henry Martin, esquire, inspector-general of the exports and imports at the custom-house; whereby it appeared that in the year 1717, the East India Company had exported nearly three million ounces of silver, which far exceeded the imports of the bullion in that year; it necessarily followed that vast quantities of silver specie must have been melted down, both to make up the export, and to supply the silversmith.

His lordship added, that it was impossible for those in the administration to remedy this evil, without the interposition of parliament; and as for the trade of exporting silver and importing gold in lieu of it, which increased the scarcity of the first, the most effectual method to prevent it had been already used, viz. the lowering the price of gold, which would not have failed to produce in great measure the desired effect, but for the covetousness of some, and the maliciousness of others, who thought, by hoarding up silver, either to make some considerable gains, or to distress the government, etc.

It cannot be denied that the scarcity of silver proceeded from the three causes assigned; but it may well be doubted whether it could turn to account to hoard up the silver to make a gain by it, for whilst it lay dead, more would soon be lost by interest than could be gained by the difference in price; and it is not probable that any individual would be so much his own enemy, as to hoard it at a certain loss, merely out of malice to distress the government. Had it been considered that, after reducing the guinea to twenty-one shillings, England still gave $15\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of silver for 1 lb. of gold, whereas in Holland and France the proportion of silver to gold was but $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, it would have been found that the sending out silver still turned to account, and therefore no wonder it was exported.¹

1718. In this year was coined a new species of money, called a quarter guinea; being the fourth part of a guinea in value, and bearing the same impression.²

On the 5th of May, a proclamation was issued by the lords justices and council of Ireland, which recited the proclamation of the 30th of July 1712, for regulating the rate at which foreign coins should be current, and also another proclamation, dated July 24, 1714, by which several species of French coins were ordered to be current in that kingdom, and, for the more effectual enforcing of the provisions contained in them, ordained, that no gold or silver money should be paid without weighing the same, and making such allowances for any deficiency of weight as in the said proclamation was set forth.³

An Irish statute of this year also made perpetual a former statute of the 8th of Anne, chapter 45, to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins.⁴

1719. By an English act of this year, the old standard of silver plate was restored; that part of the statute of the 8th and 9th of William III. which raised it from eleven ounces two pennyweights fine to eleven ounces ten pennyweights fine, being repealed. This was to take place from and after the 1st day of June 1720; after which day no goldsmith could be compelled to make silver plate of the new standard of eleven ounces ten pennyweights fine, nor was he to work or make any of less fineness than eleven ounces two pennyweights fine. At the same time a duty of sixpence per ounce was imposed on all silver plate which should be imported into or made in Great Britain.⁵

1722. In his 9th year, the act for the encouragement of coinage was continued for seven years, from

¹ *Further Explanations of some particular Subjects contained in the Universal Merchant.* By N. M. [i. e. Nicholas Mogens], p. 11.

² *Leake*, p. 414. See *Gold Coins*, Plate xvii. No. 17. These pieces were coined immediately after the reduction of the guinea, and therefore, no doubt, were intended to help the great scarcity of silver at that time; but there being no more than 210 lb. weight of them coined, or 37,380*l.* and the first time of this sort of money's

being minted, they were mostly laid up as soon as delivered, and by that means the design frustrated. [*Snelling's Gold Coin*, p. 32, note ("").]

³ *Simon*. Appendix, No. civ.

⁴ *Irish Statutes*, 4 Geo. I. chap. 9, s. 5.

⁵ *Statute* 6 Geo. I. chap. 11.

the 1st of March 1723, with the same provisions respecting the coins, as were contained in the statute of the year 1715, for that purpose.¹

The want of small money in Ireland was now grown to such a height, that considerable manufacturers were obliged to pay their men with tallies or tokens in cards, signed upon the back, to be afterwards exchanged for money; and counterfeit coins, called raps, were in common use, made of such bad metal, that what passed for a halfpenny was not worth half a farthing.²

In order to supply this want of small money, his majesty was pleased to grant a patent to William Wood, esq. for the coining and uttering copper halfpence and farthings in that kingdom.

This privilege was for the term of fourteen years, and the quantity to be coined was limited to 360 tons; 100 of which only to be issued within one year, and twenty tons annually for the remaining 13 years; under the inspection of a comptroller appointed by the crown, to inspect, control, and assay the copper, as well not coined as coined. The metal to be fine British copper, cast into bars or filets, which, when heated red hot, would spread thin under the hammer. Every pound weight to be coined into two shillings and sixpence, and, without any compulsion, or currency enforced, to be received by such only as would voluntarily and wilfully accept the same. A rent of 800*l.* per annum was reserved to the king, and 200*l.* to be paid annually by the patentee to the king's clerk comptroller.³

Notwithstanding these restrictions, this measure was extremely unpopular in Ireland, and the prejudices of the people against it were at length worked up to such a pitch, by artful misrepresentations, that the patentee was compelled to abandon the greater part of the advantage to which he was entitled by the terms of his patent, and soon after entirely to resign it.

Dean Swift, who was then just beginning to attain popularity in Dublin, from the publication of his proposal for the universal use of Irish manufactures, attacked the patent from both the pulpit and the press.

1724. His sermon (for only one is extant, though he is supposed to have delivered two on the subject)⁴ was from this text, *As we have therefore opportunity let us do good unto all men*; and its purport was to shew the great want of public spirit in Ireland, and to enforce the necessity of practising that virtue. So long as he confined himself to a general view of the subject, there was nothing objectionable in the discourse, but the moment he alluded to that which was professedly the occasion of his address, all that followed was compounded of mis-statement, exaggeration, and falsehood.

"I confess," said he, "it was chiefly the consideration of that great danger we are in, which engaged me to discourse you on this subject, to exhort you to a love of your country, and a public spirit, when all you have is at stake; to prefer the interest of your prince, and your fellow-subjects, before that of one destructive impostor and a few of his adherents.

"Perhaps it may be thought, by some, that this way of discoursing is not so proper from the pulpit; but surely, when an open attempt is made, and far carried on, to make a great kingdom one large poor-house, to deprive us of all means to exercise hospitality or charity, to turn our cities and churches into ruins, to make this country a desert for wild beasts and robbers, to destroy all arts and sciences, all trades and manufactures, and the very tillage of the ground, only to enrich one obscure ill-designing projector and his followers; it is time for the pastor to cry out that the wolf is getting into his flock, to warn them to stand together, and all to consult the common safety. And God be praised for his infinite goodness in raising such a spirit of union among us, at least in this point, in the midst of all our former divisions; which union, if it continue, will, in all probability, defeat the pernicious design of this pestilent enemy to the nation."⁵

Honest men, who are accustomed to make known by their words the real sentiments of their minds, will scarcely believe me, when I assure them, that this dreadful description, when stripped of its exaggera-

¹ Statute 9 Geo. I. chap. 19.

² *Report of the Committee of Privy Council*, Whitehall, July 24, 1724. [*Hibernian Patriot*, p. 44.]

³ *Report*, pp. 27, 39.

⁴ He mentions a sermon, which he thought it his duty to preach to the people under his inspection, on the subject of Wood's Coin, in a letter to the lord chancellor Middleton, dated Oct. 26,

1724. In the 18th volume of his works, p. 628, is the following note upon this sermon, which is printed in the 15th volume; he is represented as having jocularly said, that he never preached but twice in his life, and then they were not sermons, but pamphlets. Being asked upon what subject? he replied, they were against Wood's halfpence. [*Pilkington*, vol. i. p. 56.]

⁵ *Swift's Works*, 8vo. vol. xv. p. 289.

tions, meant no more than this, that Ireland would sustain a loss of something more than 80,000*l.* in fourteen years (not 6,000*l.* each year), provided Wood should coin the whole quantity allowed by his patent, according to the lightest of those halfpence which he had sent over into Ireland; and they will probably be still less inclined to credit me when I assert, that what Swift uttered so seriously, and upon so solemn an occasion, he himself could not believe.¹ The truth seems to have been, that, in this sermon, and in his Drapier's Letters, he brought to the test of experiment an impudent and unprincipled assertion of his, that were he permitted to write whatever he pleased, he would engage to write down any government in a few months.

That the loss to Ireland would not have exceeded what I have stated above, will appear from a table drawn up by Mr. Simon, from several parcels of the halfpence which at different times were sent over to Ireland by Mr. Wood.

These halfpence are by him divided into four classes, according to their respective weights.

	Weight.	Number in 11 <i>lb.</i>		Current Value.	
		Integers.	Decimals.	d. <i>jd.</i>	Decimals.
The first sort . . .	120	58	23	29 0	33
The second sort . . .	111	63	6	31 1	6
The third sort . . .	103	67	96	33 1	96
The fourth sort . . .	196	72	91	36 0	91
The mean proportion . . .	107 5	65	11	32 1	11

	Quantity coined.	Intrinsic Value.	Current Value.			Loss to the Public.		
	Tons.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
If the first sort had been coined....	360	40,320	97,994	8	0	57,674	8	0
If the second sort.....	—	—	105,940	16	0	65,620	16	0
If the third sort.....	—	—	114,172	16	0	73,852	16	0
If the fourth sort.....	—	—	122,488	16	0	82,168	16	0
If in the mean proportion.....	—	—	109,384	16	0	69,064	16	0
If according to the patent.....	—	—	100,800	0	0	60,480	0	0

Thus, says Mr. Simon, the public would have lost, at a medium, sixty-nine thousand and sixty-four pounds sixteen shillings; and even had Mr. Wood made his halfpence of the weight limited by the patent, yet the loss to Ireland would have amounted to sixty thousand four hundred and eighty pounds.²

In this statement, however, it is observable, that Simon has omitted to specify what proportion the lightest halfpence bore in number to those which were heavier, and also that he has not given the weight which was required by the patent. Had the latter particular been stated, it would have appeared that some of the coins actually exceeded in weight the terms of the patent; and had he examined the report of the assay of these coins, which was drawn up by Sir Isaac Newton, etc. he would have learned that, although the coins were unequally sized, yet one piece with another they were of full weight, and better copper money than had been coined for Ireland in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary.³

Of these facts Swift could not be ignorant, and therefore it is impossible he could believe that the circulation of such coins could be prejudicial to the kingdom. Such, however, was the effect produced by his harangue, and by the specious reasoning in his first Drapier's letter, upon the passions of the ignorant of all ranks, that addresses against this money, as ruinous to Ireland, were presented to the king, by the lords and commons of that kingdom, and by the lords justices and council, and petitions from the city and county of Dublin.⁴

¹ Amongst other misrepresentations, intended to cast a ridicule upon Wood's character, Swift calls him a mean ordinary man, a hardware dealer, when, in fact, it appears that he was a great proprietor and renter of iron works in England, had a lease of all the mines on the crown lands in 39 counties, was proprietor of several copper works, and carried on, to a very considerable amount, manufactures for the different preparations of these metals. [*Corse's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, vol. i. p. 216].

² *Simon*, p. 71.

³ Report. *Hibernian Patriot*, p. 245.

⁴ *Hibernian Patriot*, p. 29. "Every numerous assembly is mob, let the individuals who compose it be what they will. Mere reason and good sense are never to be talked to a mob; their passions, their sentiments, their senses, and their seeming interests, are alone to be applied to." [*Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son*]. On this principle Swift wrote, and his writings were, in the instance before us, eminently successful. But the triumph attending such success is short-lived, whilst the infamy of it is eternal.

The grand jury of the county of the city of Dublin being actuated by the same spirit, presented in Michaelmas term 1724, as enemies to the government, all such persons as had attempted, *or should endeavour*,¹ by fraud or otherwise, to impose Wood's halfpence upon them, contrary to his majesty's most gracious intentions, who had been pleased to leave his loyal subjects at liberty to take or refuse them. They stated, as a reason for this presentment, that great quantities of Wood's money had been brought into the port of Dublin, and lodged in several houses in that city, with an intention to make them pass clandestinely amongst his majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the addresses, etc. against them.²

In his majesty's answer to the address from the house of lords, he expressed his concern that his granting the patent for coining halfpence and farthings, agreeably to the practice of his royal predecessors, had given so much uneasiness to that house; and declared, that if any abuses had been committed by the patentee, his majesty would give the necessary orders for inquiring into and punishing the same, and would do everything in his power for the satisfaction of his people.³

In consequence of the above addresses, etc. a committee of the lords of the privy council of England was appointed to investigate the matter, and accordingly a report was made by them upon the 24th of July.

From their report it appeared that, notwithstanding repeated orders from his majesty, no papers nor persons, which might be necessary to support the objections against the patent, could ever be obtained from Ireland; but that all evidence was withheld, upon the frivolous pretence of apprehension of the ill temper any miscarriage, in a trial upon *scire facias*, brought against the patentee, might occasion to both houses, if the evidence was not laid as full before a jury as it was before them.

That from trials and assays of Wood's copper money, made by Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Southwell, and Mr. Scrope, it appeared that, although the coins were not exactly sized, yet that taken together they exceeded the weight required by the patent. That the copper was of the same goodness and value with that which was coined for England; and that the halfpence and farthings coined by Mr. Wood exceeded in weight and fineness those which had been coined for Ireland in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary.

That the charge of notorious frauds and deceits committed by the patentee, in executing the powers granted to him, had never been proved, although his majesty had required evidence to be sent from Ireland for that purpose.

That the terms of the patent, which his majesty had granted by virtue of his undoubted prerogative, and in conformity with the examples of his predecessors, were more advantageous to the public than any former patent had been, from the nature of the covenants comprised in it, which required the coins to be more weighty, and of better metal, limited the quantity to be issued, and likewise restricted the issuing to a shorter term than usual, and, more especially, did not compel any person to take the said money against his will.

That the charge brought against Mr. Wood, that he had obtained his patent in a clandestine and unprecedented manner, and by gross misrepresentations of the state of the kingdom of Ireland with respect to the great want of small change, was not true; for, upon inquiring into these facts, it had appeared that the petition of Mr. Wood for obtaining that coinage was presented to his majesty with several other petitions and applications for the same purpose, from sundry persons well acquainted with the affairs of Ireland, all of whom set forth the great want of small money in all the common and lower parts of traffic and business throughout that kingdom; and that the petition was carried through all the usual forms and offices, without haste or precipitation.

That upon a more particular inquiry into this charge of misrepresentation, the want of small change in Ireland was still further proved by the testimony of several witnesses, produced by Mr. Wood; and evidence was given, that several considerable manufacturers had been obliged to give tallies or tokens in cards to their workmen for want of small money, signed upon the back, to be afterwards exchanged for larger money;

¹ Did not the grand jury step a little beyond the limits of their duty when they presented *possible, but not existing* offenders?

² Presentment. *Swift's Works*, vol. x. p. 162.

³ *Hibernian Patriot*, p. 6.

that a premium was often given to obtain small money for necessary occasions; and several letters from Ireland to correspondents in England were read, complaining of the want of copper money; and expressing the great demand there was for this money; and that, in consequence of the necessity for small change, counterfeit coins of base metal, called raps, had obtained a currency, though what passed for a halfpenny was not worth half a farthing.

That the conduct of the superior officers of his majesty's revenue, in giving orders to the inferior officers not to receive Mr. Wood's money, in contradiction to his majesty's command contained in Mr. Wood's patent, if they acted upon their own authority, must be considered as a very extraordinary proceeding.¹

That Mr. Wood having voluntarily proposed to limit his coinage to 40,000*l.*, the committee recommended to his majesty to accept such proposal, and to give the proper orders that he should not coin, import into Ireland, utter or dispose of any more copper halfpence and farthings, than to the amount of that sum; and that his proposal should be transmitted to his majesty's chief governor, etc., in Ireland, in order to consider whether, after the reduction of 360 tons of copper, being in value 100,800*l.*, to 142 tons 17 hundred 16 pounds, being in value 40,000*l.* only, anything could be done for the further satisfaction of the people of Ireland.²

Accordingly his majesty was pleased to direct in council, on the 18th of August, that the halfpence and farthings already coined by Mr. Wood, amounting to about 17,000*l.*, and as much more as would make up the sum of 40,000*l.*, should be permitted to be current, pursuant to the terms of the patent.³

But these concessions were of no avail; Swift attacked the report with sophistries and misstatements, which were well calculated to mislead minds already prejudiced against the measure; and when a proclamation was issued offering 300*l.* reward for the discovery of the author of the Drapier's fourth letter, and a bill of indictment was preparing against the printer of it, he [Swift] published "Seasonable Advice to the Grand Jury," in which, by similar modes of arguing, he called upon them not to find the bill. A copy of this pamphlet was distributed, on the evening before the trial, to every person on the grand jury; and thus, by the very means which Swift himself had so strongly reprobated when used by the committee of the privy council, namely, by prejudging the case, he accomplished his purpose, and the bill was not found. From this time he was considered as the Saviour of Ireland;⁴ and Wood was ridiculed in ballads, executed in effigy, and at last obliged to resign his patent, as Mr. Leake expresses himself, *for the satisfaction of the parliament of Ireland*.⁵ Afterwards, as an indemnification for the loss he had sustained, he received pensions to the amount of 3,000*l.* a-year for eight years.⁶

Thus ended this memorable contest, which seems to have originated in the dissatisfaction of the Irish on their not being allowed a mint in their own country;⁷ of which Swift complains in many parts of his writings, but more particularly in the 19th number of the *Intelligencer*, where he says, "I can see no reasons why we alone of all nations are thus restrained, but such as I dare not mention; only thus far I may

¹ It is probable that these officers acted in consequence of orders, or at least intimations, from higher powers, as the commons in their second address petitioned his majesty to give directions to the officers of his revenue not to receive or utter, on any pretence whatsoever, any of Wood's money. [*Hibernian Patriot*, p. 44].

² Report. *Hibernian Patriot*, p. 29.

³ Leake, p. 418.

⁴ When a reward was offered for the discovery of the author of the Drapier's Fourth Letter, a note was sent to Swift with the following text, from 1 Samuel, chap. xiv. verse 45: "And the people said unto Saul, shall Jonathan die, who hath wrought this great salvation in Israel? God forbid. As the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground; for he wrought with God this day. So the people rescued Jonathan that he died not." It was said to be written by a quaker. [*Swift's Works*, vol. xv. p. 231].

⁵ *Historical Account of English Money*, p. 419. It is pro-

bable that the plan which Swift suggested to the nobility and gentry of Ireland, of drawing up a declaration that they would not receive any of Wood's money, and forbidding their tenants to receive it, was the principal cause which induced Wood to resign his patent. [See the second and third of the Drapier's Letters]. The lord-chancellor, Middleton, seems to have been an enemy to Wood's project. [See Swift's letter addressed to him, which is usually printed as the sixth of the Drapier's letters, although it is signed J. S.] In an address to his lordship, which is prefixed to "Some Reasons shewing the Necessity the People of Ireland are under for continuing to refuse Mr. Wood's Coinage," he is complimented as having found out the secret of making the patriot and minister agree in the same person. [*Hibernian Patriot*, p. 199].

⁶ *Coze's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, vol. i. p. 217.

⁷ They repeatedly petitioned for a mint during the reign of Charles I. and the protectorate of Cromwell, but without effect.

venture, that Ireland is the first imperial kingdom since Nimrod, which ever wanted power to coin their own money."¹

About the time that Wood's patent was granted for money to be current in Ireland, a new species of coins was struck for the use of the British colonies in America. They were made of a mixed metal resembling brass, and were of three sizes; one nearly as broad as a half-crown, another about the size of an English halfpenny, and a third about the size of a farthing; all bearing the same stamp, namely, on the obverse his majesty's head, like the guinea. The largest piece had this legend, GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX: the smaller pieces had the inscription abridged to GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX. All of them had on the reverse a large double rose, with ROSA AMERICANA 1722, and UTILE DULCI. Others, with the date of 1720, had the rose crowned.²

The author of "A Defence of the conduct of the People of Ireland in their unanimous refusal of Mr. Wood's Copper Money," says that this also was a project of Wood's: who, according to him, "obtained a patent for coining small money for the English plantations, in pursuance of which, he had the conscience to make thirteen shillings out of a pound of brass. This money was rejected in a manner not so decent as that of Ireland; but Wood has never called it popular fury, and we hear nothing of the patent itself."³

1725. On the 22d of January, the new gold coins of Portugal were made current in Ireland by a proclamation from the lord-lieutenant and council, and were commanded to be accepted in all payments and receipts at the following rates:

GOLD.			Weight.	Value.	GOLD.			Weight.	Value.
			dwt. gr.	£. s. d.				dwt. gr.	£. s. d.
The new gold coin of Portugal	.	18	9	— 4 0 0	The half-quarter ditto	.	2	8	— 0 10 0
The half ditto	.	9	5	— 2 0 0	The sixteenth ditto	.	1	3	— 0 5 0
The quarter ditto	.	4	15	— 1 0 0					

With the allowance of two-pence for every grain which should be wanting of these respective weights.⁴

1727. His majesty died at Osnaburgh on the 11th of June; but the news not reaching England before the afternoon of the 14th of that month, his successor was not proclaimed until the next day.

The style was so materially altered upon his coins that I shall give it at length. On the guineas which were struck in his first year, it was GEORGIUS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. BRUN. ET LUN. DUX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET PR. EL. 1714. That is, Georgius, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannię, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor; Brunswic: et Luneburgen: Dux; Saceri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius, et Princeps Elector. The letters P. R. do not appear upon his silver coins of that date, nor were they continued upon the gold which was afterwards coined.⁵

The fourth shield on the reverse is charged with the arms of the electoral dominions.

Specimens of the German coins are given in the plates of the second supplement.

The mints used were that in the Tower of London, and those in the German dominions.

¹ *Swift's Works*, 8vo. vol. xi. p. 33. This number of the *Intelligencer* was published at the beginning of the reign of George II.

² *Leake*, p. 419. See Supplement, Part ii.

³ P. 37. Snelling says, "We have also been informed that Kingsmill Eyres, esq. Mr. Marshland, a hardwareman in Cornhill, and several others, were concerned in the scheme: the last-mentioned person had great quantities of them in his cellar, was ruined by it, and died housekeeper at Gresham College: the dies were engraved by Mr. Lammas, Mr. Standbrooke, and Mr. Harold, some of which were in the possession of Mr. Winthorpe, who went to New York; his father lies buried at Beckingham. They were

struck at the French Change, in Hog-lane, Seven Dials, by an engine that raised and let fall a heavy weight upon them when made hot, which is the most expeditious way of striking Bath metal, of which they were made." [Snelling's *View of the Coins struck for the West India Colonies*, p. 39.] It appears that, at some time in this reign, a rupee was struck at Bombay, but the date of the transaction is not known, as the coin is without date, and I have not been able to meet with any record that mentions it. See a representation of it in Supplement, Part ii. Plate vi. No. 14.

⁴ *Simon's Irish Coins*. Appendix, No. evi.

⁵ The style, however, upon his great seal was always the same as that upon the first guineas. [Sandford.]

GEORGE II.

succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father. No alteration was made in the species or value of the money in his time (excepting the omission of the quarter-guinea, which was thought to be too diminutive for use, though it was coined again in the next reign), and but few legal provisions were made relating to the coins.

1728. At the commencement of this reign, the scarcity of silver coins in Ireland obliged those who employed workmen of any kind, to continue to employ them until their wages amounted to a double pistole or a moidore (for there was hardly any gold of lower value in that kingdom), which the workmen were to divide among themselves as they could; and this was generally done at an alehouse, or brandy-shop; where besides the cost of getting drunk (as was usually the case) they must pay ten-pence or a shilling for changing their piece into silver.¹

The want of smaller change also, which Swift,² and others of his party, denied the existence of during their opposition to Wood's patent, began now to be so extreme, that several persons in the north, and other parts of that kingdom, were under the necessity of making copper and silver tokens, which they passed as promissory notes amongst their workmen, customers, and neighbours; those of copper for two-pence, and those of silver for three-pence. On them were struck the name of the person who issued them, with the place of his abode, and a promise to pay the sum for which they were issued. They were struck at Arinagh, Belfast, Dromore, Lurgan, and Portadown, and probably in other places.³

1729. The convenience which was experienced from the circulation of these tokens, probably suggested to Mr. James Maculla, a brazier in Dublin, a plan which he published, for issuing, in his own name, a sufficient number for the service of the whole kingdom.⁴

His proposal was this, to give pieces of copper for halfpenny or penny, stamped with a promissory note to pay twenty-pence for every pound of copper notes, whenever they should be returned.

Eight-and-forty of the halfpenny pieces were to weigh a pound, which he consequently was to sell at two shillings, and thus would secure to himself little more than sixteen per cent., provided the tokens should be immediately returned to him; and provided the expense of stamping should amount to sixpence each pound, at which he reckoned it.

This project he communicated to Swift, who was now the absolute monarch over all those who were likely to be much affected by the circulation of the tokens. He disapproved of the scheme, chiefly on this ground, that the public could have but little security that the tokens should always be made of the intrinsic value which was proposed in the project; and in a letter upon the subject, published in this year, he stated his objections at considerable length, and concluded with a proposal of his own for the issuing of tokens of greater intrinsic value than Maculla's, by a society of ten gentlemen, of which he himself was to be one.⁵

Swift's project came to nothing; nor did the publication of his letter prevent Maculla from continuing to strike and utter his tokens; but to what extent he carried the circulation of them, I have no means of ascertaining.

¹ This account is taken from the *Intelligencer*, No. xix. which was written by Swift, and must, I conceive, be taken with some grains of allowance, for Swift was not very scrupulous as to the truth of his assertions on political subjects, and especially upon that of money. He is extremely indignant, in this paper, because the Irish were not permitted to have a mint of their own.

² Yet Swift, afterward, in his letter on Maculla's project, admitted that, next to the scarcity of silver, their greatest distress, in point of coin, was the want of small change. [*Works*, vol. xv. p. 261.]

³ *Simon*, p. 72.

⁴ Swift mentions his publication [*Works*, vol. xv. p. 260],

but I have never yet met with it, nor is it noticed by *Simon*. Maculla had previously issued a copper token in 1728, with this inscription, PROMISSORY NOTES, VALUE RECEIVED, DUBLIN 1728, JAMES MACULLA. [*Suelling's Supplement to Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 7]. The specimens which remain of his projected tokens are a very neat copper penny and halfpenny, having on one side this inscription, I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND TWENTY-PENCE A POUND FOR THESE, and on the reverse, CASH NOTES VALUE RECEIVED, DUBLIN, 1729, JAMES MACULLA, 1d. or ½d. [*Simon*, p. 73].

⁵ Letter on Maculla's project. *Swift's Works*, 8vo. vol. xv. p. 260.

1729. The first coinage of English halfpence and farthings in this reign was by virtue of a warrant under the sign-manual of queen Caroline, when guardian of the realm, dated July 21, in this year, which was afterwards confirmed and continued by another warrant of August the 17th, 1738.

By these warrants there were to be forty-six halfpence, or ninety-two farthings, cut out of one pound avoirdupois, the copper at such a rate, and in such quantities as should be directed by the commissioners of the treasury. Four-pence halfpenny per pound were allowed for bearing and sustaining all manner of waste, etc.; the master and worker to account annually before the auditor, and to be answerable to his majesty for the profits thereof above the charges; the auditor to have the same power as in auditing the accounts of the gold and silver; the king's clerk to be appointed by his majesty, or the treasury, to make out a roll, upon oath, of the weight and price of every parcel of new money coined and delivered, from time to time, from the moneyers to the master; also to examine and sign all bills of charges, repairs, etc., and all sums of money paid for copper imported; for which service he was to receive twenty shillings per ton of all the money coined.

The lords of the treasury, in consequence of the authority given to them by those warrants, empowered the master of the mint to enter into contract with the governor and company of the copper mines of England for copper. The first quantity agreed for was one hundred tons, the succeeding ones for two hundred tons each. The copper to be melted and refined with pit coal, from ore the produce of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations; and to be delivered in bars or fillets, nealed, of such a fineness as to spread thin under the hammer, when heated red-hot, without cracking, and of such a width and thickness, that forty-six halfpence, or ninety-two farthings (without erring in excess or defect above the fortieth part of a pound weight) were to make one pound avoirdupois. The cutters to be supplied by the mint; and the quantity of fillets to be sufficient to coin one hundred and eighty tons of halfpence and twenty tons of farthings. The master to pay half the value at each delivery, at the rate of 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound; the other half, after the blanks were cut out, in money, scissel, and brokage, reckoning the scissel and brokage at the same price as the copper imported into the mint.¹

1731. In this year the act for encouragement of the coinage was continued for seven years from the 1st of March 1730, with the like provisions as in the 9th year of George I.²

1732-3. Together with the guineas and half-guineas (which were almost the only species of gold money coined in the mint since the establishment of the mill), a great deal of old hammered coins of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., had been hitherto current by the name of broad-pieces, with their halves and quarters. Some of the smaller pieces were diminished by wearing, others by clipping or filing, and were frequently refused. Whereupon a petition of several merchants and others was presented to the house of commons, and upon their address his majesty issued a proclamation, bearing date the 21st of February,³ by which all persons were forbidden to receive or utter, by tale, after the publishing of the proclamation, any of the gold coins of twenty-five or twenty-three shillings, commonly called broad-pieces, or their half or quarter. And all collectors and receivers of his majesty's revenue were authorized to receive them by weight, for the space of one year, at the rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* per ounce troy; and the officers of the mint were to allow the same price, during that time, for all brought to the mint, and to coin the same into other current

¹ *Snelling's Copper Coinage*, p. 43.

² Stat. 4 Geo. II. c. 12.

³ Proclamation in the Royal Library. The officers of the mint did not, however, receive their authority until the 28th of February, when it was given to them by warrant, under the king's sign-manual, dated on that day, in consequence of an address of the commons presented upon the 19th of that month. [Statute 6 Geo. II. chap. 25. s. 19.] The coins thus prohibited, consisted properly of the sceptred units of crown gold of king James I., which weighing originally almost 154 grains, had been for a great while current at twenty-five shillings each; of the laureate twenty-shilling pieces of the same king, and those of his

son and grandson, Charles I. and II., which having formerly weighed above 140 grains, had been long current at twenty-three shillings each; and of such as remained of the commonwealth pieces, called the cross and harp gold, which were of the same weight and value as the last. But as several coins of king Edward VI., some of queen Elizabeth, and of the first sceptred sovereigns of king James I. were, though of different weights, yet of the same alloy, they were also taken in by weight with the rest; whereas all the coins of angel gold which were worth more by the ounce than the price allowed, were again returned to the importers by the gentlemen of the mint, who had the inspection of them, when any such, as it sometimes happened, were by mistake brought in. [*Tolkes*, p. 133, note *.]

money. The deficiency which would be occasioned by taking the said coins into the mint, at that rate, and all expenses of coining, etc. relating to them, were, by a statute of 1733, enacted to be supplied out of the monies arising from the coinage duty.¹

By these statutes a complete stop was put to the currency of all hammered money whatever, the act of the 9th of William III. having already prohibited the silver coins formed in that manner.

The terms upon which the broad-pieces were to be received at the mint, were so advantageous to those who brought them in, that it was necessary to prevent the counterfeiting of them for the express purpose of selling them in that manner. It was therefore declared, by statute, that if any person or persons should, before the 21st day of February 1733, counterfeit or coin the said broad-pieces, or any halves or quarters thereof, or should utter or vend them knowing them to be counterfeit, etc., then all and every such offender and offenders, their counsellors, procurers, aiders, and abettors, in that behalf, should be adjudged to be guilty of high treason, and, upon conviction, suffer death as in cases of high treason; but the attainder was not to extend to corruption of blood; and no prosecution to be allowed unless it commenced within six months after the fact.²

About this time a coinage was projected for the American colonies, but whether carried into effect is not known. A specimen of it, the only one that Snelling had ever seen, was in Mr. Hollis's cabinet. It differed from those of George I. (the largest of which it equalled in size), chiefly in the impression on the reverse, which was a rose upon its stalk crowned.³

1736. In order to remedy the many inconveniences which affected the trade, particularly the linen manufacture of Ireland and his majesty's revenue there, occasioned by the want of good copper money, his majesty was graciously pleased, at the humble request of the lords justices and council, to direct, in the year 1736, that a proper agent should be appointed to contract for fifty tons of copper, to be delivered to the master of the mint in the Tower of London, and also to authorize and command the said master of the mint to receive from such person or persons as the lord-lieutenant, or the lords justices, or any of them, should contract with for that purpose, fine copper, which, when heated red-hot, would spread thin under the hammer without cracking, and out of the same to coin fifty tons, or such greater quantity as should be necessary for that kingdom, one-sixth part in farthings, and five-sixths in halfpence; of such size, as that fifty-two halfpence, or one hundred and four farthings, might make a pound avoirdupois, except only such errors by accident, not by design, as might happen by the unequal size of the bars, not exceeding the thirtieth part of a pound weight. And that his majesty's effigies, with the inscription *GEORGIUS II. REX*,⁴ should be stamped on one side of each piece, and the Irish harp crowned on the other side, and over it the inscription *HIBERNIA*, with the date of the year under it. And the moneys of the mint were directed not to distribute any of the said money before it had been duly assayed.

¹ Statute 6 Geo. II. chap. 25, s. 19.

² Statute 6 Geo. II. chap. 26. According to a MS. note by Browne Willis, in his copy of Leake, the amount of the broad gold was nearly 800,000*l*.

³ *Snelling's Coins for the West India Colonies*, p. 40. See Supplement, Part ii.

⁴ The omission of *DEI GRATIA*, on these coins, did not pass unnoticed.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1737, the following epigram is preserved.

"On the words *DEI GRATIA* being left out of the new Irish halfpence coined at the Tower.

"No Christian kings that I can find,
However match'd or odd,
Excepting ours, have ever coin'd
Without the *Grace of God*.

By this acknowledgment they shew

The mighty King of kings,
As him from whom their riches flow,
From whom their grandeur springs.
Come then, Urania, aid my pen,
The latent cause assign,—
All other kings are mortal men,
But *GEORGE*, 'tis plain's divine."

The next month produced this address "To the Author of the Epigram on the new Irish halfpence."

"While you behold th' imperfect coin,
Received without the *Grace of God*,
All honest men with you must join,
And even Britons think it odd.
The *Grace of God* was well left out,
And I applaud the politician;
For when an evil's done, no doubt,
'Tis not by *God's Grace*, but permission."

His majesty was also graciously pleased to direct, that all the expenses attending the coinage of the said fifty tons of copper, and the transmitting the said halfpence and farthings, when coined, into his kingdom of Ireland, should be paid by his majesty's vice-treasurer, etc., and that whatever profit should arise (after all necessary expenses were defrayed) should go into the public revenue at large of that kingdom.¹

At the same time, the copper money which had heretofore been coined, by the patentees, for the use of Ireland, was commanded to be current, together with the money to be coined in his majesty's mint for the service of that kingdom. And the collectors of his majesty's revenue were ordered to receive such monies indifferently, provided that no more should be received, in any one payment, than twelve of those halfpence.

And in case the said collectors should have a redundancy of those halfpence, then they should and might pay to the respective officers of his majesty's army in Ireland, or to such person as should tender an exchequer acquittance to the said collectors for payment of his majesty's army, any sum of the said halfpence, not exceeding five pounds in every hundred pounds, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum, and the like quantity to the officers of his majesty's revenue, who should receive their salaries from the said respective collectors.

Orders were also given for the issuing out of his majesty's treasury in Ireland, such new coined copper or old copper money as they should receive, to such as were willing to take the same.²

1737. A certain quantity of this money was sent over to Ireland, and after it had been duly assayed before his majesty's council, by the assay-master of Ireland, the lords justices and council issued a proclamation, on the 6th of May, declaring his majesty's most gracious intentions; and (in order to prevent further imposition upon the public by the uttering of false and base money, commonly called raps), prohibiting the making, or uttering, any halfpence, etc. of brass, copper, etc. except the copper money coined by the patentees, or such as was, or should be, coined in his majesty's Tower of London, for the service of Ireland, and forbidding the counterfeiting any such copper money, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law.³

In the same year, a representation was made to his majesty by the lord-lieutenant and council of Ireland, that there was a great scarcity of silver coin in that kingdom, occasioned by persons being tempted to export it to make an advantage thereof: and that the greatest part of the gold coin current there was in the two larger pieces of Portugal gold, one of which passing for four pounds, and the other for forty shillings, great inconveniences and difficulties daily arose in obtaining change for the same;⁴ and that there being a disproportion between the value of the said large pieces and the lesser pieces of foreign gold coin, to the advantage of the larger, the same had occasioned likewise a scarcity of the lesser pieces of gold coin, by means whereof great distress had been brought upon the trade of that kingdom, and particularly the linen manufacture; and also upon his majesty's forces there; and therefore it was humbly prayed, that the gold coins, both English and foreign, current there, might be rated at the quantity of English silver they usually passed for in England, with the allowance of some small advantage to the lesser pieces.

His majesty referred the consideration of this representation to the lords commissioners of his treasury, who reported that they had taken the opinion of the late master-worker, and the rest of the principal officers of his majesty's mint, thereupon, who proposed that a reduction should be made in the value of the gold coins current in Ireland, at least as low as they were then in Great Britain; and that the disproportion between the larger and lesser pieces should be rectified.

This proposal being agreed to by the lords commissioners of the treasury, and approved of by his majesty in council, a proclamation was issued, in pursuance of his command, by the lords justices in council,

¹ *Simon*, p. 73. The circumstance of this coinage may be considered as a remarkable instance of his majesty's indulgence to the Irish, after what had passed in relation to Wood's money. [*Leake's Historical Account of English Money*, p. 423.]

² *Simon*. Appendix, No. cvii.

³ *Id. ibid.*

⁴ Five-pence were given to change a guinea, and eight-pence a moidore. [*Gentleman's Magazine*, November 1736, p. 683.]

on the 10th of September, declaring that, from and after that day, the several pieces of gold coin should be current at the following rates:

GOLD.		Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.	GOLD.		Weight. dwt. gr.	Value. £. s. d.
The guinea	.	.	1 2 9	The French Louis-d'or of the new	.	.	.
The half-guinea	.	.	0 11 4½	species	.	5 5	1 2 0
The moidore	.	6 22	1 9 3	The half and quarter in proportion.			
The half and quarter in proportion.				The piece of new gold coin of Por-			
The quadruple pistole	.	17 8	3 13 0	tugual	.	18 10½	3 17 5
The Spanish or French double pistole	8 16	1 16 6		The half, quarter, half-quarter, and			
The single pistole, the half, and quarter, in proportion.				sixteenth, in proportion.			

Two-pence to be allowed for every grain deficient in any of the above coins, one penny for half a grain, and one halfpenny for a quarter of a grain; and, with such allowance, the said coins to be received as if of full weight, which by the proclamation was declared to be standing weight.¹

The introduction of the mill into the mint, and the great attention which was paid to the regular sizing of the money, had entirely defeated the old practice of culling out the larger pieces for the purpose of clipping. But the ingenuity of needy and unprincipled men soon discovered that some of the coins were (on account of the distance at which the letters were placed from the edge) capable of being filed to the amount of from nine to twelve grains, without much danger of discovery, as the milling on the edge could be accurately imitated.

1738. This was accordingly practised, until the number diminished at length gave an alarm to government, and in the months of July, August, and September, this year, a considerable reward was offered for discovering and apprehending any of the offenders. The public notice for this purpose happening to be read by the Rev. Peter Vallavine, vicar of Monkton, in the Isle of Thanet, suggested to him ideas which, though extremely obvious, seem to have escaped the attention of government, which was at that time, in appearance, solely intent upon the punishment of the criminals.

"Sure, I thought," says he, "if a man deserved reward for bringing one offender to punishment, he would deserve more who could shew how to prevent the evil, by removing the cause of offence, and taking away the temptation to offend, and the very power of offending." He accordingly communicated his ideas of an effectual means for preventing the practice of filing, for the future, at the latter end of this year, to Lord Harrington, then secretary of state, and to the Hon. Richard Arundel, master of the mint, by whose directions he presented a memorial to the lords commissioners of the treasury.

Their lordships directed the master, etc. of the mint to examine into the discovery which he conceived he had made.

1739. They delivered in their report on the 10th of December in this year, in which they stated that they had ordered trial to be made by the workmen of the mint of the methods proposed by him; and that in their opinion they would, in a great measure, hinder the filing of guineas, though longer experience must be required to know the certain effects.

His proposal was, to place the letters as near as possible to the edge of the piece, whereby he apprehended it could not be filed without taking off a part of them, which would be obvious to every eye; and to edge the coin in a new form,² to prevent thereby the repairing the filed edges with a common tool or file.

In the latter part of his pamphlet on this subject he described the state of the silver coins. The shillings were deficient from 6 to above 11 per cent., the sixpences from 11 to more than 22 per cent. They were likewise very scarce, and their deficiency and scarcity were become a great inconvenience, which was daily growing worse and worse, and would in a few years occasion great confusion in every branch of trade and commerce. He concludes with the following words: "And now I will beg leave to say, that I believe I can propose a certain remedy for all these evils, and that by one natural, safe, and easy method, which will entirely put a stop to all manner of diminishing, both of gold and silver coin, restore the money to its weight and purity, and shew how it may be kept in that condition to future ages."³

¹ Simon, p. 74, and Appendix, No. cvi.

² With angular strokes. [Leake, p. 424].

³ Vallavine's *Observations on the Current Coin of this Kingdom*.

8vo. London, 1742.

In this belief, I presume, he deceived himself, for I have not found that any part of his proposal was adopted, except that relating to the position of the letters (which was by no means new, as it had appeared, according to his own statement, on the reverse of the guineas struck in 1719¹) and the angular milling, which are not certain remedies.

In this year the act for the encouragement of the coinage of money was continued, upon the same terms as before.²

And in the same sessions a statute was made for the better preventing frauds and abuses in gold and silver wares.

This act first recited the following statutes: 28 Edward I. cap. 28, 2 Henry VI. cap. 14, 18 Elizabeth, cap. 15, 12 William III. cap. 4; and then enacted that, from and after the 28th of May 1739, all gold wares should not be less in fineness than twenty-two carats of fine gold, and all silver wares not less than eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver, in every pound weight troy; but this not to extend to jewellers' work, that is, to any gold or silver wherein any jewels or other stones should be set, or any other small works of that kind. The penalty, ten pounds for every offence.³

"In this year there was a new die for every species of coin, somewhat better than the former, and the graining, which had hitherto been diagonal strokes, was now made angular, upon occasion of a gang of guinea filers, who had taken more liberty than usual with the guineas, and for the discovery of whom a reward was publicly offered. This alteration in the graining is certainly an improvement, not being so easily imitated as the straight strokes; and, if it were made yet more difficult to counterfeit, it would be a further security for the money."⁴

1741. In this year the following notice was given from the mint-office in the Tower:

"Whereas several evil-disposed persons have practised the making of shillings and sixpences to resemble guineas and half-guineas, by putting sceptres upon the reverse, and gilding them over, to the great prejudice of his majesty's subjects: to prevent that evil practice, and the public from being imposed upon for the future, the above impressions are published,⁵ that all persons may know the difference between the gold and silver coins, which is the same in every king's coin as the above, viz. the deck of the head on the guinea is without any robe or drapery on the shoulders. As to the gold coin of his present majesty, there are no sceptres on them, but the arms of Great Britain in a shield. The difference between the gold and silver coin of queen Anne is more difficult to be discovered, after being altered as above mentioned; the lock of hair, which proceeds from the nape of the neck over the right shoulder, and lies on the right breast, on the guinea, being the only mark by which persons not well acquainted with gold and silver can distinguish the guinea from the shilling, which has not that lock of hair.

"Any person or persons that shall be detected in uttering the counterfeit money before mentioned, or any other counterfeit money, upon notice given to the solicitor of the mint, such offenders will be prosecuted at the government expense."⁶

1742. This notice having failed to check the practice, and halfpence and farthings having been coloured so as to resemble shillings and sixpences,⁷ an act was passed in the next year, which made such offences high treason.

And as the uttering of false money, knowing it to be false, was a crime frequently committed all over the kingdom, and the offenders were not deterred, because it was only a misdemeanour, and the punishment very often but small, though there was great reason to believe that the common utterers of such money were either themselves the coiners, or in confederacy with the coiners thereof, it was therefore enacted, by the same statute, that, from and after the 29th day of September, all persons so offending should suffer six months' imprisonment for the first offence, and also find security for good behaviour for six months more,

¹ Vallavine's *Observations on the Current Coin of this Kingdom*, p. 20. Vallavine received 100*l.* for his invention, trouble, &c.

² Statute 12 George II. chap. 5.

³ *Id.* chap. 26.

⁴ *Leake*, p. 424.

⁵ The impressions were representations of a shilling and a guinea of king George I.

⁶ *Gentleman's Magazine*, February 1741, p. 108. These counterfeit guineas were sold at eight shillings, and the half-guineas at five shillings each. [*Id.* March 1748, p. 137].

⁷ The Britannia side was filed down, and then the pieces were silvered over. [*Id.* September 1738, p. 489].

to be computed from the end of the first six months; and for the second offence should suffer two years' imprisonment, and give security for two years; and for the third offence should be adjudged to be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

And it was further enacted, that if any person should utter or tender any counterfeit money, knowing it to be so, and should, within ten days after, utter or tender any more counterfeit money, knowing it to be so, either to the same person or to any other, or should, at the time of uttering or tendering, have about him or her one or more pieces of counterfeit money, then such person should be deemed a common utterer of false money, and, upon conviction, suffer one year's imprisonment, and find sureties for good behaviour for two years more; and if again convicted of uttering or tendering counterfeit money, knowing it to be so, then he or she should be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

But nothing in that act was to be considered as extending to corruption of blood; nor was any prosecution to be allowed, unless it was commenced within six months after the offence.

And as the coining or counterfeiting the copper money of the kingdom was then only a misdemeanour, and the punishment very small, it was enacted by the same statute, that if any person should make, coin, or counterfeit any brass or copper money, commonly called a halfpenny or a farthing, such person, together with the aiders, abettors, and procurers, should, upon conviction, be imprisoned for two years, and find sureties for good behaviour for two years more.

And it was further enacted, that a reward of forty pounds should be paid for the apprehension or prosecution to conviction of any person guilty of the aforesaid treason or felony, and ten pounds upon the conviction of any person for counterfeiting the copper money; and a free pardon was offered to any offender out of prison, who should discover two or more persons guilty of the said offences, so that they might be convicted.

And whereas, by the 9th of queen Anne, four hundred pounds a-year were allowed out of the coinage duty for the expense of prosecuting offenders against the laws relating to the coin, which sum, for several years last past, had proved greatly deficient, it was further enacted that the lord high-treasurer, etc. should be authorized to allow, out of the money arising from the coinage duty, such further sums of money as the expenses had amounted to over and above the said four hundred pounds a-year, and also as much as he, etc., should see fit, for defraying the future expenses of the said prosecutions, provided the said expenses did not in any one year exceed the sum of six hundred pounds.¹

1746. In this year an act was passed to continue the duties for the encouragement of the coinage of money in the usual form.²

1748. On the 14th of July in this year, Sir Alexander Cuming, bart. presented a memorial to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, esq. etc.; in which he proposed, that, in order to preserve the dependency of the British plantations in North America on Great Britain, the current species of Great Britain should be made the current lawful money of the said plantations, as the proper measure of property in all countries depending on the British crown and nation; and that 200,000*l.* sterling should be coined at the Tower for that purpose: which sum was to be made the foundation of a provincial bank for all the British plantations in America, in order to abolish the paper money in New England and Carolina, and to set aside the currency of clipped Spanish money in Jamaica and elsewhere.

Cuming was an enthusiast, and his proposal was considered as visionary by administration.³

1750. In the month of September this year, "the bank and excise-office notified that they would not take any guineas that wanted six grains in weight."⁴ This notice appears not to have been sanctioned by government, and was extremely injudicious, as it pointed out a ready and safe means of putting off guineas when so reduced, and thus afforded encouragement to the operations of filing and sweating, which it was probably intended to check.

1751. The practice of counterfeiting the copper money still continuing, a proclamation was issued upon the 12th of July 1751, to enforce the act of the 15th year of the king.⁵

¹ Statute 15 Geo. II. chap. 28.

² *Id.* chap. 14.

⁴ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1750, pp. 427, 467.

³ *Lyson's Environs of London*, vol. iv. p. 21.

⁵ *Snelling's View of the Copper Coinage*, p. 44.

It should seem that this practice was carried to a greater extent in Birmingham than in any other town, on which account those counterfeit coins received a denomination, which continued (as will be seen hereafter) until that place became, by a strange revolution in the affairs of the mint, the legitimate spot where the coinage of copper money was appointed to be carried on.

The illegal Birmingham mints attracted the notice of Government as early as the year 1744, when the solicitor of the mint was sent down, and many persons were convicted, and suffered two years imprisonment. The punishment of these, however, was not sufficient to deter others, for about this time the counterfeit halfpence abounded more than ever in that town, insomuch that few payments were made without a large proportion of them. From thence they were circulated all over the kingdom, insomuch that they became a public nuisance, and meetings of tradesmen were held, and resolutions were made to take those halfpence no more.¹

1753. "These measures, however, did not stop the evil; for in the beginning of the year 1753 it was computed that nearly one-half (or two-fifths) of the current copper money was counterfeit, and the same resolutions were repeated; and about a twelvemonth afterwards a petition and representation were made to the lords of the treasury by several bakers, butchers, and other dealers in provision and the necessaries of life, praying a suspension of the copper coinage for a few years, and that some laws might be enacted and enforced to prevent its being counterfeited; both of which were sent down to the officers of the mint, ordering likewise a stoppage to be put to the coinage, which was accordingly done, and the Copper Company was ordered to send no more fillets after one month; nor were any more halfpence made, but from those fillets, during this reign."²

In this year the coinage duties were continued for seven years, in the usual manner.³

"A proposal was now sent over from Arthur Dobbs, esq. governor of North Carolina, to coin copper money for that colony, to consist of pieces of the value of two-pence, one penny, and a halfpenny of their currency, which was in proportion to that of England as four to three. The quantity to be coined to be determined by the governor and council, but not to exceed fifty tons. They to deliver the copper into the mint, to pay all expenses and fees attending the coinage, and to have such a device upon the coins as should be thought proper.

"This proposal was sent down from the treasury to the officers of the mint for their consideration, who suggested, that one-half of what should be coined should be in halfpence of such a size as that sixty-one pieces should make one pound avoirdupois; that one-fourth should consist of two-penny pieces, and the other fourth of penny pieces, of a proportional weight to the halfpence. The remedy to be one forty-fifth part of a pound avoirdupois, and that not by design but by accident. The coinage to be performed at the same price as those for Ireland, viz. five-pence per pound for the master, and twenty shillings per hundred for the comptroller. The proportion, as to the number of each sort, to be kept, as an increase of the halfpence would increase the expense. One side to have the king's effigies, with GEORGIUS II. REX; on the reverse the arms of North Carolina, inscribed, SEPT. CAROLINA, and under it the date of the year.

It is believed that this proposal was never carried into execution."⁴

1755. "In the following year, a proposal was made to call in and recoin all the copper money; and the lords of the treasury laid before his majesty in council a report from the mint upon that subject, together with their opinion, that it would greatly prevent the counterfeiting the same if the genuine halfpence and farthings were ordered to be current at six and three to a penny; but as to calling in the copper coin, as it would be attended with many inconveniences, and a very great expense, their lordships could not advise his majesty to give any orders in relation thereto.

"But this reduction was opposed, and another representation and petition laid before the privy council, by several of his majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects loaded with copper money (whose chairman was John Whalley), together with a scheme, shewing how the re-coinage might take place at the rate of sixteen-

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, November 1752, p. 500. It is there calculated that a stamp for those halfpence would coin fifty gross in a day, with two pair of hands. The cost under eight-pence a pound, which was circulated at three shillings, provided they were

put off as current coins. They were chiefly uttered by unprincipled tradesmen, who forced their workmen to take them aswages.

² *Snelling's Copper Coinage*, p. 44. ³ Stat. 27 Geo. II. c. 11.

⁴ *Snelling's View of Coins struck in the West India Colonies*, p. 40.

pence per pound avoidupois, and to oblige all those possessed of the old to bring it to the mint, where they were to receive twenty-one pence per pound for it; therefore they would lose three-pence per pound, and the public ten-pence (one pound being estimated at eleven-pence). They supposed that one-half might be brought in as above, and the other half exchanged for new coin at sixteen-pence per pound; therefore the subject would lose, in that case, one-third, or four-pence per pound weight, and the government five-pence; and as the total currency was by them supposed to be 1800 tons, the loss sustained by the public would be 126,000*l.*, besides 4,000*l.* more expended in coining; and the loss to individuals would be 92,400*l.* sterling; and the whole loss sustained 222,400*l.* However, the matter rested here; nor can we find that anything more was done in relation thereto.

"The laws relating to coining and counterfeiting were also looked into, a difficult point being now started, whether the copper coins were to be considered strictly as current money, and to be protected as such, or whether they were not only so to a special purpose. The latter of these opinions appears to have obtained, for, though the statute 16 Geo. II. c. 28, inflicted punishment in several degrees on utterers of any false and counterfeit money, yet it was construed not to extend to the uttering of counterfeit halfpence or farthings."¹

1757. In the 31st year of this reign, an act was made to repeal the statute of the 6th of the king, by which a duty of sixpence was imposed upon every ounce troy of silver plate imported into or made in Great Britain; and a duty of forty shillings for a license to be taken out by every person trading in, selling, or vending gold or silver plate, was granted in lieu of it. To take place from and after the 1st day of June 1758; and the license to be taken out annually, on forfeiture of twenty pounds.

By the same act, the statute of the 12th of the king, for the better preventing frauds and abuses in gold and silver wares, was likewise repealed, because the punishment which was enacted by it against counterfeiting stamps and marks upon gold or silver plate was not sufficiently severe to prevent that practice, and the said crime was now made felony without benefit of clergy.²

1760. On the 25th of October this year, his majesty died, in the palace of Kensington.

No alteration was made in the style upon the coins during this reign.

Specimens of the money coined in the German dominions may be seen in the second supplemental plates.

No other mints were worked but that in the Tower and in the German dominions.

GEORGE III.

1760. On the demise of George II. his grandson succeeded to the crown by the name of George III. At his accession, the coinage was found to be in a very imperfect state. The crown-pieces had almost wholly disappeared, though there had been coined, at the general re-coinage in the reign of king William III., and occasionally afterwards, a number that amounted in value to 1,553,047*l.*³ The half-crowns which remained, and which were to a certain degree defaced and impaired, were by no means adequate in number to the purposes for which they were intended. Of these had been coined, during the same period, to the value of 2,329,370*l.*

The shillings had lost almost every mark of impression either on the obverse or reverse, and the six-pences were in a worse state. Of the former had been coined, during the time above mentioned, the value of 3,232,680*l.*, and of the latter 960,795*l.*

The gold coins had not been diminished so much; but they were rapidly approaching that state which, in the year 1773, compelled his majesty's ministers to take some steps to prevent the entire ruin of that part of the coinage.⁴

No alteration was made in the standard upon his accession.

¹ *Snelling's Copper Coinage*, p. 45. ² Stat. 31 G. II. c. xxxii.

³ The total coinage of silver, during that period of about 64 years, was 8,076,092*l.*, the far greater part of which had been either much diminished, or consigned to the crucible.

⁴ Lord Liverpool's Letter to the King on the Coins of the Realm, p. 2. He estimates the deficiency of the shillings at one-sixth, and of the sixpences at one-fourth, of their original weight.



In his first year an act was passed for the continuance of the coinage duties in the usual form, and with the usual declarations of the great benefit which had arisen from that measure.

But if it were ever actually beneficial, which is much to be doubted, its efficacy was now unquestionably much on the decline, especially with respect to the silver money; for that metal was become so valuable that its price would not allow a profit upon bringing it to the mint, even though the expense of coinage was defrayed out of the public purse. Consequently no coinage of silver took place (except the striking of a few pieces below the sixpence in 1762 can be considered as a coinage¹) until the year 1763, when a few shillings were coined, together with four-penny, three-penny, two-penny, and penny pieces.²

A coinage of gold, however, took place in the year 1760;³ and quarter-guineas, which had not been coined since the reign of George I., when they originally appeared, were struck in the following year.⁴

1764. There were patterns of shillings in this year, but it is believed that none were coined for common currency; there were also patterns in 1775 and 1778.⁵

1769. In this year that part of the statute of the 7th and 8th of William III. which restrained persons keeping inns, taverns, &c. &c. from publicly using any wrought plate, or any utensil or vessel thereof, except spoons, being found very inconvenient, and productive of many frivolous and vexatious suits, and also detrimental to the revenue, was repealed.⁶

And in the same session, the act of the first of the king to continue the duties for the encouragement of the coinage of money, was made perpetual.⁷

For some time the practice of clipping the gold coins of the kingdom had been carried on in the parish of Halifax, and the towns adjacent, and in divers other places within the West Riding of the county of York.

This occasioned the publication of an advertisement, by the solicitor of the mint, in which he stated, that there was great reason to believe that numbers of persons had been drawn into the commission of that offence, not knowing, at the time, that by the laws of the realm the same was declared to be high treason; and afterwards having come to the knowledge of the consequence of their offence, nevertheless continued the practice thereof, from an apprehension that they could not make a discovery without convicting themselves. He therefore gave public notice, that by the statute of the 7th of William III. all such offenders against the current coinage of the realm were entitled to his majesty's pardon on the discovery of two or more persons who had been guilty of such offences, and besides some privileges in particular cases, would further receive a reward of forty pounds for every person convicted.⁸

1770. A copper coinage for Ireland preceded that of England, the first specimens of the former bearing date in 1769, whereas the latter did not take place until the year 1770.⁹

In this year, upon the 28th day of November, an indenture was made between the King and the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, master and worker of the mint, by which it was covenanted that the following monies should be made:

Of gold 22 carats fine, and 44 guineas and a half to the pound troy, six sorts; with the following allowance to the master:

						To the Moneyers.		To the Die-forgers, for forging the Dies.	
						s.	d.	s.	d.
Five guineas	-	-	-	6	0	3	0	-	-
Two guineas	-	-	-	6	0	3	0	-	0
Guinea	-	-	-	6	8½	3	6	-	0
Half-guinea	-	-	-	7	10½	4	6	-	0
Seven shillings	-	-	-	9	10½	6	0	-	0
Quarter-guinea ¹⁰	-	-	-	11	3	7	0	-	0

out of which
the master
to pay

¹ *Leake*. Appendix to the edition of 1793, p. 4. It is there stated that penny, two-penny, three-penny, and four-penny pieces were then coined.

² *Id. ibid.*

³ *Chalmers's Considerations on Commerce*, &c. Table, Appendix, No. i.

⁴ *Snellett's Gold Coinage*, p. 33.

⁵ *Leake*. Appendix, p. 5.

⁶ Statute 9 Geo. III. chap. 11.

⁷ *Id.* chap. 25.

⁸ Advertisement, dated White Lion, Halifax, Dec. 14, 1769. It announces that the towns of Halifax, Leeds, and Bradford, had offered an additional reward of ten guineas upon the conviction of any offender. See 7 W. III. chap. 17.

⁹ *Leake*. Appendix, p. 6.

¹⁰ Respecting the seven-shillings piece and the quarter-guinea,

Of silver, 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, and 62 shillings to the pound troy, eight sorts :

					To the Moneyers.			To the Die-forgers, for forging the Dies.				
		s.	d.			s.	d.		s.	d.		
Crown	-	-	-	1	5½	0	10½	-	-	-	0	0½
Half-crown	-	-	-	1	5½	0	10½	-	-	-	0	0½
Shilling	-	-	-	1	10½	1	2	-	-	-	0	0½
Sixpence	-	-	-	2	2	1	4½	-	-	-	0	0½
Groat	-	-	-	2	4½	1	6½	-	-	-	0	1
Half-sixpence	-	-	-	2	9½	1	9	-	-	-	0	2
Half-groat	-	-	-	3	2	2	0	-	-	-	0	3
Penny	-	-	-	3	11½	2	6	-	-	-	0	4

The remedies one-sixth of a carat for the gold, and 2 dwt. for the silver.

The indented trial-pieces for the gold 4th J. II., silver 1st G. II., or such as might hereafter be directed to be made by his present majesty.¹

1771. In this year the coins were in a most disgraceful and alarming state. According to the representations of a pamphlet which was then published, the gold coins had never before been so deficient; those of the present king being the most defective. They were sent over to Holland and there filed, and then returned and put into circulation. Three-fourths of the silver was base. The whiteners were able to colour a piece of metal, for a sixpence or a shilling, so that it could pass through a dozen hands before it would be discovered.

The copper was as bad as the silver, and though twenty tons were said to have been coined in the mint, yet but little was to be seen; the counterfeiters having destroyed them, in order to promote the circulation of their base money.²

The state to which the copper coinage was reduced, occasioned the passing of a statute in this session for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting of that species of coin. It represented that such offence being punishable only as a misdemeanour, the practice thereof had of late years greatly prevailed, and was likely to increase, to the great prejudice of trade, etc.; for redress of which growing mischief it was enacted that, from and after the 24th of June 1771, the making, coining, or counterfeiting any of the copper monies of the realm, commonly called a halfpenny or farthing, should be felony; and as should also be the buying, selling, taking, receiving, paying, or putting off any counterfeit copper money not melted down, or cut in pieces, at or for a lower rate or value than its denomination imported, or the same was counterfeited for.

And it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for justices of the peace, on the oath of one credible person that there was cause to suspect that any person or persons had been concerned in such counterfeiting, to cause, by warrant under their hand, search to be made in the dwelling-house, etc. of such suspected person or persons, for tools and implements for coining such copper monies. And if such should be found hid or concealed, or in the custody of persons not then employed in the coining money in some of his majesty's mints, nor having the same by some lawful authority, that then it should be lawful for the persons so discovering the same to seize and carry them to some justice of the peace, who should cause the same to be secured and produced in evidence against any person or persons who should be prosecuted for any of the aforesaid offences; which instruments, after they had been so produced, were to be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as the court where such offenders should be tried should direct.³

1772. In this year, prosecutions for offences against the coins had been so numerous that the allowance of six hundred pounds per annum, according to the statute of the 15th of George the Second, was inadequate to the purpose of carrying them on. It was therefore enacted, that the lords commissioners of the treasury should be enabled to allow out of the coinage duty the sum of 1,136*l.* 1*9s.* 10*d.* for the expenses of such prosecutions in the year 1770, over and above the sum yearly allowed for that purpose.⁴

the indenture declared that the master should not be under any obligation to coin either of them, except when he should by his majesty, or the lord high-treasurer, or commissioners of his majesty's treasury for the time being, be ordered and directed to coin the same.

¹ Printed by order of parliament, April 6, 1813.

² *Letter to the Members of Parliament on the present State of the Coinage*, 8vo. London, 1771.

³ Statute 11 G. III. chap. 40.

⁴ Statute 12 G. III. chap. 52.

1773. In this year an act was passed for the appointment of wardens and assay-masters for assaying wrought plate in the towns of Sheffield and Birmingham.¹

As was also another, which repealed that clause in the statute of the 31st George I. by which counterfeiting, etc. the marks on wrought gold and silver plate was declared to be felony without benefit of clergy, and enacted that such offences should be punished only by transportation for fourteen years.²

In the same session, another statute was made for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminishing the gold coin in the kingdom; the preamble of which recited, that, "whereas the preventing the currency of clipped and unlawfully diminished and counterfeit money is a more effectual means to preserve the coin of this kingdom entire and pure, than the most rigorous laws for the punishment of such as diminish or counterfeit the same. And whereas by the known laws of this kingdom, no person ought to pay, or knowingly tender in payment, any counterfeit or unlawfully diminished money, and all persons may not only refuse the same, but may, and by the ancient statutes and ordinances of this kingdom have been required to destroy and deface the same; and more particularly the tellers in the receipt of the exchequer, by their duty and oath of office, are required to receive no money but good and true; and to the end the same might be the better discerned and known by the ancient course of the said receipt of the exchequer, all money ought to be received there by weight as well as tale: And whereas by an act passed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of the late king William III., entitled *An act for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminishing the coin of this kingdom*, provisions are made for preventing the currency of clipped and counterfeit silver money, but respecting the gold money no provision is thereby made;" it was therefore enacted, that it should be lawful for any person to whom any gold money should be tendered, either diminished otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or that by the stamp, impression, colour, or weight thereof, he should suspect to be counterfeit, to cut, break, or deface such piece; and if such piece should appear to be unlawfully diminished or counterfeit, then the person tendering it should bear the loss thereof; but if the same should appear to be lawful money, then the person who cut, etc. the same, should take and receive it at the same rate as it was coined for; and that any dispute concerning the same should be determined by a hearing before a magistrate, who should have power to administer an oath, as he should see convenient.

And the tellers of the exchequer, etc., were required to cut, break, or deface every piece of unlawful gold money which should be offered to them in payment of any part of his majesty's revenue, etc.; and the better to discover gold money either counterfeit or unlawfully diminished, from the good and true, they were ordered to weigh in whole sums, or otherwise, all gold money received by them; and if any piece thereof should seem, by the weight or otherwise, to be counterfeit or unlawfully diminished, that the same should not be received by or from them, in the said receipt of the exchequer, nor should be allowed them upon their respective accounts.³

In consequence of this act, the commissioners of the treasury, by their order dated on the 23d of July, directed all manner of officers concerned in the receipt of his majesty's revenues, to cut, break, and deface all and every piece of gold coin of the realm that should be tendered to them in payment, in the course of the receipt of the said revenue, more deficient in weight than the rates settled in the table following; viz.—

	dwts. gr.			dwts. gr.	
Guineas coined since the 31st day of December 1777	5	8	Half-guineas, during the same period	2	14
Half-guineas, during the same period	2	16	Quarter-guineas, during the same period	1	7
Guineas coined during the reign of the king, and prior to the 1st of January 1772	5	6	Guineas coined prior to the commencement of the reign of the king	5	3
			Half-guineas, during the same period	2	13 ⁴

In the Gazette of the 31st of July, the Bank gave notice, at the request of the lords of the treasury, that any quantity of guineas, etc. (cut and defaced agreeable to the act) not less than fifty guineas in a parcel, would be taken in there on Monday, August 2d, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, until further notice, at the rate of three pounds seventeen shillings and ten-pence halfpenny per ounce.⁵

¹ Statute 13 G. III. chap. 52.

² *Ibid.* chap. 59.

³ *Ibid.* chap. 71.

⁴ Proclamation for calling in and re-coining the deficient gold coin.

⁵ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1773, p. 357.

1774. At this time considerable quantities of old silver coins of the realm, or coins purporting to be such, greatly below the standard of the mint in weight, were imported into the kingdom, and it was thought expedient that some provision should be made to prevent a practice which might then be carried on to the very great detriment of the public; an act was therefore passed by which such importation was prohibited, from and after the first day of June 1774, either into Great Britain or Ireland. And it was provided in the act, that if any such silver coin, exceeding in amount the sum of five pounds, should be found by any officer of his majesty's customs, on board any vessel, etc., within the said kingdoms, or in the custody of any person coming directly from the water side, or upon information, in any house, shop, etc., then it should be lawful for the said officer to stop and put such coin in his majesty's custom-house warehouse; and if, upon examination, the said silver coin should appear to be of the established standard of the mint in weight and fineness, then the same should upon demand be delivered to the owner thereof, without fee or reward; and the said officer, or any person acting in his assistance, should not be liable to any action, etc., for searching, stopping, or detaining the same. But if the said coin, or any part thereof, should be found deficient either in weight or fineness, then the same, or such part thereof as should be so deficient, should be forfeited; and, after condemnation, should be melted down, cut, or otherwise defaced, in such manner as the commissioners of his majesty's customs and revenue respectfully should direct. One half of the produce of the same to be to his majesty's use, the other to such officer or officers of the customs as should sue and prosecute for the same.

And it was further enacted, that no tender in the payment of money, in the silver coin of the realm, of any sum exceeding twenty-five pounds, at any one time, should be allowed as a legal tender within Great Britain or Ireland, for more than according to its value by weight, after the rate of five shillings and two-pence for each ounce of silver.

The act was to continue in force until the first day of May 1776, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.¹

The deficiency of the gold coins in circulation was now become so considerable, that as soon as any new gold coin was brought from the mint the perfect pieces were exchanged, or bought up, for the old deficient coins, and immediately melted down or exported. This evil was so great that government found it necessary to take the subject into immediate consideration, and to endeavour to apply a remedy to it. On that occasion the following remedy was proposed to the then chancellor of the exchequer [Lord North].

First, That all the deficient gold coin should be called in, and re-coined.

Secondly, That a compensation should be made to the holders of such deficient gold coin, under certain limits and restrictions.

And thirdly, That after that operation had been completed, the currency of the gold coin should, in future, be regulated by weight as well as by tale (which was conformable to the ancient laws of this kingdom), and that the several pieces should not be legal tender, if they were diminished, by wearing or otherwise, below a certain weight, to be determined by proclamation.²

This plan being approved of by his majesty, he was pleased, at the opening of the session upon the 13th of January, to recommend in his speech from the throne, the consideration of the subject to his parliament, in nearly the following terms:

"In this state of foreign affairs [i.e. the pacific dispositions of the powers on the continent] you will have full leisure to attend to the improvement of our internal and domestic situation; and to the prosecution of measures more immediately respecting the preservation and advancement of the revenue and commerce of the kingdom.

"Among the objects which, in this view, will come under your consideration, none can better deserve your attention than the state of the gold coin, which I must recommend to you in a more particular manner, as well on account of its very high importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the present time affords

¹ Statute 14 Geo. III. c. 42.

² *Lord Liverpool's Treatise on the Coins of the Realm*, p. 3.
The above plan was suggested by his lordship.

for executing, with success, such measures as you may find expedient to adopt with respect to this great national concern.

"The degree of diminution which that coin had actually suffered, and the very rapid progress which the mischief was daily making, were truly alarming. It is with much satisfaction that I have seen the evil in a great measure checked, by the regulations made in the last session of parliament. I trust, however, that you will not stop here, nor think that you have discharged your duty, either to your country or your fellow-subjects, without using your best endeavours for putting the gold coin upon such a footing, as may not only completely remove the present grievance, but render the credit and commerce of the kingdom sufficiently secure from being again exposed to the like danger."¹

When his majesty's speech was taken into consideration by parliament, that part of it which attributed great merit to the late regulations of the gold coin occasioned some animadversion.

It was acknowledged, on all sides, that the most effectual measures were requisite, and had been long wanted, to prevent the fraudulent diminution of the gold coin, an enormity which had been carried to the most dangerous excess; but the time at which the late act was brought in, and hurried through the house, at the end of an uncommonly late session, and when the commercial and manufacturing parts of the nation were very much distressed, and public and private credit at a low ebb; and the mode of its operation, by which the loss on the diminished gold (which amounted to an enormous sum) fell upon the immediate possessors, and thereby principally affected the great money-holders or bankers, and was consequently highly oppressive and injurious to individuals, were strongly objected to. It was said, that the bankers, who are obliged to hold money for others, had received it at its nominal value, upon the public faith, and under the sanction of government, and that it was oppressive and unjust that a particular body of men thus circumstanced should be obliged to make good to the public the immense loss which they had sustained, not more through the iniquity of those who had diminished the gold, than through the remissness of government and the slackness of the police, in not properly enforcing the laws, until the enormity spread to so dangerous an extent as to be thought beyond their control.

On the other hand the minister was well furnished with means for the defence of his measure. The dangerous extent of the evil was too well known, and the necessity of a new coinage was not denied. With respect to the season of passing the late act, he shewed the necessity to have been so urgent as not to admit of any delay, and that the passing it over to another session would have been attended with the most fatal consequences. The charge of injustice he denied; said the loss had fallen where it could best be borne, upon those who had been gainers by the situation which occasioned it, and who had always profited by the public money. That in fact it was a tax upon property, but upon that part of property which was exempt from many others. That if a general tax had been laid to make good the deficiency, it would have been a very heavy charge to the public, and have opened a door for very gross impositions, which was actually the case upon a similar occasion of the calling in of the silver coin in the reign of king William, by which the nation had been put to the expense of two millions and a half.²

On the 13th of May, a conference was held between the two houses of parliament, upon the subject of regulating the coin, in which they agreed, and resolved to address his majesty.

In their joint addresses they humbly offered their advice and opinion, that in the first place it was proper that all guineas weighing less than five pennyweights, eight grains; and all half-guineas, weighing less than two pennyweights, sixteen grains, and all quarter-guineas weighing less than one pennyweight, eight grains; should be called in and recoined, according to the established standard of the mint, both as to weight and fineness; and that the said guineas, etc. should be called in by degrees, and as fast as the occasion of circulation would allow, and as the officers of the mint might be able to recoin the same; and that the public should bear the loss arising from the deficiency and recoinage of the said guineas, provided such deficiency should not exceed the rates settled by the commissioners of the treasury, in their order of the 23d of July last, and provided they should be offered in payment to the receivers or collectors of the public revenues, or should be brought to such person or persons as his majesty should authorize to receive and exchange the

¹ *King's Speech.*

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² *Annual Register, 1774, p. 51.*

same, within certain times to be appointed for that purpose; and they therefore humbly besought his majesty to issue his royal proclamation to appoint such days as to him should seem meet, after which the said guineas, etc. should not be allowed in payment, or to pass, except only to the collectors and receivers of the public revenue, or to such persons as should be authorized to receive the same; and to appoint certain other days, after which the said guineas, etc. should not be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever, or to be exchanged in the manner before mentioned.¹

In consequence of this address, an act was passed, by which the tellers in the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and all receivers and collectors of his majesty's revenues, etc. were required and enjoined to take for his majesty's use, upon account of any of the said revenues, etc. during such time as should be appointed and limited in his majesty's proclamation to be issued, such guineas, etc. being the gold coin of the realm, at the rates they were respectively coined at, provided the deficiency in the weight of any of them should not exceed the deficiency at which they should be allowed respectively to pass in payment to the said tellers, etc. by the said proclamation.

And whereas the two houses of parliament had, in their joint address to his majesty, delivered it as their opinion, that the public should bear the loss arising from the deficiency and recoinage of the said guineas, etc. provided such deficiency did not exceed the rates specified in that address, and provided such guineas, etc. were offered in payment according to the conditions therein required; and whereas the governor and company of the Bank of England had consented to receive and exchange all the said guineas, etc. that should be brought to their office in London, on condition that the deficiency of the said monies should be made good to them, and that they should be paid the necessary charge of melting down and casting into ingots, and assaying the same; it was further enacted, that the aforesaid tellers, etc. in Great Britain, resident within the cities of London and Westminster, should convey all the said deficient gold coin received by them, within fourteen days after the receipt thereof at the furthest, to the said office in the Bank, there to be exchanged for such other coin as should from thenceforth be allowed to pass in payment, and be current; and that the receivers and collectors of his majesty's revenues in Ireland, should make their remittances within forty days, at furthest, in like manner. And all persons who should be appointed by his majesty to receive and exchange the said deficient gold coin, were required to remit it to the said office as soon as conveniently might be after the receipt thereof, and in like manner to send the residue of such deficient coin so by them received, if within that part of Great Britain called England, within the space of twenty-one days at furthest; and if in Scotland, within the space of twenty-eight days at furthest; and if within the kingdom of Ireland, within the space of forty days at furthest next after the day on which such monies should be declared, by proclamation, not to be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever, in order that the same might be exchanged by the said governor and company, in manner before mentioned; and the said governor, etc. were authorized and required to give in exchange, for any such deficient gold coin as should be tendered to them, any other coin from thenceforth allowed to pass in payment, and be current.

And the said governor, etc. were authorized to appoint two or more persons, who, together with two or more persons to be appointed by the lord high-treasurer, or lords commissioners of the treasury for the time being, should, under the direction of the warden, master, and comptroller of his majesty's mint, and their deputies, one of whom should always be present, and of the governor and directors of the said Bank of England, one of whom should always be present, take an exact account, as well of all the deficient guineas, etc. remaining in the Bank of England, as of all such as should be received by the said governor and company of the Bank, or should be paid into the said Bank, by the several persons before mentioned, or by any other whomsoever, and to examine whether the same were the gold coin of the realm, and not of less weight than that allowed by his majesty's proclamation, and to state an exact account of the deficiency of all such as should be agreeable to the said proclamation, and then cause them to be cut, broken, or defaced.

And whereas the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had resolved, that a sum, not exceeding 250,000*l.*, should be granted towards defraying the expense of calling in and recoinage the said deficient gold coin, it was further enacted, that the lord high-treasurer, etc. should be authorized and

¹ Proclamation, dated June 24, 1774.

required to issue, from time to time, to the governor, etc. of the Bank of England, so much, out of the said sum of 250,000*l.*, as should appear to be the deficiency according to the account above mentioned; and also such sums as should appear to them to be requisite to defray all expenses in melting down, casting into ingots, and assaying the same; and further such sums as they should see occasion, from time to time, to the master and worker of the mint, for the charges of the recoinage of the same into the standard current money of the realm; and also to grant a reasonable reward to the governor and company of the Bank of England, and to such exchangers of the said money as his majesty should appoint, and to all other officers, etc. employed in and about the several matters contained in the act, and to discharge all other incidental expenses.

And the said lord high-treasurer, etc. were authorized to issue, out of the said sum of 250,000*l.*, so much as they should think fit, to the vice-treasurer, etc. of his majesty's revenues in Ireland, for the purpose of exchanging the said guineas, etc. in that kingdom, the said vice-treasurer, etc. first giving security duly to account for the same, and also conforming to the rules above mentioned, or such as should be directed by his majesty's proclamation.

It was further enacted, that the said tellers, etc. should cut, break, or deface every piece of gold tendered to them in payment (after such time as any such piece should by virtue of any proclamation of his majesty in council be declared not to be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever), according to the terms contained in the statute of the 13th of the king, chapter the seventy-first.

And it was further enacted, that all persons who should be aggrieved by wilful default of any officer of his majesty's exchequer in Great Britain or Ireland, or by any receiver, etc. in any case where any matter or thing was by the act enjoined to be done, should recover double damages from the said officer, etc.¹

His majesty's proclamation was issued upon the 24th day of June, and commanded that all guineas, etc. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the order of the commissioners of the treasury on the 23d of July 1773, should not be allowed from thenceforth to be current, or to pass in any payment whatsoever, within the kingdom of Great Britain.

And it further commanded that, from and after the 15th day of July next ensuing, all guineas, etc. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the following table, viz.

	dwt. grs.		dwt. grs.
Guineas coined since 31st of December 1771	5 8	Half-guineas during the same period	2 14
Half-guineas during the same period	2 16		
Guineas coined prior to the 1st of January 1772	5 6	Quarter-guineas during the same period	1 7

should not be allowed to be current, or to pass in any payment within the kingdom of Great Britain, except in payments to be made at the receipt of the exchequer, or to the collectors or receivers of his majesty's revenues in Great Britain, or to the governor and company of the Bank of England, or to persons appointed to receive and exchange the same in the following places; viz.

Truro	in the county of Cornwall.	Chester	in the county of Chester.
Exeter and Plymouth	Devon.	Manchester	Lancaster.
Salisbury	Hants.	Temple Sowerby	Westmoreland.
Bath	Somerset.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Northumberland.
Bristol	Gloucester,	York	York.
Gloucester		Leeds	
Carmarthen,	in the principality of Wales.	Sheffield	
Birmingham	in the county of Warwick.	Spalding	Lincoln.
Coventry		Norwich	Norfolk.
Nottingham	Nottingham.	Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk.
Lichfield	Stafford.	Sudbury	
Shrewsbury	Salop.		

And the tellers of the exchequer, and all collectors and receivers of his majesty's revenues within the kingdom of Great Britain, were commanded to receive, in payment of taxes, etc. such of the said deficient gold coin of the realm as should be tendered to them, provided the deficiency of every piece thereof should

¹ Statute 14 Geo. III. chap. lxx.

not exceed the rates settled as aforesaid by the commissioners of the treasury, from the 15th day of July to the 31st day of August following, inclusive.

And the governor and company of the Bank of England, and the several persons appointed to receive and exchange the said deficient gold coin at the before-mentioned places, were commanded, that between the said 15th day of July and the 1st day of September next following, they should receive such of the said deficient gold coin of the realm as should be tendered to them by any person whomsoever, (except by the collectors and receivers of taxes, etc. not resident within the cities of London and Westminster), at the rates aforementioned, and give in exchange for the same, other coin allowed to pass in payment, and be current, viz. guineas, half and quarter guineas, not more deficient in weight than according to the table last mentioned.

And it was further commanded that, from and after the said 31st of August, all guineas, etc. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the last-mentioned table, should not be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever within the kingdom of Great Britain, except that his majesty was pleased to allow twenty-one days to the collectors, etc. of taxes, etc. resident in the country in that part of Great Britain called England, and twenty-eight days to those in Scotland, for the purpose of remitting such of the said deficient gold coin as should be received by them, according to the course of payment in each branch of the revenues respectively: and the tellers of the exchequer, and the receivers-general resident in London and Westminster, were required, during the said twenty-one and twenty-eight days, and no longer, to receive from the collectors and receivers resident in the country alone, and from no other person, the said deficient gold coin of the realm, in payment of the several branches of the revenue and taxes, provided the deficiency should not exceed the rates settled by the commissioners of the treasury, in their order before mentioned.

At the conclusion of the proclamation, notice was given that, so soon as the occasions of circulation would allow, his majesty would issue a further proclamation for calling in and recoining all guineas weighing less than five pennyweights eight grains, and all smaller pieces of gold coin, deficient in the same proportion, according to the intention of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, expressed in their address.¹

A similar proclamation was issued upon the same day for Ireland.²

As the principle of weighing the coins was thus established by statute, it became necessary that some provision should be made for regulating and ascertaining, according to the established standard of the mint, the weights to be made use of for that purpose; and that, for the prevention of fraud, the use of all other weights which were not just and true according to the said standard should be disallowed.

It was therefore enacted, that the warden, master, and comptroller of his majesty's mint, with the assistance of the king's assay-master, should be authorized and required to make, without delay, one weight of the piece of gold coin of the realm commonly called a guinea, and also one weight of the piece of silver coin of the realm called a shilling, according to the established standard of his majesty's mint, and also other weights, being parts and multiples of the said guinea and shilling weights respectively; which weights, together with their report of the truth and accuracy thereof, they were required to transmit to the clerk of his majesty's council, in writing, in order to be laid before his majesty in council; and in case the said weights should be approved of, and confirmed by his majesty in council, then the same were to be reputed and accepted in law to be the standard weights of the gold and silver coin of the realm respectively, and the same were to be lodged in the joint custody of the warden, master, and comptroller of the mint for the time being.

And they were further ordered to make duplicates of the same, which after they had been approved of by his majesty, his heirs, etc. in council, were to be lodged in the custody of an officer, to be, from time to time, appointed by his majesty, etc. for that purpose, under his sign-manual, during his or their royal pleasure, with a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid by the warden out of the monies arising by the coinage duties.

¹ Proclamation.

² This proclamation differs from the preceding only in the appointment of the persons to receive and exchange the deficient

gold coin, when appointment was to be made by the lord-lieutenant, and in the time allowed after the 31st day of August, which was only fourteen days.

And the said warden, master, and comptroller were authorized and required, once or oftener in every year, by warrant under their hands, to summon and require such officer to appear before them, and produce the said duplicates, for the purpose of their being examined with the standard weights before mentioned.

And it was further enacted that, from and after the 31st day of December 1774, all weights to be made use of for weighing the said gold and silver coin should be regulated by the said duplicates, and after having been compared therewith, and found to be just and true, should, in testimony thereof, be marked by the said officer with a stamp or mark, to be approved of by the master of the mint. And in order that the impression made thereby might be known to all his majesty's subjects, the said officer was directed to publish a description of the same by advertisements, in the London Gazette, three times at least before the said 31st day of December 1774;¹ and he was further required, upon application made to him at all seasonable hours, to stamp or mark all weights to be used for weighing the said gold and silver coin, which should be brought to him for that purpose, and which he should find to be just and true, according to the said duplicates, without fee or reward, and without wilful delay; and it was declared that, from and after the said 31st day of December, no other weights but those so marked by the said officer should be reputed or accepted in law to be true, or of any effect for determining the weight of the gold or silver coin of the realm.

All persons who should counterfeit the said stamps or marks, or sell any weights with the impression of such counterfeit stamps, knowing the same to be counterfeited, or should wilfully increase or diminish any such weight, after it had been stamped as before directed, or should make use of any such weight in weighing the gold or silver coin, knowing the same to have been so increased or diminished, and should be convicted thereof, were to forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and in default of payment to be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, for any time not exceeding three months.

Nothing in the act was to extend to take away any rights granted by letters patent, in the 12th year of James I., to the master, etc. of the mystery of founders in the city of London, with respect to the sizing and marking of all manner of brass weights made or sold within the said city, or three miles compass thereof, provided that the weights directed by the act to be made use of for weighing the gold and silver coin of the realm, after having been sized and marked according to the directions of the said charter, should be carried to be ascertained and marked, in the manner before directed, by the officer appointed by his majesty for that purpose.²

Mr. John Whithurst³ was the first officer appointed under that act; and, in 1775, another statute was passed to authorize him, as the present officer, and every other officer to be from time to time appointed for that purpose, to demand and receive one penny for every twelve weights so stamped or marked, as above mentioned, before he should deliver the same, anything to the contrary in the preceding act notwithstanding.⁴ This fee was allowed to be taken in order to reimburse the officer the necessary expense of procuring an extraordinary number of assistants to enable him to give that dispatch which the demands of the public required, but which he was unable to give by himself.⁵

¹ Notice was accordingly given that the officers of his majesty's mint had delivered into the custody of the proper officer duplicates of the following standard weights, which had been made in pursuance of this act; viz. for silver coin, distinct weights for 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, and 5 shillings, for 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., 4d., 3d., 2d., and 1d.; for gold coin, weights for 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, 5, and 2 guineas, for one guinea, for the half-guinea, and the quarter-guinea; together with the following smaller weights, one of five-pennyweights, one of three, one of two, and one of one. One weight of twelve grains, one of six, one of three, one of two, one of one.

Notice was also given, that an office for stamping all weights, exactly corresponding with the foregoing, would be opened upon the 22d of January 1775, at No. 4, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street; and that all weights, not corresponding therewith, would be returned unstamped. The stamp to be an imperial crown, such having been approved of by the master of the mint. [See *London Gazette*, Dec. 13, 17, and 24, 1774].

² Statute 14 George III. cap. xcii.

³ A very ingenious and worthy man; at that time a watchmaker at Derby, and afterwards better known by the publication of "*An Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth*," and "*An Attempt to obtain Measures of Length, &c. from the Measurement of Time, or the true Length of Pendulums*."

⁴ By stat. 57 G. III. cap. 57. The salary annexed to this office is withdrawn, after the termination of the present existing interest, and only the fee above mentioned is to be taken.

⁵ Stat. 15 G. III. cap. 30. Thus, says Lord Liverpool, "this plan was carried into immediate execution, without any complaint, and with great success. The defects which had previously existed in this species of coin were thereby removed, and the regulation, then established, of weighing the gold coin, has been the means of preserving it at nearly the state of perfection to which it was then brought." [*Treatise on the Coins of the Realm*, p. 5]. This statement must, however, be received with some grains of allowance, for his lordship is here speaking of a measure which was suggested

In the month of October, public notice was given, from the excise-office, that counterfeit guineas were in circulation, dated 1755. They nearly resembled those issued from the mint, were of full weight, and distinguishable only by a fainter impression of the die on the arms' side, a pale reddish colour, and a more acute tinkling sound in ringing them.¹

1776. April 12. A proclamation of this date first recited the notice which was given in the proclamation of the 24th of June 1774, viz. that so soon as the occasions of circulation would allow, a further proclamation would be issued for calling in and recoining all guineas weighing less than 5 dwts. 8 gr., and all smaller pieces of gold in proportion, and then declared that from and after the 1st day of May next no guineas, half-guineas, or quarter-guineas more deficient in weight than the following rates, viz.

Guineas coined prior to the 1st of January 1772, 5 dwts. 8 gr. | Half-guineas during the same period, 2 dwts. 16 gr.
Quarter-guineas ditto, 1 dwt. 8 gr.

should be allowed to be current, or to pass in any payment whatsoever within the kingdom of Great Britain, except in payments to be made at the receipt of the exchequer, or to the collectors or receivers of the revenues, or to the governor and company of the Bank of England, or to such persons as should be appointed by the lords commissioners of the treasury to receive and exchange the same, such appointment to be published in the London Gazette. And the tellers of the exchequer, and collectors and receivers of taxes and revenues, were commanded to receive in payment of taxes, etc. from the said 1st day of May to the 19th of August inclusive, such of the said deficient gold coins as should not exceed the rates following, viz.

Guineas coined prior to 1st January 1772, 5 dwts. 6 gr. | Half-guineas ditto, 2 dwts. 14 gr. | Quarter-guineas ditto, 1 dwt. 7 gr.

and the governor and company of the Bank of England, who were appointed to receive the same, were commanded to give in exchange for them other coin allowed from that time to pass in payment, viz. guineas, etc. not more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the first table during the before-mentioned period.

From and after the said 19th day of August, all guineas, etc. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the first-mentioned table, not to be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever within the kingdom of Great Britain, except during twenty-one days which were allowed to the collectors and receivers of taxes, etc. resident in the country, in England, and twenty-eight days to the collectors and receivers in Scotland, for the purpose of remitting to the proper offices such of the said deficient coins received by them in payment and discharge of taxes, etc.

And the tellers of the exchequer, and the receivers-general resident in London and Westminster, were commanded to receive from the collectors and receivers resident in the country alone, and from no other person, the said deficient gold coins, during the said twenty-one days and twenty-eight days respectively, and no longer, provided such coins should not be more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the last table.²

by himself, and for which he consequently felt a kind of parental fondness. The measure appears to me to have been in direct opposition to the true principles of coinage, and to have reduced the money, in a great degree, to the state of bullion, after a considerable expense had been incurred in order to give it a character totally distinct.

In the years 1774, 1775, 1776, and 1778, the following sums were received for carrying on the exchanging and recoining the deficient gold coins:

	£.	s.	d.
1774. The first grant	250,000	0	0
1775. To the Bank, for receiving the deficient gold coin	46,846	0	0
For extraordinary charges of the mint ...	22,824	19	0
1776. To make good the deficiency of the sum granted in 1774 for recoining the light gold money	92,421	14	11½

	£.	s.	d.
1778. For the expenses of recoining the deficient gold money	105,227	8	3

£. 517,821 2 2½

[See the Appropriation Acts for those years].

¹ *Annual Register*, 1775, p. 164.

² Proclamation. The same for Ireland, of the same date, *mutatis mutandis*, with these material variations as to time.—Instead of the 1st of May and 19th of August, the 8th of May and the 26th of August, and the time allowed to the collectors, etc. to pay the deficient coins into the exchequer in Ireland, or to the receivers-general and paymasters-general of the revenues, only 14 days instead of 20 and 28, as allowed in England and Scotland respectively.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the coins was so increased, that in this year an act was passed to authorize the commissioners of the treasury to allow, out of the money arising from the coinage duty, 1,152*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.* extraordinary, for defraying expenses on that account during the years 1772, 1773, and 1774, over and above the sum yearly allowed for that purpose.¹

In the same session, also, the act of the 14th of the king, chapter 42, to prohibit the importation of light silver coin of the realm, from foreign countries into Great Britain and Ireland; and to restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain sum [25*l.*], was further continued for two years;² and by a subsequent act, in the year 1778, it was still further continued until the 1st day of May 1783, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.³

1780. A statute which was passed in this year repealed so much of an act of parliament made in the 19th year of king Henry VIII. (entitled *Coin*), and so much of any other act or acts of parliament, made in Great Britain, as prohibited the exporting, carrying, or conveying coin of gold or silver out of the realm into Ireland.⁴

In this year an attempt was made to abolish the mint, and to place the coinage entirely in the hands of the directors of the Bank, for such was the avowed intention of Mr. Burke's famous bill for economical reform. It set forth, "That the constitution of the mint is expensive, and that the coinage ought to be none or little expense to the nation; therefore it is enacted that the office of the mint shall be abolished." There were clauses for paying salaries to the present officers of the mint, who should be removed; that the treasury should contract with the Bank for coinage, and that the Bank should undertake the remittance of all money for the use of his majesty's forces in foreign parts.⁵ These provisions were very properly withdrawn; for their effect would have been to render the coinage a matter of trade and bargain, instead of a regular and silent supply for the necessary waste of money.

1782. In his majesty's speech from the throne, at the opening of the session, on the 5th of December in this year, he said, that he had directed an investigation into the department of the mint, that the purity of the coin, of so much importance to commerce, might be always adhered to; that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers might be saved, and every needless expense in it suppressed.⁶

I do not find that this produced any alteration in the management of the mint. The purity of the coins needed no improvement; and it does not appear that any attempt was made to render the counterfeiting more difficult.

1783. On the 10th of February in this year, Mr. Fox presented to the house of commons a petition signed by several hundred inhabitants of Westminster, stating that they were aggrieved by the circulation of counterfeit halfpence. That they had endeavoured, as far as lay in their power, to put a stop to the same, but found their inability in so doing; and therefore prayed the house to give them such relief as they in their wisdom should deem meet.⁷

1783-4. It does not appear that anything was done, in consequence of this petition, respecting the English copper money; but, in the 23d or 24th of the king, an Irish statute was made for more effectually preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin of that kingdom, and the uttering or paying of false and counterfeit coin.

This statute commences with the provisions which are contained in that of the 15th of George II. chap. xxviii. sec. 1—4; and then adds the clauses of an English statute of the 2d of Geo. III. chap. xl. for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting the copper coin of the realm. It provides further, that any person who shall make, mend, or have any tool for coining or counterfeiting copper coin in his house, custody, or possession, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, to be punished by fine, imprisonment, and other corporal punishment, at the discretion of the judge.

The importation of halfpence into Ireland (except such as should be coined in his majesty's mint for

¹ Statute 16 Geo. III. chap. xlv.

² *Ibid.* chap. liv.

³ Statute 18 Geo. III. chap. xiv. s. 5.

⁴ Statute 20 Geo. III. chap. xviii.

⁵ Breviate of the Bill. *Annual Register*, 1780, p. 300.

⁶ *Annual Register*, 1783. *State Papers*, p. 313.

⁷ *Annual Register*, 1783, p. 166.

the use of that kingdom, or brought by passengers for present use, not exceeding in value one shilling) was forbidden by this act, on pain of seizure as forfeited goods.¹

1786. The sovereignty of the Isle of Man having been purchased by act of parliament of the Duke and Duchess of Athol, in 1765, for 70,000*l.*, and vested inalienably in the crown,² copper pennies and halfpennies were struck for the use of that island. They bore on the obverse the king's bust with *GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA* 1786; and on the reverse the arms of the Isle of Man, being three legs armed, and conjoined at the thigh, with the motto, *QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABILIS*.³

An act was passed in the Irish parliament, at this time, which forbade the buying of gold coins at a lower value than the legal currency, viz. the guinea at *1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.** and the half in proportion, unless they were previously cut, under the penalty of not less than five pounds, or more than twenty. And upon conviction under the act, to the amount of twenty guineas, or more, then the court to have power to fine to the extent of five hundred pounds, and to imprison until the fine should be paid.⁴

1787. In this year a feeble attempt was made to supply the want of silver money by a coinage of that metal. But it appears as if the directors of mint affairs had exhausted all their powers in the restoration of the gold coins, for after an issue of about seventy or eighty thousand pounds, in shillings and sixpences, the coinage of silver was stopped.⁵

In this year the deficiency of the old silver coins was ascertained by experiments made by the officers of the mint; which clearly proved the necessity of a recoinage of that metal, and the impolicy of ceasing to coin after so limited an issue had taken place.

According to those experiments it appeared that

12½ Crowns,	} were requisite to make up a pound troy, instead of	12½ Crowns,	} as issued from the mint. ⁶
27 Half-crowns,		24½ Half-crowns,	
78½ Shillings,		62 Shillings,	
194½ Sixpences,		124 Sixpences,	

Great quantities of gold coin of the realm, deficient in weight, being still in circulation, and due attention not having been paid to the weighing such coins, a proclamation was issued, upon the 21st day of September, to enforce the proclamation of the 12th of April respecting the cutting, etc. of such deficient pieces, and all persons were commanded strictly to conform to the orders therein given.⁷

1789. In this year advertisements appeared frequently in the public papers, that counterfeit halfpence would be received for goods. These halfpence are said to have been circulated in Scotland, where the common people would not, for some reason or other, receive the halfpence of king George III. The magistrates of Edinburgh at this time took cognizance of the fraud, and the principal person concerned was prosecuted. Although seven of such halfpence were worth but little more than one penny sterling, yet they passed current in Scotland at twenty-four for a shilling.⁸

1792. The want of silver coins and bullion is said to have been very much increased in this year by the policy of the French, who exchanged their assignats for as much of either kind as they could possibly procure. And so rapidly did they effect their object, that in the year 1792 not less than the enormous quantity of 2,909,000 ounces of silver were purchased with assignats and sent into France.⁹

The striking of provincial coins and tradesmen's tokens, which was suggested, and in some degree justified, by the disgraceful state of the copper coinage, began with the Anglesey penny in 1784,¹⁰ and from that time increased rapidly, until they were superseded by an issue of lawful coins in the year 1797.

¹ Irish statute 23 and 24 Geo. III. chap. 50.

² Statute 5 Geo. III. chap. 26.

³ See Supplement, Part ii. The device on the reverse seems to have been borrowed from the ancient coins of Sicily, on which it well represented the triangular form of that island, with its three strongly-marked promontories; a faint resemblance of which may be traced in the figure of the Isle of Man. If the legend of these coins be read in continuation from obverse to reverse, as it must be on most of the other coins, it will convey an idea rather ludicrous.

⁴ Irish statute 26 Geo. III. chap. 39.

⁵ *Leake*. Appendix, p. 5, and *Annual Register*, 1787, p. 197.

See a specimen of this coinage in Supplement, Part ii.

⁶ *Lord Liverpool's Letter to the King on the Coins of the Realm*, p. 187.

⁷ Proclamation.

⁸ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789, p. 464.

⁹ *Marsh on the Politics of Great Britain and France*.

¹⁰ The workmanship of this token was well executed, but it appears that it was soon counterfeited. It bears on the obverse a

1793, February. Two hundred pounds of copper coin were recommended for Berimuda.¹

1795. On the union of Corsica to the crown of Great Britain, in this year, a coinage was projected, on the reverse of which the Moor's head, the arms of that kingdom, was to have appeared;² but the possession of the island being soon after given up, the design was abandoned.

1796. In this year the copper currency was so extremely debased, that meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom, in order to consider of proper means to prevent the circulation of the base coins; and government in the following year found it necessary to provide for a new coinage of copper money.

1797. The coinage transactions of this year form a strange anomaly in the history of the mint. The deficiency of the silver coins was attempted to be supplied by the issue of Spanish dollars, countermarked upon the neck of the bust with the mark of the king's head, used at Goldsmiths'-hall, for distinguishing the plate of this kingdom;³ and the jealousy which had hitherto confined the act of coinage within the walls of some place under his majesty's jurisdiction was now so completely lulled asleep, that a contract was entered into with Mr. Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, in the month of July, for the coinage of 500 tons of copper money in pence only.⁴

By his contract he agreed to take all expenses upon himself, and to do and provide, and pay for about twenty different things which were not included in the copper coinage at the Tower, for all which he was to have four-pence per pound.

In that agreement there was originally not any contract to furnish the copper, which it was the intention of government to provide. But when the lords of the council found they could not obtain that metal upon the same terms as the East India Company bought it at, and that if they gave a much higher price, government must lose considerably by the coinage (as it seemed to be a determined principle to make a coincidence between the weights and the money, viz. to make one penny one ounce, and by that means to provide the poor with weights, which they could not do without loss), they proposed to Mr. Boulton to endeavour to furnish copper at 108*l.* per ton in the cake, including commission and all other expenses, and carriage, delivered at Soho, which proposal he accepted.⁵

In order to protect the coins, which were to be made by virtue of that agreement, an act was passed to prevent the counterfeiting any copper coin in the realm made, or to be made, current by proclamation.

This statute enacted, that so much of the provisions contained in an act, passed in the 15th year of George II., intituled *An act for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin of the kingdom, and the uttering or paying false or counterfeit coin*, as related to the copper money of the realm commonly called a halfpenny and a farthing; and also the provisions contained in an act, passed in the 11th year of the king, intituled *An act for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting the copper coin of the realm*; and all other provisions made by law concerning the said copper monies of the realm, should be extended to all such pieces of copper money as should be coined and issued by order of his majesty, his heirs and successors, and as should by his or their royal proclamation be ordered to be taken as current money of the realm, in the same manner as if such pieces had been particularly mentioned and described in such acts respectively.

And as the practice of counterfeiting foreign gold and silver coin, and the bringing into the realm, and uttering within the same, such false and counterfeit coins, and particularly the coins commonly called Louis-d'or and dollars, had greatly increased of late, the same statute further enacted that after the passing of the act, the making, coining, or counterfeiting any kind of coin not the proper coin of the realm, nor permitted

Druid's head within a border of oak leaves; and on the reverse a cipher composed of *P. M. C.* signifying the Paris Maintain Company. Above the cipher is the date, and round it the following inscription, *WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY*, [and on the edge] *ON DEMAND IN LONDON, LIVERPOOL, OR ANGLSEY.*

¹ Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

² From the information of the late Mr. Milton, engraver.

³ The order for stamping these was given in the month of March; and there were issued in the course of this year 2,325,099,

at 4*s.* 9*d.* each, amounting in value to 552,211*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* [*Account delivered from the Bank, June 13, 1816.*]

⁴ This coinage strangely confused the ideas of the lower orders of people, who could not readily apply the term Birmingham, which had so long been the designation of base money, to the lawful coins of the realm.

⁵ Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Copper Mines, &c. printed May 7, 1799, p. 72.

to be current within the same, but resembling, or made with intent to resemble, any gold or silver coin of any foreign prince, etc., or to pass as such foreign coin, should be felony, and that the offenders might be transported for any term not exceeding seven years.

The bringing into the realm such coins, knowing them to be counterfeit, was also declared to be the same crime, and the offenders to be liable to suffer the same punishment.

The penalty for tendering such coins in payment, knowing them to be false, was enacted to be six months' imprisonment for the first offence; and for the second, two years' imprisonment; and sureties to be found, in both instances, for the same term respectively; and for the third offence, the offender to be adjudged, on conviction, guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

And if any person should be convicted, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, of having, without lawful excuse, more than five pieces of such coin in his or her custody, it was enacted that the said coin should be forfeited, and afterwards cut in pieces and destroyed, and the person in whose possession it was found should forfeit not less than forty shillings, and not more than five pounds, for every piece of such coin.

And authority was given to justices of the peace, upon the oath of one credible person, to search suspected places for such counterfeit foreign coin, and to seize it, or any tools or materials for making the same.

It was further enacted that all prosecutions, for any offences against the act, should be commenced within three calendar months after the fact committed.¹

In consequence of an unanimous address of the commons, praying that his majesty would be pleased to give directions that measures might be taken for an immediate supply of such copper coinage as might be best adapted to the payment of the laborious poor in the present exigency; a proclamation was issued, on the 26th of July, to give currency to a new coinage of copper money of one-penny and two-penny pieces. The pieces of two pennies were to weigh two ounces avoirdupois, and the penny pieces in proportion, and the intrinsic value of each, workmanship included, to correspond as nearly as possible with the nominal value of the same respectively. Each piece to have on one side the king's effigies or portraiture, with his name or title, and on the reverse the figure of Britannia, sitting on a rock in the sea, holding a trident in her left hand, and a branch of olive in her right hand, with the year of our Lord.

And it was commanded that the said pieces should be current and lawful money of the kingdom of Great Britain, and should pass and be received as current and lawful money of that kingdom, in all payments and transactions of money; provided that no person should be obliged to take more of such copper money, in any one payment, than the value of one shilling.²

The Gazette of September the 26th contained a notice from the Speaker of the house of commons, that the governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England had notified to him, on the 23d of that month, that the directors of the said Bank meant to issue gold coin to the amount of the dollars, then in circulation, which had been stamped in the Tower.³

This was a preparatory step to the issuing of an advertisement from the Bank, upon the 28th of the same month, in which notice was given, that the dollars above mentioned might be brought to the Bank to be exchanged for cash, every day from Monday the 2d of October until the 31st day of that month, except Sundays, at certain hours, after the rate of four shillings and nine-pence per dollar; and that from and after the said 31st of October such dollars would be no longer current at the Bank.

To avoid the confusion which must arise from a crowd of persons applying, the court of directors found it necessary to give notice, that no smaller sum than twenty dollars could be exchanged at the Bank.⁴

This notice was the occasion of great inconveniences to the lower ranks of people, which are thus stated in a subsequent advertisement from the Bank, upon the 10th of October:

“ The extreme difficulty of distinguishing dollars stamped at the Tower from those with a counterfeit

¹ Statute 37 Geo. III. c. 126.

² Proclamation.

³ *London Gazette*. The order for stamping these dollars was

given in the month of March, so that the plan was abandoned in less than seven months from the date of its adoption.

⁴ Advertisement in the *St. James's Chronicle*.

stamp, having nearly stopped the circulation of dollars ever since the notice for calling them in, has afforded an opportunity to some dealers in silver to buy them indiscriminately, at a rate very inferior to the current value of legally stamped dollars, by which means the innocent holders suffer a heavy loss; the consideration of this circumstance has induced the directors of the Bank to permit their cashiers to receive all real good dollars, whether the stamp be counterfeit or not, and to exchange them at the rate of four shillings and nine-pence each, for all persons who appear to have taken them in the fair way of currency or business. This indulgence will be continued until Saturday the 21st instant, unless it should become necessary to withdraw it by the attempts of evil-minded and dishonest persons to impose on the Bank.

"The Bank not taking in smaller sums than twenty dollars in a parcel, it is earnestly wished that bankers and shopkeepers will exchange smaller sums of dollars for such individuals as may otherwise not be able to pass them at the full rate of four shillings and nine-pence a dollar; by which they will materially contribute to the ease and benefit of the public.

"It is thought necessary to add, that the Bank never has made any objection to dollars for having a notch cut on the edge, for the purpose of ascertaining the metal; provided there has not appeared a fraudulent intention to diminish the weight of the piece."¹

On the 29th day of November, a proclamation was issued for giving currency to a new species of gold coin of the value of seven shillings each.

They were declared to be of the weight of 1 dwt. 19 $\frac{1}{100000}$ gr. troy weight each of standard gold, being one third of the weight of a guinea, according to the weights approved and confirmed by his majesty in council, in pursuance of an act made in the fourteenth year of his reign, intituled *An act for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the gold and silver coins of the kingdom.*

Every piece was to have on one side thereof his majesty's effigies or portraiture, with his name, and the words DEI GRATIA, and on the reverse the regal crown of England with the following legend, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX; the said pieces to be current and lawful money of the kingdom of Great Britain, and to be called seven-shilling pieces, and to pass and be received as of the value of seven shillings of lawful money of the said kingdom, and three of them to pass and be received as of the value of one guinea, in all payment whatsoever.²

In the course of this year the Bank was restricted from making payments in cash; in the first instance by a minute of privy council on the 26th of February;³ and, subsequently, by two different acts which were passed in this session, namely, chapter 45 and chapter 91. It has been continued by various statutes, and still exists.⁴ This measure was only a palliation, and not a cure of the evil which produced it, and experience has made it doubtful whether a recoinage of the gold money at such a weight as might have rendered it unprofitable either to melt or export it, would not have been more expedient.

1798. The directors of the Bank of England having observed that the quantity of light gold coin in circulation was daily increasing, repeated their recommendations, by public advertisement upon the 31st of January, that the public should adopt the practice of weighing such gold coin as might be offered to them, since none but that of the full weight prescribed by law could be received at the Bank.⁵

By an order of his majesty in council, of the 7th of February in this year, the subsisting committee of council for coins was dissolved, and a new committee was appointed,⁶ who were to take into consideration

¹ Advertisement in the *St. James's Chronicle*.

² Proclamation. See a specimen of this coinage in Supplement, Part ii. A coin of this value was proposed in 1776, and a die was cut, from which a few patterns were struck off, but none were ever current. The reverse, which bore his majesty's crest, was much more elegant than those which were issued at this time.

³ Statute 37 Geo. III. chap. 45, preamble.

⁴ By an act of the parliament of Ireland, passed in this year, the same restriction was laid upon the bank there. Divers statutes of the United Kingdom have extended this provision, which is still in force.

⁵ Advertisement in the *St. James's Chronicle*.

⁶ The commissioners were—

The Lord High-Chancellor of Great Britain,
The Lord President of the Council,
The Lord Privy Seal,
The principal Secretaries of State,
The Master-general of the Ordnance,
The First Lord of the Admiralty,
The President of the Committee of Council for Trade,
The First Lord of the Treasury, and
Chancellor of the Exchequer,
The Secretary at War,
The Duke of Montrose,

the state of the coins of the kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of the mint, and to report to his majesty in council their opinion upon the general state of the coins, and on such improvements as they might think proper to be made therein, together with their opinion on such alterations and improvements as they might judge necessary and proper to be made in the establishment and constitution of his majesty's mint.¹

At the first meeting of this committee, one of its members opened the mode in which he thought they should proceed in the execution of his majesty's commands, and suggested the principles which, in his opinion, ought to be adopted for the further improvement of the coins of the realm. The committee, he says, made some progress in their inquiries on the extensive and difficult subject; and in conformity with the wishes of the house of commons, they established the principles on which the copper coin should in future be made; and a certain quantity of coins, made according to these principles, was sent into circulation, very much to the satisfaction of his majesty's subjects.²

The noble lord had omitted to state the nature of those principles, but it is to be presumed that they are to be found in his Letter to the King upon this subject, which was published in the year 1805. If that be so, no further observation needs to be made than this, that those principles have never been acted upon by the committee, and therefore have probably been abandoned by them. The solitary instance, alluded to above, of the copper coinage, irrefragably proves the unsoundness of the theory; for it consisted, in the first instance, of coins whose weight was equal to their current value: then, the price of copper having risen, the subsequent issues were reduced in size; and all the time, the old Tower halfpence, of a weight still inferior, were suffered to circulate with them. The consequences of this deviation from the first and most important principle of coinage, was such as might surely have been easily foreseen. Whenever copper happened to rise in price, the lean coins soon devoured the fat ones.

The committee having remarked the considerable loss which the gold coin appeared to have sustained by wear within certain periods, and being desirous to ascertain whether that loss was occasioned by any defect, either in the quality of standard gold, or in the figure or impression of the coins, requested Mr. Henry Cavendish and Mr. Hatchett to examine, by such experiments as should be deemed requisite, whether any of those defects really existed.

The two following questions were principally recommended to their consideration:

"1st. Whether very soft and ductile gold, or gold made as hard as is compatible with the process of coining, suffers the most by wear, under the various circumstances of friction to which coin is subjected in the course of circulation?

"2d. Whether coin with a flat, smooth, and broad surface, wears less than coin which has certain protuberant parts raised above the ground or general level of the pieces?"

From a set of well-imagined experiments, which were extended to a considerable length, it appeared, that gold of moderate ductility is best calculated for coin, and that the quality of the present standard gold is well adapted to resist abrasion, especially in the case of the friction of coin against coin; and that the wear is greater upon raised or embossed surfaces than upon those which are flat and plain.³

The Lord-Chief Justice of the King's Bench,
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
The Master of the Rolls,
The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,
The Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
The Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Trade,
Sir Joseph Banks, K. B.
Sir William Wynne,
Mr. Sylvester Douglas.

It is said that, upon the appointment of this committee, a coinage of silver to a considerable amount was melted down, and returned to the state of bullion. Doubtless this was done under a confident expectation that something decisive would be resolved upon by the committee; but experience has shewn that such expectation was without foundation.

¹ *Twenty-fifth Report of the Select Committee of Finance*, June 26, 1798.

² *A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm*; in a Letter to the King, By Charles Earl of Liverpool, p. 7. This letter is founded upon a draft for a report which was drawn up by his lordship, but never prevented. Indeed he mentions, p. 7 of his Letter to the King, that objections were raised which prevented the completion of the measure proposed by him to the committee. That objection, which was supposed at the time to have been occasioned by the opposition of the chief justice of the Common Pleas to some parts of his lordship's theory, probably stopped the presentation of the report.

³ See Memoir, containing a full statement of the above-mentioned experiments, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1803, Part i. p. 43. The wear of standard silver appeared to be nearly

In the course of this year the officers of the mint repeated the experiments which they had made in the year 1787, respecting the actual wear of the silver coins, from which it appeared that a considerable loss had been occasioned by the wear of eleven years only; for it was found that

12 $\frac{23}{100}$ Crowns,	{ were requisite to make up a pound troy, instead of	12 $\frac{16}{100}$ Crowns,	{ as issued from the mint.
27 $\frac{34}{100}$ Half-crowns,		24 $\frac{46}{100}$ Half-crowns,	
82 $\frac{25}{100}$ Shillings,		62 Shillings,	
200 $\frac{23}{100}$ Sixpences,		124 Sixpences,	

This deficiency amounted in the

Crowns to 3 $\frac{16}{100}$ per cent. | Half-crowns 9 $\frac{21}{100}$ per cent. | Shillings 24 $\frac{26}{100}$ per cent. | Sixpences 38 $\frac{22}{100}$ per cent.
and the increased deficiency in the course of eleven years, in the

Crowns to $\frac{4}{100}$ per cent. | Half-crowns 1 $\frac{32}{100}$ per cent. | Shillings 5 $\frac{5}{100}$ per cent. | Sixpences 3 $\frac{16}{100}$ per cent.¹

On the 21st of June, the act of the 14th of the king, intituled *An act to prohibit the importation of light silver coin of this realm from foreign countries into Great Britain or Ireland, and to restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain sum*; being then expired, was revived, and further continued to the 1st day of June 1799, by a new statute.

In the same it was recited, that whereas his majesty had appointed a committee of his privy council to take into consideration the state of the coins of the kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of the mint, and inconvenience might arise from any coinage of silver until such regulations might be framed as should appear necessary; and whereas, from the then low price of silver bullion, owing to temporary circumstances, a small quantity of silver bullion had been brought to the mint to be coined, and there was reason to suppose that a still further quantity might be brought, and it was therefore necessary to suspend the coining of silver; it was therefore enacted that, from and after the passing of the act, no silver bullion should be coined at the mint, nor should any silver coin that might have been coined there be delivered; and all persons who had brought silver to the mint to be coined, previous to the 9th of May 1798, were to receive a sum equal to the value of the coin into which the bullion would have been converted if the same had been coined according to the regulations of the mint. And it was provided that the act might be altered, amended, or repealed, during that session of parliament in which it was passed.²

For some time base coins resembling the foreign copper coins called tempes and sous-marques, and gold and silver coins called Johannes and dollars, had been circulated in the West India islands, and in his majesty's colonies in America; it was therefore enacted, that all copper coin, not being the legal coin of the kingdom, and all counterfeit gold or silver coin, made to resemble any gold or silver coin, either of the kingdom or of any other country, which should, under any pretence, be shipped to be exported to Martinique, or any of his majesty's islands or colonies in the West Indies or America, should be forfeited, and that the persons who should export or ship such coins, or should have them in their custody in order to export, should forfeit for every offence two hundred pounds, together with twice the value of the said coins.³

In the same session, an act was made to permit the manufacturing of gold wares, either for sale or exportation, of the standard of eighteen carats of fine gold in every pound weight troy. Such gold wares to be stamped with a crown and the figures 18, instead of the mark of the lion passant, on penalty of ten pounds.⁴

About this time the committee for consideration of the state of the coinage seems to have meditated some improvement in the workmanship of the money, for the following circular notice was issued to the members of the Royal Academy upon the 28th of August:

“ Sir,—The lords of the committee of council having expressed a desire that the gold and silver coins of this kingdom should have every improvement which the present state of the arts can afford, and the Royal Academy having agreed to take the same into their consideration, the president has accordingly ordered a general meeting of the academicians on the 20th of September next, at seven o'clock in the evening, to

equal with that of fine gold; but more than that of gold made standard by silver or by copper.

¹ Lord Liverpool's Letter to the King, p. 187.

² Statute 38 Geo. III. chap. 59.

³ *Id.* chap. 67.

⁴ *Id.* chap. 69.

receive the designs or models of such of the members of the academy as will then offer; which designs or models are intended by the lords of the committee to be presented for his majesty's inspection, previous to their being carried into effect.

"The coins intended are as follow:

"Gold { A two-guinea piece,
A guinea, and
A half-guinea.

"Silver { Five-shilling piece,
Half-crown piece,
One shilling,
Sixpence.

"The head of his present majesty.

"The arms of the realm.

"The lion, crown, and Britannia.

"In forming the designs or models, it is desired that attention be paid to the roundness and simplicity of the coin; to the whole or part of the inscription on the same, and to guard against the wearing or filing."¹

Several of the academicians sent in drawings or models in consequence of this circular letter, but no notice whatever was taken of their communications; though the chancellor of the exchequer acknowledged in the house the necessity of inventing such dies as would prevent the numerous frauds committed on the silver coinage of the country.²

1799. At the commencement of this year a new coinage of halfpence and farthings was expected to be soon issued by Mr. Boulton from his mint at Soho, and consequently some alarm prevailed amongst the holders of that species of money which was once so well known by the name of Birmingham halfpence. This alarm was taken advantage of by some tradesmen in that place, who put out advertisements to this effect:

"Base copper coin, that will not pass in this country, will be taken for eight days, and positively no longer, as the ship sails in a few days after, and they cannot be taken afterwards."

For these coins they offered to sell various goods, and represented the transaction as being advantageous for those who had any quantity of base copper by them, as the new halfpence were coming out, and the new penny pieces so much in circulation, that the base coins could not possibly be taken afterwards.³ It appears, however, that this alarm respecting the issue of an authorized coinage was premature by nearly nine months; and it was probably excited by persons of the same description as those who issued the above-mentioned advertisements, who were interested in spreading it as generally as possible.

On the 12th of July, the act to prohibit the importation of light silver coin, which in the last session was revived and continued until the first day of June in this year, was made perpetual.⁴

At the same time, an act was passed to ascertain the salary of the master and worker of his majesty's mint. This was stated to be necessary, because his emoluments were uncertain, of very different amount in different years, and in the case of a recoinage, excessive; it was therefore enacted that, from and after the 25th of March last past, a net salary of 3000*l.* per annum should be paid to him in lieu of the salary, and proportion of fees, etc. heretofore paid to the said master and worker; and that all taxes to which the said master and worker was then subject, in respect of the said office, should be paid out of certain fees particularised in that act.

And it was further enacted that, from and after the passing of that act, it should not be lawful to grant the office of master and worker of the mint in any other manner than subject to the directions of that act.

And whereas the covenants contained in the indenture, usually made between his majesty and the

¹ *St. James's Chronicle*, Sept. 18, 1798. At the latter end of the year 1798 a very daring robbery was committed in the mint, by one Turnbull, a soldier in the third regiment of Guards, who was employed with three others in working the fly. When the rest retired to breakfast, Turnbull returned, and clapping a pistol to the breast of the moneyer's apprentice, forced him and another person into an inner room, and then carried off 2908 guineas. For this robbery he was tried in February 1799, convicted and executed. *Sessions' Paper*.

² *Gentleman's Magazine*, February 1799, p. 125. In the month of May 1761, a gratuity of twenty guineas was offered by the

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, etc. to the person who, within the month of June ensuing, should produce the best drawing and likeness of the king in profile, from which a die of a guinea might be executed with the greatest propriety. This premium was adjudged to Mr. J. Meyers. [*Gent. Magazine*, May and June 1761, pp. 236, 331.] This laudable effort of the society, to bring the miserable execution of the coinage into consideration, seems to have produced no effect whatsoever, except that it probably suggested the above application.

³ Advertisement in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, March 1799.

⁴ Statute 39 Geo. III. chap. 73.

master and worker of his mint, were not in the nature of a contract coming within the meaning and intention of an act, passed in the 22d year of the king, intituled *An act for restraining any person concerned in any contract, etc. made for the public service, from being elected, or sitting and voting as a member of the house of commons*; it was enacted that nothing in that act should extend to any person holding the office of master and worker of his majesty's mint.¹

At the same time, an act was passed to enable Matthew Boulton, engineer, to export the machinery necessary for erecting a mint in the dominions of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, it being doubtful whether, according to the existing laws, he could do it without being subject to certain penalties and forfeitures.²

The diminishing of the gold coins appears to have been but little checked by what Lord Mahon styled *the very troublesome Chinese fashion of weighing each piece*,³ for the Bank again found it necessary to caution the public to be upon their guard, and invariably to weigh all that might be offered in payment, as information had been received that a considerable part of the gold coin, then in circulation, had, by unlawful means, been reduced in its value. And they recommended it to be done, because no method was so likely to check that iniquitous and prevailing practice, as that all bankers, merchants, and traders, should adopt the custom of ascertaining minutely that the weight of each guinea they should receive was not less than five penny-weights eight grains, and the smaller pieces in proportion.⁴

On the 4th day of December, a proclamation was issued for giving currency to a new coinage of copper money, of two-penny and one-penny pieces, halfpenny pieces and farthings.

This proclamation first recited that of the 26th day of July in the 37th year of the king, by which the penny and two-penny pieces were originally made current, and then announced that his majesty had thought fit to order that halfpenny pieces and farthings should be coined, having also on one side his effigies or portraiture, with the name or title, and on the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the year of our Lord; all which pieces had been coined by Matthew Boulton, of Soho, in the county of Warwick [Stafford], esq. And it further declared and commanded, that all the said pieces of two-pence, etc. etc. should pass and be received as current lawful money of the kingdom, provided that no person should be obliged to take more of such two-penny and one-penny pieces, in any one payment, than should be of the value of one shilling; or in like manner to take more of such halfpenny and farthing pieces than should be of the value of sixpence.⁵

As the proclamation did not fix the weight at which the halfpence and farthings were to be coined, though it specified that of the two-penny and penny pieces, it was taken for granted that the smaller pieces were to bear a proportion to the larger. But when the coins were issued, that was not found to be so, for

¹ Statute 39 Geo. III. chap. 94.

² *Ibid.* chap. 96.

³ "*Considerations on the means of preventing fraudulent Practices on the Gold Coin*," p. 16. His lordship's plan for the protection of the coins was by fine strokes, in low relief, in such places where they would be but little exposed to wear, that is, near a greater relief, which would protect them.

⁴ Advertisement in the *St. James's Chronicle*.

⁵ Proclamation.

The following card was given to those who were permitted to see Mr. Boulton's mint. On which it must be observed, that the intrinsic merit of the machine needed not a puff; and that all the boasted improvements of the coin are to be found upon the patterns of queen Anne's money; except, perhaps, their complete circularity. See the explanation of Plate iv. Supplement, Part ii. No. i.

"Soho Mint.

"This mint, invented and executed by Mr. Boulton, is perfectly new in its principles; and is more accurate in its performance, and more powerful in its effect, than any mint in Europe.

"The coin produced by it differs from all money coined by any other means, in the following particulars:

"It is perfectly circular, and all the pieces of the same denomination are of equal diameter, by which means it is subject to a double trial, viz. both of measure and weight; but guineas and Louis-d'ors are only properly examinable by their weight, none of them being perfectly circular, so that a steel gauge is not correctly applicable to them; but to Mr. Boulton's money it is applicable.

"The concavity of the new halfpence and farthings protects the devices, and makes it difficult to the false coiner to imitate by dies, for want of a sufficiently nice apparatus to execute the money in that form; and the indented milled edges will prevent imitation, by the common mode of casting in sand moulds.

"The surface of this money is clearer and smoother than that of any copper money ever put into circulation; though not so perfect as gold or silver coin may be made.

"The superiority and difficulty of the workmanship, and the intrinsic value of the money, will prove great hindrances to counterfeiting; and it is hoped that a full supply of this money, equal to the public demand, will in a short time put all the false copper money out of circulation."

the inferior coins were by no means the half and quarter of the penny.¹ This occasioned a report that they were short of weight, and that government intended to call them in. This report checked the circulation of them for some little time; but the prejudice against the coins was removed by paragraphs in the public newspapers, in 1800, which, though not declared to be by authority of government, had yet the appearance of having been sanctioned by it. They stated that, owing to an unexpected rise of copper, the privy council had thought proper to allow Mr. Boulton to coin thirty-six halfpenny pieces to the pound, instead of thirty-two, and that consequently they were not half the weight of the penny pieces, *but being sanctioned by the king's proclamation, they were of equal currency to any other coin in the kingdom.*²

The necessity which occasioned this unprecedented measure clearly evinced the impolicy of conducting the coinage upon such principles as made it impossible to continue it, whenever the metal, of which the coins were formed, experienced an alteration of its value in the market.

On the 5th of December, Mr. Nicholls moved, in the house of commons, for a committee to inquire into the state of the gold coinage, but was opposed by Lord Hawkesbury, and the motion was negatived.³

1801. Upon the union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was declared, by proclamation on the 1st day of January 1801, that from thenceforth, his majesty's royal style and title should be *GEORGIUS TERTIUS, DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR*; and that the arms of the United Kingdom should be, quarterly, first and fourth, England—second, Scotland—third, Ireland; and on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of his majesty's dominions in Germany, ensigned with the electoral bonnet; and that such should be used thenceforth, as far as conveniently might be, on all occasions wherein the royal style and titles, arms, etc. ought to be used. But it was provided, that all the coins which had been struck before the said 1st day of January, and all the coins which should be struck after that day, and which had been, or should be, declared to be current and lawful money in Great Britain and Ireland, without the alteration of the royal arms specified above, should continue to be lawful and current money, until his majesty's royal pleasure should be further declared thereupon.⁴

1803. By a statute which was made in this year, the lords of the treasury were authorized to grant licenses for the exportation of silver bullion, without any oath, certificate, or other document whatsoever, which the statutes of the 6th and 7th William III. chap. 17, sec. 5, etc. and of the 7th and 8th William III. chap. 19. sec. 6. required.⁵

By another statute, the counterfeiting any foreign copper money, or the making of any other coin of any metal or mixed metals of less value than the silver coin of any foreign prince, etc. with the intent to resemble such foreign coin, or to pass as such, was made a misdemeanour, and punishable by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, and for the second offence by transportation for seven years.

And it was further enacted, that if any person should have, without lawful excuse, more than five pieces of such counterfeit money in his or her possession, the said pieces should be forfeited, and the offender should pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings for every such piece of coin; and in case such penalty should not be paid, then the offender to be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months, or until such penalty should be paid.

The usual power to search the houses of suspected persons, and to seize counterfeit coin, or tools or implements for making it, was given by the act.⁶

1804. At the beginning of this year, it was discovered that the stamp impressed upon the dollars had been frequently counterfeited, and therefore a new order was issued from the treasury to the officers of the mint, directing them to prepare the necessary means for stamping, in an octagon form, the head then used for impressing the silver penny, without the inscription. This was accordingly done; and counterfeits of it appeared in a very short time after the dollars so marked, were issued. Another expedient was then adopted,

¹ The twopenny pieces, if any were coined, were not issued.

² See the *St. James's Chronicle*, January 25—28, 1800. A specimen of this coinage is engraven in Supplement, Part ii.

³ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1801, p. 234.

⁴ Proclamation. Thus the title of king of France, and the arms of that kingdom, were silently abandoned.

⁵ Statute 43 Geo. III. chap. 49.

⁶ *Ibid.* chap. 139, s. 3 etc.

and on the 12th of May following, the court of directors of the Bank gave notice, by public advertisement, that, with the approbation of his majesty's privy council, they had caused dollars to be stamped at Mr. Boulton's manufactory, with his majesty's head, and an inscription, *GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX*, on the obverse, and Britannia, with the words *FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR, BANK OF ENGLAND, 1804*,¹ on the reverse, which they proposed to utter instead of the dollar which had been lately stamped at his majesty's mint at the Tower, the latter of which it was expedient to withdraw from circulation; and that those dollars which were stamped in the mint since the first day of January 1803, and were then in circulation, would not be current nor be received at the Bank at the rate of five shillings each, after the second day of June next following; and that from and after the 20th instant, until the said second day of June inclusive, they might be exchanged for dollars with the new stamp, or for bank-notes, after the rate of five shillings for each dollar; but to avoid confusion from a crowd of persons applying at the same time, the court found it necessary to give notice that smaller sums than eight dollars would not be exchanged.²

On the 16th of the same month, another notice was given, that the dollars stamped at Mr. Boulton's manufactory, which the bank of England was about to issue for five shillings each, would be received in payment again at the Bank, at the same rate, provided they were not defaced nor mutilated, nor in any way rendered lighter, except from the operation of common wear.³

These tokens were issued upon the 21st of the same month, but great difficulty occurred in the exchange of them for those stamped in the Tower. The clerks appeared to possess no certain criterion by which to distinguish the true ones from the counterfeits, for, in many instances, those which were rejected by one were received by another. This occasioned much discontent from the loss which it brought upon many persons who, on account of their poverty, were but little able to bear it.

A very few days elapsed before the new dollars were counterfeited in sufficient number to attract the notice of the public newspapers;⁴ and this, notwithstanding they were protected by the impression of that powerful machine, which, according to the exaggerated expression of a poetical writer, "must totally prevent clandestine imitation."⁵

In the beginning of the same year, the silver coinage of Ireland was reduced to a most wretched state. The best description of coins was silver, but very light, so that twenty-one shillings were not intrinsically worth more than nine shillings. The next description was a mixture of base metal, of which twenty-one shillings were not really worth more than five. The last sort was still worse than those; and it was said that they who knew how to apply to the makers of it, might get at least thirty shillings of it for a guinea. Crowns and half-crowns seemed to have totally disappeared for twelve or eighteen months; and sixpences of any sort were very scarce, as it was not worth the while of people to make them.

When the coinage was brought thus low, it was refused at some of the public offices, which occasioned much disturbance, and the lord mayor and the superintendent magistrate waited on Sir Evan Nepean, to communicate with him respecting the same, when they received from him the following note for communication to the public:—"That there was no present intention of ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of the best silver, at that time in circulation, at the public offices as usual."

On the receipt of that note, the lord mayor and board of aldermen recommended it to their fellow citizens to take in payment the best of the silver coin then in circulation, as they had done.

The copper coinage of Ireland was in an infinitely better state, as compared with the copper coinage of England, than the silver currency when compared with that of England. The greater part of it, however, was not mint coin, but what was called Cammac's, being halfpence made by a person of that name, a proprietor of copper mines, with a device upon it, not the king's face.

It was scarce in Dublin, on account of the small number of sixpences in circulation, and was taken, as far as two or three shillings' worth, in preference to silver.⁶

¹ In this year were issued 1,211,484 of these dollars, amounting to 302,871*l.* [Account delivered by the Bank, on June 13, 1816.]

² Advertisement in the *St. James's Chronicle*. See a specimen of these tokens in Supplement, Part ii.

³ *Id. ibid.*

⁴ See the *St. James's Chronicle*, June 2—5, 1804.

⁵ *Botanic Garden*, vol. ii. p. 29, note.

⁶ Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, as to its circulating paper, its specie, &c. April 10, 1804, p. 77.

In the south of Ireland the silver currency was almost entirely suppressed, and its place supplied by silver notes, which were issued by bankers and some particular traders, payable in general to bearer, after twenty-one days, and, for small sums, as low as three shillings ninepence halfpenny and six shillings. At the same time premiums were given for gold as high as two shillings and sixpence for a guinea, and bills were drawn payable in gold.¹

In consequence of this state of the coinage, measures were taken for an issue of dollars by the bank of Ireland to a considerable amount, at the price of six shillings Irish per dollar. They contained the same quantity of silver as those which were lately issued by the bank of England, at five shillings British, and differed little in appearance, except in having the name and device of the bank of Ireland in the place of those of the bank of England.²

On the 10th of July, an act was passed to enable his majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a mint in the dominions of the king of Denmark.³

At the same time another act was made, the preamble of which stated, that whereas the governor and company of the bank of England had, for the convenience of the public, lately caused to be coined or stamped, and circulated, a large quantity of silver dollars, [viz. those described above in their advertisement of the 12th of May], and the governor and company of the bank of Ireland were preparing, and did intend to issue, for the convenience of the public in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, a quantity of silver coin, denominated tokens, containing on the obverse the same impression, etc. as the said dollars, and on the reverse the figure of Hibernia, and the following words and figures, BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN 1804, SIX SHILLINGS; and whereas for the security of the public it was expedient to prevent the counterfeiting of the said respective coins; it was therefore enacted, that the making, coining, or counterfeiting them should be felony, and that the offender should be transported for any term not exceeding seven years.

Also, all persons who should bring into the United Kingdom any such counterfeit dollars or tokens, should, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of the same crime, and be punished in the same manner.

And all persons who should utter, or tender in payment, any such counterfeit dollars, etc. knowing them to be so, should on conviction suffer six months' imprisonment for the first offence, for the second offence two years' imprisonment, and for the third should be adjudged guilty of felony, and be transported for fourteen years.

And it was further enacted, that if any person should have in his or her custody, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof should lie upon the party accused), any greater number than five of such false dollars or tokens, the same should be forfeited and destroyed, and the offender should pay any sum of money not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings, for every such counterfeit dollar or token, and on failure of payment should be committed to prison, and kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months, or until the penalty should be paid.

And it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for any one justice of the peace, on complaint made before him on the oath of one credible witness, to search the premises of suspected persons, and to seize counterfeit coins, and tools and implements for making them.

No action to be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of the act, until fourteen days' notice thereof should be first given in writing to the person against whom the same was intended to be brought; and if sufficient satisfaction, or tender of amends, should be made to the party aggrieved, then such action not to be commenced. And it was provided that every such action should be brought within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards.⁵

It should seem that this statute had but little influence upon the counterfeiters of the dollars, for the following statement appeared early in the next month in the public newspapers. It was inserted in the form of an article of news, but bears so strong a resemblance to an official document from the *Soho mint*, that I shall consider it as such, for it is clearly an advertisement for the sale of Mr. Boulton's steel gauges.

¹ *Ibid.* pp. 82 and 88.

² Report of the Committee, ordered to be printed June 13, 1804, p. 21. A more accurate description of the type of these dollars is given below.

³ Statute 44 Geo. III. chap. 70.

⁴ See specimen of these tokens, Supplement, Part ii.

⁵ Statute 44 Geo. III. chap. 71.

"*Birmingham, Aug. 6.* A great number of counterfeit dollars having found their way into circulation, it may be necessary to caution the public against taking them, and to point out the difference between the counterfeit and the good dollar. The Spanish dollars entrusted to Mr. Boulton to recoin amounted to two millions; these were of different sizes in their original state, some of them a quarter of an inch in diameter larger than the others. In recoinage these, Mr. Boulton judged it expedient to have them struck in a steel collar; in consequence of which all the pieces in that coin were perfectly round when recoined, and precisely of the same diameter. Previous to this process, the Spanish dollars, though of various sizes, were nearly of a weight; those of a larger diameter were of course thinner than the small diameter. From the great difference in their size, it was thought necessary to assort them into three classes, called the first, second, and third class, for the purpose of distinguishing the true dollar from the bad. Mr. Boulton then directed a gauge-plate to be made, which plate exactly fits either of the numbers 1, 2, or 3, and by which the false dollar may very easily be detected.

"There are two ways of measuring, namely, either horizontally or vertically. The plate measures the circumference, the thickness, and the diameter. The public may very easily detect the false and counterfeit dollars, of which there are two sorts, by attending to the weight of them. A good dollar recoined by Mr. Boulton weighs, averaging one with another, 416 grains, and the thickest of the false dollars weighs only 375 grains, the thinnest not more than 310 grains. The average, therefore, is 41 grains in the thickest counterfeit less than the good dollar, and in the thinnest 106 grains less. This is a sure criterion, by which the public may easily discover the difference between the bad and the good. It is the intention of Mr. Boulton to make a sufficient number of the gauges alluded to for sale; they are not yet completed; when they are, the public will be in possession of two modes of trial, by which they may infallibly secure themselves from imposition. It is necessary also to observe, that the edges of the true dollars are perfectly flat, while those of the false ones are not so, but have a sort of rim down the middle, which may be plainly distinguished by a glass."¹

The circulation of base silver money in Ireland being much checked by the issuing of the Bank tokens, the makers of it immediately conveyed it to England, where, on account of the pressing necessity for small change, it was freely received. At the latter end of this year, however, the quantity was so much increased that it was found necessary to caution the public against it; and accordingly a circular letter was sent, from the secretary of state's office, to the several lords-lieutenants of counties, in which it was represented that much mischief was likely to arise from the frauds committed by issuing of counterfeit silver coins, chiefly brought from Ireland, and frequently stamped, the better to deceive the public; and from an erroneous opinion having prevailed, that because it was once current in Ireland (though since suppressed there), it was not unlawful to circulate it in England.

Their lordships were therefore requested to recommend it to the magistrates in their several counties to give notice to the public, that the circulation of such coins, knowing them to be counterfeit, was an offence against the laws, particularly the act of the 15th of George II. chapter the 28th, and to advise traders and others to secure the persons who should tender such money, and also the counterfeit money tendered, so as to identify it. And the magistrates were authorized to give notice, at the same time, that (in case the fact could be sufficiently proved) the offenders would be prosecuted by the solicitor of his majesty's mint, at the public expense, and that a reasonable compensation would be made for the loss of time and trouble of the witnesses in such prosecution.

And it was further represented, that in case of any quantity of counterfeit coin being found in the possession of any person, it would be expedient to seize it, and to make immediate communication thereof to the solicitor of the mint (who had express orders to attend to such communication); and, in the mean time, to commit the person for further examination.²

A public notice, to the above effect, was given by the lord mayor, upon the 8th day of December, to

¹ *St. James's Chronicle*. In this statement the impossibility of counterfeiting with any machine of less power than Mr. Boulton's is tacitly given up; and his inimitable coins are compelled to

retire for safety to the protection of an act of parliament, supported by scales and weights, and steel gauges.

² Lord Hawkesbury's Letter. *St. James's Chronicle*.

which was added the following *nota bene*: "The above counterfeit coin is not only very light, but base in quality, and will be readily known from the thinness of both shillings and sixpences, and their being marked with a number of letters and figures."¹

1805. The want of small change continued to be so distressing in Ireland, that the governor and company of the bank there were under the necessity of taking some steps to mitigate the evil. Accordingly, in the month of May 1805 (as appears from a statute then made), they were preparing, and did intend to issue, for the convenience of the public in that part of the United Kingdom, a quantity of silver pieces denominated tokens, of the common standard of Spanish pillar-dollars, containing on the obverse an impression of his majesty's head, with the following inscription, *GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA*; and on the reverse, *BANK TOKEN FIVE PENCE [OF TEN PENCE] IRISH 1805*. Each such token for five-pence containing in weight one-thirteenth part of the common weight of a Spanish pillar-dollar, and each such token for ten-pence two such thirteenth parts.

In order to prevent the counterfeiting of these tokens, the provisions of the statute which was made in the last session of parliament, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain silver coins issued by the banks of England and Ireland respectively, were extended fully and effectually to the abovementioned small tokens; and to promote the circulation of them, it was further enacted, that such tokens of five-pence and ten-pence, as should be issued during the continuance of the restriction on payments in cash by the governor and company of the bank of Ireland, should be received in payment of the public revenue there.²

From a sudden rise in the price of copper, the greater part of the penny and twopenny pieces disappeared, because they were worth, when melted down, nearly one-third more than their value as coins.

1806. On the 7th of May, a new coinage of penny pieces, halfpenny pieces, and farthings, was made current, upon the same terms as those issued in 1799.

Of the penny pieces there were coined one hundred and fifty tons, in the proportion of twenty-four to the pound of copper avoirdupois; of the halfpenny pieces, four hundred and twenty-seven tons and a half, at forty-eight to the pound; and of the farthings, twenty-two tons and a half, in the proportion of ninety-six to the pound.³

These pieces were of the same form and type as those which were issued in the year 1799, but, as it appears above, were of inferior weight; which circumstance, though it was completely justified by the price of copper at that time, was yet a violation of one of the most important principles of coinage, and shewed, a second time, in the strongest light, the impolicy of the plan upon which the former coinages of copper were conducted.

About this time the military department in the Tower had encroached so much upon the buildings heretofore appropriated to the coinage of money, that it became absolutely necessary to erect a new mint. Accordingly that part of Little Tower Hill which was occupied by the buildings usually called the government tobacco-warehouses, was chosen for that purpose. The first grant of money on that account appears in the Appropriation Act, which was passed on the 22d of July 1806, when 7,062*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* were charged for the purchases of premises for the new mint. By other subsequent grants in the same act, and in succeeding years, as low down as 1810, various sums were appropriated for the expense of the building, and Boulton's machinery, to the amount of 261,977*l.* 17*s.*⁴

In this year, on the 30th of June, five hundred pounds' worth of copper coins were ordered for the Bahamas.⁵ They were struck in Mr. Boulton's mint at Soho, and were intended to supply the negroes with small money; but they refused to take them, and the project came to nothing.⁶

1808. At the commencement of this year several illegal combinations and confederacies were entered into by evil-disposed persons to prevent the circulation of the legal current copper money of the realm, coined at his majesty's mint, which, by such confederates, were called old halfpence. As these confederacies

¹ Notice by the lord mayor, published at the Mansion-house, and in various parts of London.

² Statute 45 Geo. III. chap. 42.

³ Proclamation.

⁴ See the different Appropriation Acts. An elevation and

plan of the mint ornament this work, by the kindness of Robert Smirke, jun. esq., to whom the completion of the building was intrusted. The entrances only were designed by him.

⁵ Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

⁶ From the information of George Chalmers, esq.

tended to the grievous oppression of his majesty's industrious subjects, and to the disturbance of the public peace, a caution was issued by the lord mayor to all persons not to refuse in payment such legal copper monies, under any pretence whatsoever, as they would thereby be deemed parties to such illegal combinations and confederacies; the promoters, aiders, and abettors thereof (it was thus publicly declared) would be forthwith prosecuted with the utmost rigour provided by the law for such offences.¹

The governor and company of the bank of Ireland having found it expedient to continue the issue of tokens for five-pence and ten-pence, and to add to them others of the value of thirty-pence Irish, with the same impression as the first tokens issued by them for six shillings each, but with the following inscription, BANK TOKEN XXX PENCE IRISH, the said tokens were made current by statute, under the same conditions as were contained in the act of 45th of the king, chap. 42. But it was further enacted, that the act now made might be altered or repealed in the present session of parliament.²

1809. A motion was made in the house of commons, in the beginning of this year, for an equalization of the currency between Great Britain and Ireland.

But though the expediency of such a measure seemed to be allowed on all hands, yet it was thought impossible to carry it into effect so long as the banks of the two kingdoms were restricted from paying in cash. The motion was accordingly negatived without a division.³

On the 12th of May, a silver coinage of tokens, to the amount of 10,000*l.*, was recommended by the committee of privy council for trade for the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo.⁴

1810. April 16. It was agreed by the same committee, that twenty-five tons of copper should be executed for the Prince of Wales's Island.⁵ They were accordingly struck in the mint.⁶

On the 9th of June in this year, an act was passed to enable his majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a mint in the Brazils.⁷

At an early period in the same session, the high price of gold bullion attracted the notice of parliament, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the cause of it, and to take into consideration the state of the circulating medium, and of the exchanges between Great Britain and foreign parts.

At the latter end of the year the committee printed their report, in which they considered the high price of gold bullion to have been occasioned by the depreciation of the coins, and that depreciation to have arisen chiefly from the increased issues of bank of England paper, subsequent to the restriction of paying in cash in the year 1797.

The nature of my work does not require that I should enter into a full examination of this report (which indeed was entirely put aside by a determination of the house of commons in the following year); but thus much I must observe, that the committee omitted to state what appears to me to be the chief cause of depreciation (for doubtless many subordinate ones exist), namely, the legal regulations of the mint, which confines the bullion, after it has been coined into money, to a certain value, but which have no power upon marketable bullion, and therefore leave it to find its price according to the quantity and the demand, as many other commodities are permitted to do, without exciting the interference of parliament.

As the gold coin is thus fixed at three pounds seventeen shillings and tenpence halfpenny the ounce, it is rather matter of wonder, that the committee should be surprised at the ounce in coin not being equal to an ounce in bullion, when that happens to be worth four pounds and upwards; and that they should conceive such inequality in value to be occasioned by a superabundance of paper, when they might have seen, that if the coin were freed from the restraints of the mint regulations, it would instantaneously become of the same value with standard bullion.

The committee assumed, that the gold coin is the measure of value, and on this assumption founded the most essential points of the report. But a measure implies something fixed and unchangeable, which the material of coins can never be, so long as it is an object of traffic. The truth is, that the pound sterling

¹ Caution by the lord mayor, January 29, 1808.

² Statute 48 Geo. III. chap. 31.

³ April 18th. *St. James's Chronicle*.

⁴ Register, as above.

⁵ Register of that board.

⁶ See the Plates. Supplement, Part. ii.

⁷ Statute 50 Geo. III. chap. 63.

is our actual measure in this kingdom, and that the coin is only an instrument by which that measure is applied. So long as it remains, or is supposed to remain, precisely equal to its prototype, so long only is it an accurate substitute for it. Whenever it exceeds, or falls below, the value of the pound sterling, it equally becomes an incorrect resemblance of it. Thus twelve inches are a certain determinate and unalterable space, which may be represented by a foot rule. That instrument, however, being made of materials which are liable to extension and contraction, will not be at all times equal to its original, and consequently must be sometimes an inaccurate measure. These variations are too small to render it insufficient for common purposes; but could they be supposed equal to those which bullion is liable to, could they amount to at least one inch, either in extension or contraction, then the foot rule must, like the coins, be perfectly useless as a measure.

1811. Feb. 15. The exportation of the coins was taken into consideration in the house of commons, and returns were ordered to be made of the quantity of bullion or coin which had been seized in the year ending on the 1st of February.

March 11. It appears from the return, which was made upon the 11th of March, that the quantity of foreign gold bullion seized was 3421 oz. 12 dwts. Of foreign gold coin, 377 oz. 1 dwt. Of foreign silver, 23 oz. and 129 pieces.¹ Of British gold coin, 10,427l. 7s. 6d.; and of silver, 90l. 15s.² These quantities, it is to be presumed, bear but a small proportion to those which were suspected to be clandestinely carried out of the kingdom; otherwise they do not seem to form a just foundation for any serious alarm.

March 18. On the 18th of the same month, a notice was issued from the bank of England, stating that the price of silver had risen so much since the first issue of bank dollar tokens at 5s. each,³ as to make them worth more to be sold as bullion than the price at which they were current. It was therefore deemed expedient, at the recommendation of the right honourable the lords committee of privy council for coin, in order to prevent their being withdrawn from circulation, that an additional value, nearly proportionate to that at which they were first issued, in relation to their intrinsic value, should be assigned to them. They therefore gave notice that their cashiers, etc. would receive all such bank dollar tokens at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, and pay and issue all such as should be paid or issued hereafter by them at the same rate, until a public notice of not less than six months should be given to the contrary.⁴

The traffic in the sale of guineas, which was practised, in some small degree, during the last year, now began to extend itself in an alarming manner; and several persons were prosecuted for that which was supposed to be an offence against the statute 5 and 6 Edward VI. cap. 19, which forbade the giving for coined money more than the current value as declared by the king's proclamation; but upon solemn argument, before the Judges, on the cases of *De Yonge* and *Wright*, it was determined that the exchanging guineas at a higher price than their current value, for notes of the bank of England, was not an offence against that statute, which required an exchange of coin for coin.⁵

June 19. About this time the exportation of dollars from Trinidad occasioned such a scarcity of current silver specie, that to prevent the further carrying out of these coins, a proclamation, bearing date the 19th of June, was issued by the governor to permit the circulation of a certain number of cut dollars, not exceeding in the whole 25,000. A piece of silver of the value of one shilling to be cut from the centre of each piece, and the dollar so cut then to continue to pass and be received at the rate or value of nine shillings, and the piece cut out to pass current at one shilling.

A proper person was appointed by the proclamation to cut the same, at the expense of the colony.⁶

June 26. An act was passed to prevent the counterfeiting of silver pieces denominated tokens intended to be issued and circulated⁷ by the governor and company of the bank of England, for the

¹ These, as I conjecture, were seized because they had not been properly entered.

² Report from the Custom-house, dated March 11, 1811.

³ They were first struck in the year 1804.

⁴ Advertisement in the Gazette.

⁵ *Report of the Cases of Wright and De Yonge*, by John King, esq., London, 1811, 8vo. The above determination occasioned

the passing of a statute relative to the subject, in the month of July following.

⁶ Proclamation by his Excellency W. Moore, major-general, governor of the island of Trinidad. [*St. James's Chronicle*, Sept. 12—14, 1811.]

⁷ The tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. were not put into circulation until the 9th of July.

respective sums of 5*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.*; and to prevent the bringing into the kingdom or uttering any such counterfeit pieces or tokens.

It began with stating that the governor and company of the bank of England, with the approbation of his majesty's most honorable privy council, were preparing to make and stamp, and intended to issue and circulate, for the convenience of the public, a quantity of silver pieces, denominated tokens, for the respective sums above mentioned; such tokens for the sum of 5*s.* 6*d.* being intended to contain on the obverse side thereof an impression of his majesty's head, and the following words and letters, viz. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX., and on the reverse BANK TOKEN, 5*s.* 6*d.*, with the addition of the year in which the same should be made and stamped.¹

The remaining provisions of this act are the same as those of the 44th Geo. III. cap. 71, which was made to prevent the counterfeiting the dollars issued by the Bank in 1804.²

The determination of the Judges in the cases of De Yonge and Wright having set aside the statute 5 and 6 Edward VI., so far as bank notes were concerned, it became necessary that some certain provision should be made to stop that traffic in coins which threatened their total destruction, and to prevent bank notes from being received or paid for any smaller sum than that specified thereon.

June. This measure was urged forward by a letter which Lord King, about this time, addressed to his tenants in the county of Surrey, and probably elsewhere, in which he says—"in consequence of the late great depreciation of paper money, I can no longer consent to receive any bank notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract." He therefore requires payment in guineas; or in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the number of guineas due; or in bank notes with an addition of 1*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per cent., such being the difference in the market price of gold, when the agreements were made, in 1807, and the market price in 1811.³

By this injudicious⁴ measure of the noble lord, government was reduced to the following dilemma—either to strike immediately a sufficiency of gold coins, or to protect from arrest those who were unable to procure guineas for the payment of demands upon them.

The latter was determined upon; and thus the opportunity of establishing, fairly, a coinage of gold at such a weight as would probably have secured the guineas in future from the melting-pot, was lost.

July 9. On this day the bank tokens for 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* were put into circulation.

July. On the 24th of this month, an act was passed to make more effectual provision for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; for preventing any note or bill of the governor and company of the bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such notes. By this statute it was enacted that the current gold coin should not be received or paid for more than the true lawful value, either in lawful money, or in any note or notes of the bank of England, or in any silver token or tokens issued by the said Bank, or by any or all of the said means wholly or partly, or by any other means, device, shift, or contrivance whatsoever, on pain that the offender therein should be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanour. It was further enacted, under the same penalty, that notes of the bank of England should not, by any means, etc. be received or paid for less than the amount of lawful money expressed therein, except only lawful discount on such as should not be payable on demand.

All proceedings by distress, etc. were by this statute stayed, provided full payment should be tendered in notes of the bank of England.

¹ The pieces of 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* differ from the above solely in the value upon the reverse, and in the portrait of the king. They were first issued upon the 9th of July in this year. The standard of their weight and fineness was thus stated in a mint account delivered to the house of commons, dated March 22, 1813.

	Weight.		Pure Silver.		Alloy.
	dwt. gr.		dwt. gr. decim.		dwt. gr. decim.
3 <i>s.</i>	9 11	8 10	408.....	1 0 592
1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	4 17½	4 5	204.....	0 12 296

[*Parliamentary Paper.*]

² Statute 51 Geo. III. cap. 110.

³ *Lord King's Speech on the second reading of Earl Stanhope's Bill respecting guineas and bank notes.* London, 8vo. 1811, p. 7.

⁴ I call it injudicious, because his lordship ought to have foreseen the effect of the measure, and that it would necessarily compel the government to make bank notes approach still more nearly than before to a legal tender.

Offences against this act in Scotland, to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by one or the other, as the judge or judges before whom the offender should be tried and convicted, should direct.

The act not to extend to Ireland.

To continue in force until the 25th day of March 1812, and no longer.¹

August. As the bank-tokens which were issued did not afford a sufficient supply, the want of silver for change began to be severely felt in many parts of the kingdom, and occasioned the circulation of private tokens, to supply the place of sixpences and shillings.²

September 18. The tokens of 3s. and 1s. 6d. of the second type were issued by the Bank. And, according to the public papers, counterfeits of those for three shillings appeared within less than a week after the genuine ones were put into circulation.³

1812. January. That which ought to have been foreseen, as the probable consequence of permitting light private tokens to circulate with those issued from the Bank, now began to force itself into notice. The heavier tokens were melted down, and stamped into those of less weight.⁴

May 5. An act was passed to continue, until three months after the commencement of the next session of parliament, and amend an act of the 51st of the king, chapter 127, respecting the gold coins, and notes of the bank of England.

By this act the provisions of the former statute were extended to Ireland; and the notes of the bank there, with respect to offences, etc. in that kingdom, were placed upon the same footing as those of the bank of England.⁵

July 20. The act of the 10th of July 1804, chapter 71, so far as it related to the dollars issued by the bank of England, was now renewed from the 1st of August next ensuing, with the addition of the tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d., and an increase of the punishment for counterfeiting to fourteen years' transportation.

For the first offence in putting off the counterfeits, or having in possession one or more such counterfeits, or any piece or pieces of counterfeit money whatsoever, besides what should have been uttered, etc., the offender, on conviction, to suffer one year's imprisonment, and to find sureties for good behaviour for two years more; and on the second conviction, to be guilty of felony, and transported for fourteen years.

And it was further enacted, that if any person, being out of prison, should, from and after the said 1st day of August, commit any of the aforesaid offences, and should afterwards discover two or more persons who should, after the aforesaid 1st of August, have committed any of the said offences, so that two or more persons should be thereof convicted, then such discoverer should not be subject or liable to prosecution for any of the said offences by him previously committed.⁶ And whereas divers frauds had been practised by making and publishing papers with certain words and characters so nearly resembling the notes and bills of the governor and company of the bank of England, as to appear to ignorant and unwary persons to be such notes or bills;⁷ it was therefore enacted, that if any person should, after the said 1st day of August, engrave, etc. any plate, etc. the impression taken from which should resemble, or be apparently intended to resemble, the whole or any part of any of the notes or bills of the said governor and company, commonly called bank-notes and bank post-bills, or should contain any word, number, figure, or character in white upon a black, sable, or dark ground, without an authority in writing for that purpose from the said governor and company, to be produced and proved by the party accused, or should (without such authority) use any

¹ Statute 51 Geo. III. cap. 127.

² As at Bristol, Southampton, etc. etc.

³ *St. James's Chronicle*, Sept. 26—28, 1811.

⁴ *Id.* Jan. 9—11, 1812.

⁵ Statute 52 Geo. III. cap. 50. Whilst this act was passing through the house, the following epigram appeared in the public papers:

"BANK-NOTES AND GUINEAS.

"Bank-notes, it is said, once guineas defied

To swim to a point in trade's foaming tide;

But ere they could reach the opposite brink,

Bank-notes cried to gold, Help us, cash us, we sink."

That paper should sink, and guineas should swim,

May appear to some folks a ridiculous whim;

But, before they condemn, let them hear this suggestion,

In pun-making, gravity's out of the question."

⁶ In this part of the act the clauses in the former statute of 1804, for the apprehension of suspected persons, and for the limitation of actions, are omitted.

⁷ These were technically termed flash-notes, and were supposed to be manufactured chiefly in the Fleet prison. They were for one or two pence.

such plate, etc., or any other instrument or device for the making or printing upon any paper, or any other material, any word, etc. etc. which should be apparently intended to resemble the whole or any part of the said notes, etc., or any word, etc. in white on a black, etc. ground; or should knowingly or wilfully utter, etc. any paper, etc. containing any such word, etc., or knowingly or wittingly have in his custody such without lawful excuse, the proof of which to lie upon the person accused, then, upon being convicted thereof according to law, he should be adjudged a felon, and be transported for the term of fourteen years.

Provided that nothing in the act should apply to any paper, etc. (other than papers, etc. resembling such notes, etc. as aforesaid) containing an impression from any plates, etc. with white letters upon black, etc. which should previous to the passing of the act have been in the custody of any person or persons whatsoever.¹

July 29. The melting down the tokens issued by the banks of England and Ireland, in order to form private tokens of less intrinsic value either in weight or fineness, made it necessary to stop entirely the circulation of those which were not current under the authority of government. A statute was, therefore, passed upon the 29th of July, to forbid, from and after the passing of the act, the further making and issuing of any tokens of gold or silver, or of mixed metals in part of gold or silver, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such token so made or issued, any sum not less than five pounds, nor more than twenty, at the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace who should hear and determine the offence.

And it was further enacted that, after the 25th day of March 1813, no tokens whatsoever, excepting those issued and circulated by the governor and company of the banks of England and Ireland respectively, should be current under the penalty above mentioned.²

This clause, which fixed the time beyond which the private tokens were not to be circulated, seems to have created a general alarm of inconvenience from a want of silver coins when that period should arrive.

Sept. 19. More than one hundred of the inhabitants and tradesmen of Reading returned thanks to J. B. Monck, esq., for the convenience afforded to them by the issue of his silver tokens, and expressed their surprise that an act should have been passed prohibiting the circulation of gold and silver tokens after the 25th of March next, without any provision for the future supply of silver, either from the mint, or from the bank of England.³

Previously, however, to the date of these thanks, an issue of bank-tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. of a new type, had been made; it took place upon the 18th of this month.

Nov. 14. A silver coinage was ordered for Ceylon, and authority given that it might be executed in the island.⁴

Dec. 22. The sale of gold coins for more than their current value still continuing, it was found expedient to continue the act of the 52d year of the king, chapter 50, until the 25th day of March 1814.⁵

1813. March 13. At the beginning of this year it became necessary to extend the circulation of private tokens (which was to cease upon the 25th of this month) to the 5th day of July next following.⁶

On the 25th of this month, a new coinage of guineas, half-guineas, and seven-shilling pieces, began to be issued. The first two pieces were of the same type as the half-guinea which is engraven in Supplement, Part ii. Plate iii. No. 13, except the date. No alteration was made in the former type of the seven-shilling pieces.

July 10. A statute of this date extended the provisions of an act [45 Geo. III. c. 42],⁷ for preventing the counterfeiting of certain silver tokens, to certain other tokens which have been or may be issued by the governor and company of the bank of Ireland. These tokens are thus described in the preamble. Silver pieces of the common standard of Spanish pillar-dollars for thirty-pence Irish currency each, containing on the obverse side thereof an impression of his majesty's head, and the following words or figures, GEORGIUS 111. DEI GRATIA REX, 1813, and on the reverse, BANK TOKEN XXX PENCE IRISH; and also tokens for ten-

¹ Statute 52 Geo. III. c. 138.

² *Ibid.* c. 137. The copper tokens were not mentioned in this act, and consequently their circulation was not forbidden.

³ *Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 24.

⁴ Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

⁵ Statute 53 Geo. III. c. 5.

⁶ *Ibid.* c. 19.

⁷ See the Annals under that year.

pence and five-pence, Irish currency, each, containing on the obverse his majesty's head, with *GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX*, and on the reverse side respectively, within a wreath of shamrock leaves, *HANK TOKEN 10 PENCE, or 5 PENCE, IRISH, 1813.*¹

At the same time, another statute again extended the time for the circulation of private tokens to the space of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament; and, in order to remove doubts which had arisen, it enacted, that the issuers of local tokens should be liable in law, upon demand made of the value denoted upon such tokens, to pay the same. This provision not to extend to authorize the issuing of any promissory note, not being a token composed of gold or silver, or of mixed metal composed partly of gold or silver, not at that time issuable by law.²

July 13. The act of the 52d of the king, chapter 138, for the prevention of frauds in the imitation of the notes or bills of the governor and company of the bank of England, having been, through ignorance of its provisions, violated by many persons, carrying on the business of bankers, who had made, etc. etc. promissory notes containing white letters or figures on a black, etc. ground, it became expedient to grant them a reasonable time to call in such notes, and to issue others in lieu thereof. It was therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of the present act, until the 1st day of November 1816, no person should be liable to prosecution, by virtue of the said recited act, for any such note the date whereof should not be later than the 1st day of November 1813.³

July 21. The coins which usually circulated in the East Indies had not, as it appears, received any sanction from government, until an act which was passed at this time declared it to be expedient for the protection of property and trade in the East Indies, that, etc. etc.; and also that further provisions should be made for the punishment of the crimes of, etc. etc., and of counterfeiting the current coin, and uttering such counterfeit coin, in the East Indies; it therefore enacted, that if any person within the local limits of the criminal jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts at Fort William, Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Prince of Wales's Island, or if any person, personally subject to the jurisdiction of the said courts, at any place in the East Indies, or any place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, where the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies should have a settlement, factory, or other establishment, should counterfeit, or procure to be counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in counterfeiting, any of the gold or silver coins of any of the British governments in India, or any gold or silver coin usually current and received as money in payments in any part of the British possessions in the East Indies, it should and might be lawful for the court before which any such person should be convicted of any such offence by due course of law, to order and adjudge that such person should be transported to such place beyond the seas, and for such term of years, as the said court should direct. The punishment for uttering such counterfeit coin, knowing it to be such, to be, upon conviction, for the first offence, six months' imprisonment, with hard labour during that time at the discretion of the court, and surety to be given for good behaviour for six months more, to be computed from the end of the first six. For the second offence, two years' imprisonment, with hard labour as before, and surety to be given for two years after the expiration of the term of imprisonment. For the third offence, transportation for life. A certificate, under the hand of the proper officer of the court, to be a sufficient proof of the former conviction.

On conviction (upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before one of his majesty's justices of the peace, or if there should be no justice of the peace duly qualified to act in the place where such offence should be committed, before one of the judges of his majesty's court there) of having in possession more than five pieces of such counterfeit coin, without lawful excuse, the proof of which to lie upon the party accused, the whole of such counterfeit pieces to be forfeited, and to be cut to pieces and destroyed, and the offender to pay for every such piece not more than forty, nor less than twenty sicca rupees, in the currency of the place where such offence should be committed; one moiety of which to go to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the poor of the presidency, settlement, or place where such offence should be committed. And in case such penalty should not be forthwith paid, the offender to be committed

¹ Statute 53 Geo. III. c. 106.

² Statute 53 Geo. III. c. 139.

³ *Id.* c. 114. The margin states the notes which were not issuable by law to be those under 20s.

to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months, or until such penalty should be paid.¹

August 2. On this day 1000*l.* worth of copper pieces was ordered for Demerara and Essequibo.²

November 26. By an act of this date, the circulation of local tokens was again extended to six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament.³

The state of the copper coinage at this time occasioned a conversation in the house of commons, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Grenfell, which was the cause of considerable alarm amongst the lower orders of the people, who suspected that the old Tower halfpennies and farthings would be called in and exchanged at a rate below their legal currency.

In consequence of this misapprehension the old copper coins were almost generally refused to be taken. A declaration, however, by the chancellor of the exchequer, in his place upon the 27th of December, that those coins were a lawful tender in those payments which could be made in copper currency, and that they would consequently be received by government at their legal current price, as soon as a coinage of superior value could be prepared,⁴ checked the alarm, but had not the power to remove it entirely. The unwillingness to receive those coins continued, in some degree, until they were taken out of circulation in the year 1817.

1814. May 4. The continued practice of selling the gold coins made it necessary to revive the statute 52 Geo. III. c. 50, and to continue it during the continuance of any act imposing any restriction on the governor and company of the bank of England with respect to payments in cash.⁵

December 1. A coinage of one hundred thousand rix dollars in silver, and two hundred thousand rix dollars worth of copper, in pieces of various denominations, was ordered for Ceylon.⁶

1815. August 16. An indenture was made between the King and the Right Honourable William Wellesley Pole, who was appointed master of the mint on the 30th of September in the preceding year.

The pieces to be coined, and their standard, to be the same as those contained in the indenture with the Honourable C. S. Cadogan, bearing date on the 28th of November 1770; but instead of the allowances to the master, a fixed salary of 3000*l.* per annum to be paid to him.

¹ Statute 53 Geo. III. c. 155, ss. 116, 117, 118, 119. The earliest coins for the use of the East India Company were either struck by our monarchs, or coined by their authority. Of the former kind were the portcullis pieces of Elizabeth in 1600-1.*

In the reign of Charles II. the company began, by authority from the crown, to strike silver coins for the use of their factory at Bombay. They were fanams and rupees, all of which bore either the name, or some reference to the sovereign.[†]

Other rupees were coined in the year 1687;† and during the reign of George II.‡

The first account which appears upon the company's records of the regular establishment of a mint at Bombay, is about the year 1738. There are now other mints subordinate to it, at Surat, Baroda, and Broach.

The mint at Madras is first noticed in 1743, when the standard fineness of the rupee in that presidency was settled.

In June 1766 the Calcutta mint occurs. Benares and Ferrukabad are at this time subordinate to it.

The mints at Moorshedabad and Dacca were abolished in 1793.

In the mints enumerated above, coins of gold and silver, with Indian inscriptions, are struck, according to the standards established by the company.

At different times very considerable copper coinages have been

* See vol. i. p. 353.

† See vol. ii. p. 18.

‡ In the cabinet of the Rev. J. W. Martin, who has permitted it to be engraven for this work. See Suppl. part ii.

§ See Supplemental Plates, part ii.

executed by the company in England, partly at his majesty's mint, but principally at Soho, under the superintendence of Mr. Bolton. Specimens of these are engraven in the Supplement, part ii.

Copper money has also been struck in the company's mints in India.

The following table will shew the weight and fineness of the company's gold and silver coins which are now current in India.

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Gross wt. troy gr.	Fine Gold. troy gr.	Gross wt. troy gr.	Fine Silver. troy gr.
Calcutta	190.894	189.402	179.667	175.925
Madras	45.818	42	130	165
Bombay	179	164.74	179	164.74
Benares			175	168.875
Ferrukabad			173	165.22

It is understood to be the intention of the company to equalize the rupee in all the presidencies. Some progress has already been made in the accomplishment of this intention, the silver rupee being struck at 180 grains gross weight, and 165 grains fine silver, which is understood to be the standard for general circulation.

This design is well worthy of the company, and proves that it entertains enlightened notions of the true principles of coinage.

² Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

³ Statute 54 Geo. III. c. 4.

⁴ *St. James's Chronicle.*

⁵ Statute 54 Geo. III. c. 52.

⁶ Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

The prices to be allowed for the coinage of every pound weight troy of gold and silver monies are the same as those in the indenture with Cadogan; but those prices to be received by a person appointed by the commissioners of his majesty's treasury; and the master to make agreement with the moneyers for their labour, etc. as he can agree with them from time to time, provided that the prices should be approved of by the aforesaid commissioners, and should not exceed those in the above-mentioned indenture with Cadogan. Instead of the fees which in that indenture were allowed to the forger of the dies, the following allowances to the melter appear in the following schedule.

A Schedule of the highest prices to be allowed to the Melter for every pound weight troy of Gold and Silver Monies melted by him.

GOLD.					SILVER.				
				s. d.					s. d.
Five-guinea pieces, per lb.	-	-	-	0 8½	Crowns, per lb.	-	-	-	0 2½
Double-guineas	-	-	-	0 8½	Half-crowns	-	-	-	0 2½
Guineas	-	-	-	0 10	Shillings	-	-	-	0 3
Half-guineas	-	-	-	0 11½	Half-shillings	-	-	-	0 3½
Seven-shilling pieces	-	-	-	1 3	Groats	-	-	-	0 4
Quarter-guineas	-	-	-	1 5½	Half-sixpences	-	-	-	0 4½
					Half-groats	-	-	-	0 5
					Pennies	-	-	-	0 6½

All payments which heretofore were made by the warden to be discharged in future by the master.

The indenture likewise established a board (for the better management of the affairs of the mint, and for ordering, examining, and avouching the accounts and expenditure of the same), to consist of the master and worker or his deputy, the king's assayer, the comptroller, the king's clerk, and the superintendent of machinery. Any three of the said officers, the master or his deputy being one, to be competent to act. The board to meet every Wednesday, or on such other days as they should appoint, to determine the hours of attendance of the several officers for the receipt of all such bullion as should be brought to the mint, and for the delivery out of the coined monies, and all other business of the mint, and to give directions in all matters wherein authority was given to them by the indenture.¹

October 31. On this day a great part of the new mint was burned, and some of the lighter parts of the machinery considerably injured.²

November. As the Spanish dollars were at this time worth no more than about four shillings and three-pence each, whilst the bank-tokens circulated at five shillings and sixpence, the former pieces were ingeniously altered so as to resemble in a great measure the latter.

1816. January 9. At the beginning of the next year a man was indicted for uttering and having in his possession a number of these counterfeits, and pleading guilty to the charge of uttering; the other charges were, on account of some favourable circumstances in his case, not proceeded upon, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and at the end of that time to find security for six months.³

April 25. On this day notice was issued from the Bank (in compliance with a former notice dated on the 18th of March 1811), that until the 1st day of November next the Bank dollar-tokens would be received and value given for them, by the cashiers, etc. of the Bank, at the rate of 5s. 6d. each.

To avoid confusion, the governor and company found it necessary to apprise the public that not less than eight dollars would be received and paid for at the Bank.⁴

May 21. On this day the lords committee of council, appointed to take into consideration the state of the coins of this kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of his majesty's mint, presented their report to his royal highness the Prince Regent.

They stated that they had availed themselves of the return of a general peace to resume the consideration of the important subject committed to them, which the unusually high prices of the precious metals

¹ Indenture, printed by order of parliament, May 30, 1816.

² *St. James's Chronicle*, Oct. 28–31, 1815.

³ *St. James's Chronicle*, Nov. 1815, and Jan. 9–11, 1816.

⁴ Notice from the bank of England.

and other circumstances arising out of a state of war, had obliged them to suspend;¹ and humbly represented to his royal highness that an immediate coinage of gold and silver monies would be of great public benefit; but that if his royal highness should be pleased to give directions for carrying the same into effect, they did not conceive it would be advisable to make any alteration, either in the standard, weight, or denominations of the gold coins.² They were, however, of opinion that it should forthwith be proposed to parliament to pass an act declaring the gold coin alone to be the standard coin of this realm, and that the silver coins should be considered merely as representative coins, and be a legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding two guineas.³

With respect to the silver coins, of which an immediate supply appeared to the committee to be more indispensably necessary for the public convenience, they were of opinion that no alteration should be made either in the standard of fineness, or in the denominations of coins, but that it would be advisable to diminish the weight of the pieces, in order to prevent a recurrence of those inconveniences which had hitherto arisen from the melting the new and perfect silver coins as soon as they have appeared in circulation,⁴ for the purpose of converting them into bullion, in which state they have been generally more valuable than as coin. They were therefore of opinion that it should be proposed to parliament to *authorize*⁵ his majesty to direct that in all future coinages of silver, sixty-six shillings (and other coins in proportion) should be struck from each pound weight troy of standard silver instead of sixty-two.

They were further of opinion, that the expense of coining the gold coins, now to be declared the standard coin of the realm, should still be borne by the public; but that the charge of coining the silver coins, as well as a small allowance for seignorage, ought to be deducted; and that his majesty should be authorized to direct his master of the mint to retain four shillings out of each pound troy weight of silver coin, hereafter to be coined, for the charge of brassage and seignorage, and that the money received for the same should be applied to the public service in discharge of the interest of the sum expended in the erection of the new mint, and in defraying the general expenses of the mint establishment. In thus stating the number of pieces to be struck from each pound of silver, and the amount of the sum to be deducted for brassage and seignorage, the committee stated that they had, to the best of their judgment, endeavoured to fix on such a rate as would on the one hand be sufficiently high to protect⁶ the new coins, by a small increase in their nominal value, from the danger of being melted down and converted into bullion when the market price of silver should rise; whilst on the other it would, they trusted, not be found to be so low as to afford any encouragement to the issue of counterfeit coin,⁷ if the market price of silver should fall.

The committee recommended that not less than 2,500,000*l.* in silver coin should be actually coined, before any issue of coin should take place; viz. 2,000,000*l.* for the use of Great Britain, and 500,000*l.* for the use of Ireland. They likewise suggested, that it would be necessary, before any further progress could be made in the execution of a new silver coinage, on the above principles, that the legal prohibitions against coining any silver coins of the realm, or altering the weight of such coins, arising out of the acts of 18 C. II. c. 5; 7 and 8 W. III. c. 1, s. 1 and 2; 14 G. III. c. 42, s. 1; 38 G. III. c. 59, s. 2, should be repealed.

When this should have been effected, the committee would proceed humbly to recommend to his royal highness, the regulations which they conceived would be necessary with respect to the time and mode

¹ Had they, instead of expending their consideration, proceeded to a coinage, founded upon the then state of the bullion market, with a small allowance for the expense of coinage, it should seem that a precedent might have been then fairly established for coins which would probably have existed for many years, without any danger from the increased value of bullion.

² This was done, and the coins disappeared nearly as fast as they were issued.

³ This was already done as far as the sum of 25*l.* by statute 14 Geo. III. c. 42.

⁴ It is wonderful that this regard for the preservation of the

silver coins should not have suggested the propriety of some guard against the melting of the much more important gold money.

⁵ Is this term correct? Was it *necessary* to authorize the king in the exercise of what Sir M. Hale declares to be his undoubted prerogative?

⁶ From the prices which silver bullion attained a few years since, it is doubtful whether this rise be sufficient.

⁷ This is an unnecessary caution, counterfeiters do not use silver, and therefore the weight of the coins is not matter of consideration with them.

of calling in the silver coins then in currency; as well as with respect to the allowance (if any) to be made hereafter for reasonable wear, in each denomination of the proposed new silver coins.

They thought it fit, however, to state as their opinion, with respect to the silver coins then in circulation, that it should be proposed to parliament to authorize his majesty, whenever he should see fit, to call in such silver coins, to direct that all such pieces as should be judged by the officers of the mint to have been actually coined in his majesty's mint, should be received by tale, and that the holders of the same should receive in return an equal value by tale of the new silver coins.¹

May 28. In consequence of this report, a message was delivered from the Prince Regent, to both houses of parliament, stating that he had taken into his serious consideration the present defective state and inadequate amount of the silver coin of the realm, and for the purpose of applying an effective remedy to the evil, had given directions for a new and extensive silver coinage; and that he relied upon the concurrence of the two houses in such measures as might be necessary to give effect to that important service.

June 11. There having been some demur among the shopkeepers in Dumfries regarding the receipt of the silver currency, a meeting of the inhabitants was called, and a letter on the subject written to the chancellor of the exchequer, who, in course of post returned the following satisfactory answer:

"Mr. Vansittart presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and in reply to his letter of the 11th instant, begs to acquaint him, that all shillings and sixpences that can be considered as of the established standard in fineness (and it appears that large proportions of the plain ones are of this description) will be exchanged for the new silver coin when it is issued. Downing-street, June 15, 1816."

June 17. As doubt still prevailed in various other places, whether the defaced coins would be received in exchange for the new ones, the following notice appeared in some of the public papers:

"Whitehall, June 17, 1816.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to inform you, that his lordship is aware that considerable inconvenience has arisen, in many parts of the country, from an apprehension that the defaced silver coin, now in circulation, will not be taken in exchange for the new coinage, now preparing; he therefore directs me to apprise you, that the defaced coin of the realm will be taken in exchange for the new coinage, as soon as the latter is completed; and he hopes that the bankers and tradesmen of — will continue to receive such defaced coin in the mean time. I am, sir, etc.

J. BECKETT."

"To the Worshipful Mayor of—."

June 22. The silver coinage was now in so wretched a state that the reforming it could be no longer deferred. The preamble to an act which was now passed to provide for a new silver coinage, and to regulate the currency of the gold and silver coin of the realm, describes the silver coins as having, by long use, and other circumstances, become greatly diminished in number and deteriorated in value, so as not to be sufficient for the payments required in dealings, under the value of the current gold coins, by reason whereof a great quantity of light and counterfeit silver coin and foreign coin had been introduced into circulation within the realm; the evils resulting from which could be remedied only by a new coinage of silver money, to be made and issued under proper regulations for maintaining its value and preserving the same in circulation; it was therefore enacted, that certain parts of the following statutes should be repealed.

So much of 18 C. II. c. 5, and also so much of all other acts as related to coining of silver brought to the mint without charge.

So much of 7 and 8 W. III. c. 1, and of all other acts as related to the weight and fineness of the silver coin, under mint indenture, and so much of 14 Geo. III. c. 42, as required sixty-two shillings to the pound troy.

And also so much of 38 Geo. III. c. 59, as suspended the coinage of silver for the present.

And further that, from and after the passing of the act, it should and might be lawful for his majesty's master and worker of the mint, in London, to coin or cause to be coined any silver bullion, which at any

¹ Report. Ordered by the house of commons to be printed 30th May, 1816.

² *St. James's Chronicle*, May 28—30, 1816.

³ *St. James's Chronicle*, June 22—25, 1816.

⁴ *Id.* June 20—22, 1816.

time before or after the passing of the act, should have been, or should be, brought to the said mint, into silver coins of a standard and fineness of eleven ounces two pennyweights fine silver, and eighteen pennyweights of alloy in the pound troy, and in weight after the rate of sixty-six shillings to every pound troy.

Further, that from and after such days, and during such period of time as should be appointed by any proclamation made and issued by or in behalf of his majesty, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, it should and might be lawful for any person to bring to the said mint any old silver coin, which should be judged by the proper officer to be the silver coin of the realm, and there to receive in exchange a sum of money in the new silver coinage equal in amount to the sum at which the old silver coin was originally current.

Further, the treasury was authorized to appoint persons to receive the old silver coins, and to exchange the same for new, at any places throughout the United Kingdom, during the period above mentioned, and after the expiration of that time, all persons to whom any old silver coin deficient in value should be tendered in payment, were authorized and required to cut, etc. the same, the loss thereby to be borne by the person tendering the same. But if any piece so cut, etc. should appear to be of the full value which its denomination imported, then the person who should cut, etc. the same to take it at the rate it was coined for; and in case any dispute should arise, the same to be determined before a magistrate, to whom power was given to summon any person or persons to appear and give evidence, and to administer an oath, as he should see convenient, to any person, for determining any question relating to the value and lawful currency of any such piece of coin. The loss arising from the deficiency and recoinage, and all other expenses, to be provided for out of the aids or supplies granted for the year 1816, to the extent of 500,000*l*.

It was further provided that, after a day to be appointed by proclamation, silver coin and bullion might be brought to the mint by any person, there to be assayed, reduced to standard, and coined at the rate of sixty-six shillings per pound troy, of the standard before mentioned; of which sixty-two shillings should be delivered to the party bringing in the bullion, etc. and four shillings retained for assaying, loss, and coinage; and if any surplus should remain after the payment of the expenses incident thereto, then it should be carried to and made part of the Consolidated Fund.

The gold coins, made according to the indentures of the mint, to be henceforth the sole standard measure of value, and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount; and the silver coins, from and after a day to be named by proclamation, to be a legal tender to the limited amount of forty shillings only at any one time.¹

The weight and fineness prescribed by the present indenture with his majesty's master and worker of the mint in London, declared to be and to remain the standard of and for the lawful gold coin of the realm, so far as relates to gold coins of the denominations at present in use, and specified in the said indenture; and in case any gold coin of any other denomination should hereafter be coined at the said mint, under any future indenture, then such gold coin to hold the like standard in fineness as the gold coins of the present denominations, and to hold a weight proportionate to the weight of the present gold coins, according to the value for which such gold coin or coins of any new denomination shall be declared to be current. And it was further enacted that the current gold coin should not be received or paid for less than the value according to its denomination, on pain of being guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on being convicted thereof, of suffering imprisonment for six calendar months, and to find sureties for good behaviour for one year, to be computed from the end of the said six months.

For a second offence one year's imprisonment, and surety for good behaviour for one year more, to be computed from the end of the first; and for any subsequent offence two years' imprisonment.

The bill of indictment for such offences not to be traversed, but the court to proceed forthwith to trial, unless good cause for postponement, to be allowed by the court, should be shewed.

And it was further enacted, that on any prosecution or trial for offences against the act, it should not be necessary to prove the gold coin received, or paid, or uttered contrary to the same, to be the current gold

¹ So much of the statute 14 Geo. III. c. 42, as made silver coin a lawful tender to 25*l*, or a tender for any greater sum accord-

ing to its value by weight, and all acts continuing the same, to be repealed by the above-mentioned proclamation.

coin of the realm, but that the same should be deemed and taken so to be, if received, or paid, or uttered as such, until the contrary thereof should be proved to the satisfaction of the court.

All acts respecting silver coins in force immediately before the passing of the act, not being expressly repealed by it, and not repugnant or contradictory to its enactments and provisions, to continue in full force and effect, and to be applied and put in execution with respect to the silver coin to be coined in pursuance of the directions of the act.

Nothing contained in the act to extend, or be construed to extend, to affect, alter, or repeal any act respecting payments in bank of England notes, or the payment of revenue in Ireland in Irish bank-tokens, during the continuance of the restriction of payments in cash by the governor and company of the bank of Ireland.¹

June 26. An act was passed to enable his majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a mint in the United States of America.²

Sept. 21. As the new silver money was not yet ready for delivery, the following notice was issued from the lord mayor, in order to allay, if possible, the alarm respecting the defaced coins:

“Take notice.—The bank of England does not refuse any shillings or sixpences on account of their being plain, provided they are English.”³

In consequence of this notice people assembled in crowds to take their silver to the Bank, for which they received bank of England notes and tokens. The Bank took everything not clearly ascertained to be foreign currency. The day passed over in the city without the least tendency to tumult, although the Bank was beset by crowds. In the afternoon the following fresh notice was posted at the Bank and Mansion-house.

“Take notice.—All shillings and sixpences of the coin of the realm, whether PLAIN or NOT, will continue to be exchanged at the bank of England as heretofore, till the issue of the new silver coinage, which will not take place before the month of February next.

“N.B.—Those who refuse to take the current coin of the realm are liable to be prosecuted.”⁴

In the mean time, a rumour that the Bank would not receive plain shillings and sixpences occasioned a general cessation of retail dealing in Westminster; and the police-office in Queen-square was thronged with tradesmen of almost every description, inquiring of the magistrates how they must proceed. One person said he had taken 50*l.* in plain silver that morning, and he could not get any other tradesman to take any part of it from him in business. Several pawnbrokers said, that persons who had small pledges could not release them in consequence of their not taking the silver; and they could not receive a pledge, as none would take their money; persons offering the pledges said they could not get food with it. The bustle so increased that the magistrates began to fear some serious result, if something were not speedily done. They sent an officer to the Bank, and being informed by Mr. Hase that he should not refuse taking plain silver, if not French or counterfeit, they in the course of an hour issued bills to that effect, which greatly appeased the public mind, and business was restored as usual. Similar complaints were received at the other police-offices, and the same measure resorted to in order to tranquillize the populace.⁵

Sept. 26. The bank of England by public notice extended the time for receiving their tokens at 5*s.* 6*d.* each to the 1st day of February following.⁶

Oct. 24. On this day a circular letter was sent from the lords commissioners of the treasury to the commissioners of taxes, acknowledging the receipt of their report (dated the 4th instant) as well respecting the extension of time for receiving bank dollar-tokens by the receivers-general and collectors, as respecting the receipt of other silver coin, and giving their opinion that the receivers-general should receive from the collectors of taxes all the plain silver coin collected by them on account of taxes, which should, upon examination, appear in the judgment of the receiver-general not to be base or counterfeit; and also all good bank

¹ Statute 56 Geo. III. c. 38.

² *Ibid.* c. 92.

³ *St. James's Chronicle*, Sept. 21—24, 1816.

⁴ Hand-bill.

⁵ *St. James's Chronicle*, Sept. 21—24, 1816.

⁶ Hand-bill.

dollar-tokens which should be collected by them before the 1st day of February 1817, provided they were paid over in the first payment to be made by the collector after that day.¹

December. The refusal to take the plain shillings and sixpences still being continued by many persons, it was found necessary to issue a proclamation, by which it was declared, that all such coins, although quite plain, and reduced in weight, as might be recognised to be standard silver, would be received in exchange for the new silver coinage, and that a great proportion of such standard shillings and sixpences were in circulation.

All persons were cautioned against refusing to take in payment coins of the above description, as they would answer the same at their peril.²

1817. Jan. 16. The time for receiving dollar-tokens was again extended by the Bank to the 1st day of May in this year.³

17. On this day the following notice was issued from the Mint:—"The new silver coinage being now nearly finished, arrangements are making for enabling all his majesty's subjects, in every part of Great Britain, to exchange, at the same period, the old for the new silver coin of the realm. This exchange will commence on or before Monday the 3d of February next; and all standard silver coin of the realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, will be received in exchange for the new coin by tale, at its nominal value. The public are requested to observe, that the new silver coin to be issued from his majesty's mint upon this occasion will be delivered in exchange to the HOLDERS of the old coin.

"It is therefore strongly recommended that all silver coin of the realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, which is now in circulation, should continue to be given and received in payments, for the very short period that will elapse before the issue of the new silver coin. By this means no interruption of the circulation will arise.

"*Note*.—The old coin, as described above, is received in payments at its nominal value, by all branches of the revenue, and at the bank of England, and will continue to be so until it is exchanged for the new silver coinage."⁴

Jan. 18. A proclamation was issued (in compliance with the statute which was passed in the last year, to provide for a new silver coinage, etc. etc.) to fix the 3d day of February next ensuing as the day from and after which, and from thence until the 17th day of the said month, old silver coin of the realm might be brought to the mint, there to be exchanged for new silver coins to the same amount.⁵

29. By a subsequent proclamation these times were altered to the 13th and 27th of the same month.⁶

Feb. 1. To further the exchange, four principal places were appointed for the metropolis and its vicinity—1st, Bank of England; 2d, South Sea House; 3d, Guildhall; 4th, Goldsmiths' Hall. And the following sixteen auxiliary stations were appointed in aid of the above principal stations:—

1. Fisher's Auction-room, King-street, Covent-garden.
2. No. 17, Pickett-street, near Temple Bar.
3. No. 61, Swallow-street, facing Conduit-street.
4. No. 248, Oxford-street, the corner of Park-street.
5. No. 22, Denmark-street, near St. Giles's Church.
6. No. 53, Hatton-garden.
7. Astley's Theatre, Lambeth.
8. The corner of Abbey-street, near Bermondsey Church.
9. Sessions House, near the King's Bench Prison.
10. No. 33, St. Thomas's-street, near St. Thomas's Hospital.
11. Mathematical Institution, Crispin-street, near Spitalfields.

¹ Letter signed C. Arbuthnot, Treasury Chambers, Oct. 24, 1816. *St. James's Chronicle*, Oct. 26—29, 1816.

² *St. James's Chronicle*, Dec. 26—28, 1816, where it is stated to have issued from the office of the secretary of state for the home department, but I know not on what authority, as it is not dated from any place, and is signed with the words "by authority" only.

The date of Dec. 29 cannot be correct, as the proclamation is printed in the newspaper of the date referred to above.

³ Hand-bill.

⁴ Notice signed W. W. Pole, master and worker of his majesty's mint.

⁵ Proclamation.

⁶ *Id.*

12. The Angel and Crown, opposite Whitechapel Church.
13. No. 17, Worship-street.
14. No. 166, Wapping-street, at the end of Old Gravel-lane.
15. Mr. Luff's, apothecary, 56, Fox's-lane, near Shadwell Church.
16. No. 4, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, facing Queen-street.

In order to prevent inconvenience or delay to the public, the holders of the old silver coin of the realm were most earnestly requested, when the silver in their possession amounted to any considerable sum, to resort as much as possible to one of the four principal stations, where every accommodation existed, and every possible facility would be afforded for the dispatch of their business.

Notice was further given, that most of the bankers in London and Westminster had promised their assistance, by exchanging such sums of the old silver coin of the realm for the new coin as might be tendered to them by their several friends and connexions.¹

It appears from the public papers that, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of government, doubts were still entertained that the plain sixpences, though coins of the realm, would not be taken in exchange for the new silver coins; and many persons in consequence sold their sixpences for four-pence each to the Jews.²

Feb. 12. On this day a proclamation announced that the new silver coinage was completed.

It began with stating the provisions of the act of the 56th year of the king, by which the master and worker of his majesty's mint in London was authorized to coin crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, at the usual standard of fineness, and in weight after the rate of sixty-six shillings to the pound troy: That, in virtue of the powers so given, a coinage of half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, had been completed, and was then ready for delivery. Every such half-crown piece having for the obverse impression the head of his majesty, with the inscription *GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA*, and the date of the year, and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield surrounded by the garter, bearing the motto, *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, and the collar of the garter, with the inscription *BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:* with a newly-invented graining on the edge of the piece.³ Every such shilling and sixpenny-piece having for the obverse impression the head of his majesty, with the inscription *GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITT. REX, F. D.* and the date of the year; and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield surrounded by the garter, etc. etc. as in the description of the half-crown, but without the collar of the order.

And it was ordained, declared, and commanded that the said silver pieces should, from and after the 13th day of that instant February, be current and lawful money of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and should pass and be received as current and lawful money of the said kingdom; the half-crowns as of the value of two shillings and sixpence, and the shillings and sixpences according to their respective denominations, in all payments and transactions of money. The proclamation further declared the aforesaid 23d of February as the day from and after which so much of the act of the 14th of the king, entitled an act to prohibit the importation of light silver coin, and to restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain sum, as provided that a tender in silver coin of the realm should be legal to the amount of twenty-five pounds, or a tender for any greater sum according to its value by weight, and also so much of any act or acts whereby the last recited act was continued, revived, or made perpetual, should be repealed; and by virtue of the act of the 56th of the king, above recited, the said 13th day of February was declared to be the day from and after which no tender of payment of money made in the silver coin of the realm of any sum exceeding forty shillings, at any one time, should be allowed to be a legal tender within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, either by tale or weight, of such silver coin or otherwise howsoever.⁴

March 1. On the 1st of March, so much of the above proclamation as relates to the description of the

¹ Notice from the master of the mint.

² *St. James's Chronicle*, Feb. 1—4, 1817.

³ The die of the half-crown was changed soon after the issue of those pieces which are here described. The bust was different,

and the collar of the order of the garter was omitted. These altered coins were struck and issued by virtue of an order of privy council.

⁴ Proclamation.

coins, and the authorizing of their currency, was repeated, with these variations only, that part of the coins was said to have been delivered, and the remainder ready for delivery, and the time at which they were declared to be current was the day of the date of the proclamation.¹

On the same day another proclamation was issued, to forbid the currency of any old silver coins current before the passing of the act of the 56th of the king; and to order that the directions in that act respecting the cutting, etc. of such pieces as should be of less value than the denominations thereof respectively imported; but for the ease of his majesty's subjects, and to prevent their sustaining any loss or inconvenience on account of the currency of the old silver coin being prohibited, the officers of the mint were authorized and commanded to receive by tale, for the space of three months after the date of the proclamation, such old silver coin as should be of or above the following several weights:—

				dw't.	gr.					dw't.	gr.
Crown-pieces of or above	-	-	-	18	4	tro.	Shillings of or above	-	-	-	3 15
Half-crown	-	-	-	9	2		Sixpences	-	-	-	1 19

and to deliver to all persons bringing in the same, new silver coins equal to their amount, according to their respective denominations.²

March 20. Notice was given by the bank of England, that, according to their previous notice, dated upon the 16th of January, all dollar-tokens would be received at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, until the 1st day of May next ensuing, and that no further time would be given.³

April 26. An order of council was made for striking a new half-crown piece, differing from the former in the bust, and in the omission of the collar of the order of the garter. These altered coins were not made current by proclamation.

May 10. The silence of this notice with respect to the determination of the Bank as to the receipt of the dollar-tokens in future at the value of 5s. for which they were originally issued, having occasioned doubts upon the subject, a letter was printed in some of the public newspapers in the name of Mr. Hase, the chief cashier, declaring that they would be received at the rate of 5s. each; but at the same time apprising the public that every person was at liberty to decline taking them in payment.⁴

July 27. The private tokens of copper or mixed metal were now circulated in such quantities as to attract the notice of government; and accordingly an act was passed to forbid the making of such in future, under the penalty of any sum not less than one pound, nor more than five, at the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace who should hear and determine such offence.

And it was further enacted that, from and after the 1st day of January 1818, such tokens should no longer pass or circulate on pain of forfeiting for every piece not less than two shillings, nor more than ten, at the discretion, etc. etc. as before, whether the person so passing or circulating them should be or have been concerned in the original issuing or circulating of any such token, or only the bearer or holder thereof for the time being. But nothing in the act was to prevent any person from presenting such token for payment to the original issuer thereof, or to discharge such original issuer from his liability to pay the same. And the act was not to be construed as affecting any tokens which had been or might be issued by the bank of England.

And whereas such tokens, bearing the superscription *Sheffield Penny Token*, had been issued, from time to time, during the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15, by the overseers of the poor of the township of Sheffield in the county of York, the immediate suppression of which would be attended with great loss to the said township, and to the holders of such tokens, being for the most part labourers and mechanics, as well as with great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the said township, and the neighbourhood thereof; it was therefore further enacted, that in case any such Sheffield tokens, as had been issued by the overseers of the poor of that township previous to the passing of the act, should, after the 25th day of March 1823, and previous to the 25th day of September in the same year, be presented to the said overseers for the time being, or their agent, at the workhouse of the said township, the said overseers should receive such tokens, paying to the

¹ Proclamation.

² *Id.*

³ Hand-bill.

⁴ *St. James's Chronicle*, May 20—22, 1817.

holder thereof one penny of the current coin of the realm for each of them. In case of their refusal so to do, one justice of the peace to have power, upon complaint, to summon the overseers, and (should he see just cause) to order them to receive such tokens, and to pay one penny for the same, with all costs and charges. Provided always, that it should and might be lawful for the said overseers to pay such penny, but not the costs and charges, out of any money received by them for the relief and maintenance of the poor of the said township.

The overseers to have power, should they deem it advisable, to call in any amount of such tokens at any time previous to the said 25th day of March 1823, paying for each one penny, as aforesaid.

The like provision was made for tokens bearing the superscription *Birmingham One Penny*, which had been issued from time to time during the years 1811, 12, 13, 14, and 15; but the time for bringing them in was limited to any time previous to the 25th day of March 1820, after which they were not to be passed and circulated.

Nothing in the act to extend, or be construed to extend, to any copper monies of the realm at that time current, or hereafter to be current, by virtue of any proclamation that had been or might be issued by his majesty.¹

June 29. The Gazette of this day contained a proclamation ordering a change of the royal armorial bearings, in consequence of the substitution of the title of king for that of elector of Hanover, by which the royal Hanoverian crown was ordered to be placed over the escutcheon of pretence, instead of the electoral bonnet; but all gold, silver, and copper monies, and all dies, marks, and stamps were left with their former validity.²

July 1. A new gold coin was made current by proclamation upon this day. It was thus described: each piece to be of the value of twenty shillings, and of the weight of five pennyweights three grains $\frac{5}{16}$ of a grain, troy weight of standard gold, according to the weights approved of and confirmed in council by his royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, in pursuance of an act made in the 14th year of the king, entitled, an act for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the gold and silver coin of this kingdom. Every such piece of gold money to have for the obverse impression the head of his majesty, with the inscription GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D. and the date of the year; and for the reverse the image of St. George armed, sitting on horseback, encountering the dragon with a spear, the said device being placed within the ennobled garter, bearing the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, with a newly invented graining on the edge of the piece. The said pieces of gold to be current and lawful money of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to be called a sovereign or twenty-shillings piece, and to pass and be received as of the value of twenty shillings of lawful money of Great Britain and Ireland, in all payments whatsoever.³

This was accompanied by another proclamation, of the same date, for regulating the weight at which the gold coins of the realm should be current. It stated that great quantities of the gold coin of the realm, deficient in weight, were in circulation, contrary to the tenor of proclamations issued on the 12th of April 1776, and the 21st of September 1787, and to the directions given in the acts of parliament still in force with respect to the cutting, breaking, or defacing of such pieces as should be found to be of less weight than those declared and allowed by his majesty's said proclamation to be current and pass in payment; and then declared and commanded, in conformity with the said proclamations, that all

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should not be allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever. And all officers, collectors, and receivers of his majesty's revenue were commanded to conform strictly to the orders thereby given, and to the directions and regulations enacted and established in the several acts of parliament in force respecting the cutting, etc. such of the gold coin as should be found deficient in weight.

¹ Statute 57 Geo. III. c. 46.

² Proclamation.

³ *Id.*

All guineas, etc. etc. of the weights above described, were ordered to pass and be received as current and lawful money of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in all payments whatsoever.¹

July 7. By a statute of this date it was enacted that, upon the termination of the present existing interest, the following alterations should take place in the offices of the mint, viz. : That the office of warden should be abolished, and the duties performed in future by the master and worker, or his deputy, without any additional salary.

That the comptroller should not in future appoint a deputy, but that the office should be executed in person.

That no salary should be granted hereafter to the stamper of money weights, and that the fees, granted by statute 15 G. III. c. 30, only should be taken.

That the office of governor of the mint in Scotland should be held by the master of the mint in England, without any special appointment for that purpose, and without any salary, fee, or emolument in respect thereof, and that the buildings appropriated to the mint in Scotland should be sold, and the clear proceeds be paid to the receiver-general in Scotland, to be accounted for by him in the same manner with any other public monies.²

July 11. The issue of the new silver coins being deemed sufficient for the purpose which it was intended to answer, an act was passed upon this day, which declared that it was no longer necessary to continue the dollars and tokens of the bank of England³ in circulation, and ordering that they should not be paid or received after the 25th day of March 1818, on penalty of paying for every such dollar, etc. uttered, offered, or tendered in payment, any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings, at the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace who should hear and determine such offence. But nothing in the act to prevent the said tokens, etc. from being presented to the bank of England for payment until the 25th of March 1820; or to restrain or prevent any person from selling them as old silver, at the current price, and without regard to the nominal or current value at which they were circulated.

All actions or suits to be commenced within three calendar months next after the fact committed.⁴

July 17. In consequence of this act, notice was given by the bank of England, that from and after the 1st day of August all the tokens, etc. would be exchanged at the Bank either for gold or silver, current coin of the realm, or for the notes of the said governor and company, at the option of the holder.⁵

July 22. This notice was renewed.

October 10. The half-sovereigns were made current upon this day by proclamation.

Their weight was declared to be two pennyweights thirteen grains $\frac{63}{10000}$ troy weight of standard gold, and the impress upon them was thus described:—The obverse impression the head of his majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA, and the date of the year; the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield, with the inscription BRITANNIARUM REX: FID: DEF: with a new invented graining on the edge of the piece.

Every such piece, not weighing less than two pennyweights thirteen and a quarter grains, to pass and be received as of the value of ten shillings of lawful money of Great Britain and Ireland in all payments whatsoever.⁶

December 3. The governor and company of the bank of England repeated the notice of the 22d of July respecting the tokens, etc. issued by them.⁷

5. It was at last determined to call in and recoin all the copper halfpennies and farthings, coined at his majesty's mint, and current by virtue of any proclamation prior to the 26th day of July 1797.

¹ Proclamation.

² Statute 37 Geo. III. c. 67.

³ From an account which was delivered in by the Bank on the 13th of June 1816, it appears that from the year 1804 to 1815, both inclusive, the Bank had issued in dollars at 5s. and 5s. 6d. each, in tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. to the amount of 4,457,649l. 4s. 6d.; and that the receipt of Bank dollars and tokens in 1816 had exceeded the issue by 105,859l. 3s. 6d. This excess must, I

presume, have occurred upon calling in the dollars at 4s. 9d. each, which were marked with the goldsmiths' stamp in 1797, and recalled after the striking of dollars by Bolton in 1804. Of these four-and-ninepenny pieces 2,325,099 were issued, amounting to 552,211l. 0s. 3d. [From the same account.]

⁴ Statute 37 Geo. III. c. 113.

⁵ Notice in the public papers.

⁶ Proclamation.

⁷ Notice in the public papers.

It was therefore commanded by proclamation, that no copper monies (except such as were then current by virtue of his majesty's proclamation bearing date the 26th of July 1797, or by any proclamation subsequent thereto) should be allowed to pass, in any payment whatsoever, within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And all persons holding any of the copper monies of the realm, current by virtue of any proclamation prior to the said 26th day of July 1797, who should, on or before the 31st day of the month in which the proclamation was issued, bring the same to the officers of his majesty's mint, in bags containing fifty-six pounds avoirdupois each, and in quantities not less than three of such bags, and in tale not exceeding fifty-five pieces to the pound, or 3080 pieces to each bag of fifty-six pounds, should thereupon receive for every such bag 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* For every bag averaging fifty-four pieces to the pound, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and for every bag averaging fifty-three pieces, 6*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; and so on in proportion for any less average number of pieces to the pound.¹

1818. February 12. On this day the governor and company of the bank of England repeated their notice of the 22d of July 1817, respecting their tokens, etc.;² and the same was sent to all the postmasters, with directions to put it up in some public part of their respective towns.³

March 12. In order to supply the place of these tokens, etc. when they should be taken out of circulation, the court of directors of the governor and company of the bank of England gave notice, by public advertisement, upon the 12th of March, that from and after the 19th day of that month, they would be ready to issue to each of the bankers in London current silver coin of the realm, to the amount of 20,000*l.*, in exchange for bank-notes, provided application should be made for the same before the 5th day of July.⁴

19. On this day an act was passed to amend that of the 57th of the king, chapter 113th. It extended the time for the circulation of bank-dollars, etc., from the 25th of March (to which it had been limited by the former act) to the 5th day of July in this year.

And it further enacted, that from and after the said 5th day of July, until and upon the 5th day of April 1819,⁵ it should and might be lawful for any person to utter, etc. such dollars, etc. in payment of any taxes, etc. or of any postage, or in the purchase of any stamped paper, or in payment of any rent, or of any parochial or other public rate, or in payment to any banker, or any common carrier, or to any other person or person whomsoever, for the purpose of such dollars, etc. being transmitted to the bank of England; and that any persons who should, during the said periods, respectively offer, utter, or tender in payment, any such dollars, etc. according to the provisions of the act, should not be liable to any penalty under the act of the 57th of the king, which was to remain in full force, except only so far as it was altered by the express words of the act now made.

And further it was enacted, that the act now made might be amended, altered or repealed by any act or acts which might be passed in the present session of parliament.⁶

June 1. According to an account of this date, delivered in to the house of commons, there had been coined to that day inclusive,

Gold { Sovereigns, 5,406,517.
Half ditto, 3,103,474.

Issued to the Bank in 1817 { 3,221,025*l.*
1,037,295*l.*

¹ Proclamation.

² Notice from the Bank of England.

³ Notice from the General Post-office.

⁴ Notice in the public papers. This was repeated in the *London Gazette* of the 17th of March, in a notice given by the speaker of the house of commons, in pursuance of the several acts made for the continuance of the restriction on payments of cash by the Bank.

⁵ By the former act this period extended to 25th March 1820.

⁶ Stat. 58 Geo. III. c. 14.

In the bill, as originally framed, there was a clause to prevent those who should receive such dollars, etc. for the purposes specified in the act, from uttering, etc. any such dollars, etc. to any person or persons whatever, except to such receiver, or other

person or persons to whom the person or persons receiving any such dollars, etc. should be by law bound to account and to pay the same, or to the governor and company of the bank of England, or to some banker, or other person, for the purpose of their being transmitted directly to the bank of England.

This restraint was, however, I presume, thought to be unnecessary, and therefore the clause was rejected. The alteration of the time for the final ceasing of the circulation of these pieces, was with great propriety announced to the public by a notice fixed up in all the post-offices, by authority.

The total quantity of the bank-tokens of both sizes was in weight 911,671 lb. 4 oz. 1 dw. 20 gr., making in value 3,469,973*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Of this sum about 500,000*l.* were struck with the first dies.

Of these there had been issued from the Bank,

Sovereigns, 2,818,067*l*.
Half ditto, 646,942*l*. 10*s*.

Silver: { Number of shillings, 50,490,000.
 sixpences, 30,436,560.¹

The number of half-crowns is not specified in this return; but in a former account of the silver coinage during the year 1817, which was presented on the 15th of April in this year, it appears that there had then been coined in those pieces, 1,125,630*l*.

July 27. On this day was a trial of the *pix*, when silver coins to the amount of 1,567,962*l*., and gold coins of the value of 6,434,032*l*. 10*s*., were tried, and the following verdict returned by the jury:—

Silver coins, in fineness	standard.
	lb. oz. dwt. gr.
in weight	lack 0 1 6 22
within remedy	0 7 8 4

Gold coins, in fineness	standard.
	lb. oz. dwt. gr.
in weight	lack 0 0 5 14
within remedy	0 4 0 18

The existing laws being found insufficient to prevent the sovereigns and half-sovereigns from being taken out of currency, and either destroyed or exported, the Bank was under the necessity of putting a stop to the issue of those coins about the latter end of this month, and to substitute guineas and silver coins in their stead.²

October. In this month the first crown pieces ever made current during this reign were issued from the Bank.³

Four hundred of these pieces were delivered to each of the bankers in London, with the following very singular caution, from which it should seem that the mint considered them rather as medals to be placed in cabinets than as coins for regular currency:—"The bag contains ten paper parcels, each parcel holding forty pieces, making the whole contents of the bag four hundred crowns, or 100*l*. value. It being desirable in the first issues of the new crowns, that the pieces should come into the hands of the public as perfect as possible, it is recommended to the bankers, in the distribution of them, that they should use precautions to prevent the impression being injured, as much as possible."⁴

The style which was used upon the coins in this reign varied from that of the two preceding monarchs only in the number, until the union of Great Britain and Ireland, when it was altered to GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, upon the gold and silver coins; whilst the copper money retained the usual legend of GEORGIVS III. D. G. REX on the obverse, with BRITANNIA or HIBERNIA on the reverse, according to the kingdom for whose use it was intended. The crown piece has on the edge, in raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN A. R. LVIII. Instead of these barbarous numerals the words *quingagesimo octavo* surely ought to have been adopted.

It is true that the Roman numerals were used when this inscription first appeared upon the two larger pieces in the 15th year of Charles II., but the date was given in words at length in his 28th year, and the same has been continued without variation until the present time.—See *Folkes' Table*, p. 108.

The coins which were struck in gold were the guinea, half, and quarter guinea,⁵ and the *seven shillings piece*, the *sovereign* and *half-sovereign*. In silver, the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, twopenny, and penny; in copper, the *twopenny*, *penny*, halfpenny, and farthing.⁶

¹ According to an account delivered in upon the 10th of February 1818, there were coined from old silver coins 1,516,038*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*., and about half a million remained to be coined.

² *St. James's Chronicle*, July 28—30, 1818. The same paper stated the price of standard foreign gold in bars to be 4*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. per ounce; which will sufficiently account for the disappearance of the sovereigns.

³ A representation of them is given in Supp. Part 2, pl. xiv.

⁴ *St. James's Chronicle*, Oct. 17—20, 1818. This recommendation was conveyed to the different banking houses through the medium of the bank of England.

⁵ These were found to be so troublesome and apt to be lost,

that they were stopped as they came into the bank of England,* and thus silently annihilated.

⁶ Those in *italics* do not appear before in the English series, for though the name of the sovereign is familiar to the English numismatist, yet it calls to his recollection a coin perfectly dissimilar to the modern sovereign.

With the vanity of an author, who, having convinced himself on a particular point, thinks that all mankind must of necessity have

* It is computed that the whole cash of the kingdoms passes through the Bank once in three years. [*Pinkerton's Essay on Medals*, vol. ii. 77.]

The mints used in this reign were the Tower, Soho, and those in the German dominions.

CONCLUSION.

FROM a consideration of the foregoing historical detail, it is evident, that a fundamental error has pervaded the system of coinage from the earliest period to the present times, and has vitiated every proceeding under it; I mean the mistaken notion, that pains and penalties can be devised more powerful in their effect than the temptations of avarice.

Hence arose the making, originally, the coins of equal value in weight and in tale; which afforded such an opportunity of gain by uttering light imitations of them.

Hence, the cruel punishments enacted by the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman laws, against counterfeiters.

Hence, divers absurd and ineffectual statutes; such as those which prohibited the exportation of money, enforced the importation of bullion, regulated its value by the price given in the mint, confined the purchase of it to the king's officers there, and forbade the exchange of coins for profit, by any but the king's exchangers.

All these are strong indications of ignorance of the principles of trade, and will be found, by reference to the *Annals*, to have been totally inadequate for the purposes intended.

Very few of these mistakes have been corrected in modern times, but innumerable others have been added to them; the principal of which I shall enumerate.

First, the giving up the seignorage by king Charles II., in consequence of which the public was burthened with the expense of coinage.

The effect which was intended to be produced by this measure, was probably a constant supply of money. But the actual effect has been a redundancy of those coins only which afforded a profit upon coinage, without much regard to the convenience of the public.

Secondly, the allowing coins of the same denomination, and current value, but of different weight, to circulate at the same time.

This was done in some small degree when Charles II. first issued his copper halfpennies, but has been of late carried to a ruinous extent, especially in the copper coinage; where Boulton's pieces, and the Tower halfpennies (not more than half their weight), have been permitted to run together.¹ The last diminished coinage which was issued from Soho, added to this absurdity, an impression similar to that of the heavier coins from the same mint.

Thirdly, the weighing of coins, which is an absolute departure from the first principles of coinage: for the stamping of money was originally devised in order to prevent the trouble of weighing and assaying.

Fourthly, the continuing the coins at the same weight, notwithstanding the variations in the price of bullion. This practice received an unfortunate confirmation at the great re-coinage in the reign of king

formed the same opinion, I thus concluded the former edition of this work, which was brought down only to the end of the year 1810:—

"These *Annals* have at length reached the period fixed for their termination; and it is a period of peculiar interest, as it is now allowed, I believe, on all hands, that the principles on which the coinage has hitherto been conducted can be acted upon no longer, and that a new system must be adopted."

But the coinages of 1816 and 1817 have since taught me that experience and conviction are not inseparable companions.

Those coinages, however, have in my eyes merit of a peculiar kind. Had they been formed for the express purpose of supporting my theory, they could hardly have done it more effectually than they have done, by following it in one instance and by abandoning it in others.

The silver coinage has, by a diminution of the weight, been

hitherto preserved from the melting-pot, whilst the coarseness of its workmanship afforded such facility to imitation that the real coins and the counterfeits, were ready for delivery almost at the same instant.

By the sudden disappearance of the sovereigns, upon a rise in the value of bullion, and the step which is now put to the issue of them for the present, my opinion, that so long as coin and bullion are made of equal value, it will be impossible to retain the former in circulation, has been unfortunately corroborated.

Whether this recent experience will produce conviction more readily than the accumulation of facts deduced from ancient times, has been able to do, I dare not presume to determine.

Past transactions lead me to fear that the case is hopeless, until absolute necessity shall enforce the alteration.

¹ This error was reformed by calling in the Tower halfpennies, etc. in 1817.

William III., when it was sanctioned by the opinion of Mr. Locke, in defiance of facts, from which he might have learned to expect that disappearance of the coins which took place in a very few years from the time when they were formed according to his plan.

It might reasonably have been presumed, that such an instance of the sudden destruction of a coinage so conducted would have produced conviction that the principle was erroneous; but the theory appears to have been rather confirmed than weakened by it; and it is even now acted upon with respect to the most important part of the coinage, whilst it is abandoned in that where its adoption would be of comparatively trivial consequence.

The effect is, that nearly all the gold coins have been melted down, and will be again melted upon every issue of them, notwithstanding any pains and penalties which may be enacted.

Fifthly, the barbarous workmanship of the coins.¹

If it were intended to tempt the unwary to commit the crime of counterfeiting, a more effectual mode could not have been devised, than that of making the workmanship of the money rude, and consequently easy of imitation.

The effect of this is, that almost every worker of iron can sink a die to imitate the present coinage.

Sixthly, inattention to the proportionate value of gold and silver, in determining the weight of the respective coins.

In consequence of this error, that metal which is overvalued, buys up and consumes the other.

Lastly, the alteration in the mode of trial of the *pix*, from a period of three months to one of an uncertain length, sometimes of considerable extent; so that several millions of money have been put into circulation without a previous trial by a jury.

All these are in my judgment, deviations from the true principles of coinage. The following suggestions may possibly facilitate our return into the right path.

The theory of coinage must be simplified, by casting out of it the consideration of the manner in which our money will be received by the neighbouring nations.² For they will take it only as bullion, and if the balance of trade be against us, and must be made good by gold and silver, it is most expedient that it should be done by the plain metal, which will cost nothing in the coinage.

The theory, thus simplified, will regard only the convenience of the subjects of that monarch by whom the money is struck; and therefore, in our case the sole consideration will be, whether we will receive the coins at such a weight as the highest price which bullion has ever attained will allow, or whether we will be contented with a scarcity of gold, with adulterated silver and copper, and the miserable expedient of filling up the void, either with tokens or with paper money of any man's issuing, who can find credit sufficient to force it into currency.³

If we are, as unquestionably we with justice may be, dissatisfied with that compound medium which is now in circulation, the remedy seems to be of no difficult attainment.

Let the weight of the coins be so reduced as to prevent their being affected by variations in the price of bullion;⁴ and let the workmanship of them be of the most exquisite kind that the artists of this country can effect.⁵ By these means, the destruction of the money by melting will be prevented, and the possibility of counterfeiting will be confined to workmen of the highest order, who will rarely be tempted to fraud by the pressure of want.⁶

¹ I have inserted this amongst the errors of modern times, because it cannot now be pleaded, as it might have been by our ancestors, that artists more skilful are not to be procured.

² Does any nation, but ours, circulate coins at a lower rate than their actual value as bullion?

³ This is in effect coining, without the expense which attends the striking and circulation of bullion.

⁴ Louis d'ors and Napoleon d'ors* have an extrinsic value as

coin of about one and a half per cent.; the extrinsic value of doubloons and Portugal gold is above two per cent. [A. A. Goldsmid's Evidence. *Bullion Report*, p. 65.]

⁵ The cost of this must necessarily be deducted from the weight of the coins, and it will not be expended in vain.

⁶ This idea is powerfully confirmed by the following passage in the life of that eccentric, but highly skilful artist Benvenuto Cellini.—“His holiness asked me whether I could think of making counterfeiting money. I answered that I thought myself much better able to counterfeit coins than the low fellows that were generally guilty of that crime; for, added I, the men who com-

* They are worse than sterling 1½ grain. *Bullion Report*, p. 35.

Let the standard of fineness be continued as heretofore; because few persons are able to judge with accuracy of the nature of alloy; but every man can weigh the coins, and therefore the diminution in that respect will be open to the examination of all.

Let the money be made smaller in diameter, and of greater thickness than it is at present, in order to allow higher relief to the impression, and to prevent the loss of weight by wearing, which is in a great degree according to the extent of surface. This will also allow the edges to be defended by the impression of a legend.

Let the proportionate value of gold and silver to each other be accurately adjusted, that the overrating of one may not produce the destruction of the other.

And let the quantity of the various metals to be coined be regulated according to the nature of the exchanges which are most commonly effected. These, from the increase of wealth amongst us, will require that the gold should form the principal part of the coinage, and that the silver and copper should be considered only as aliquot parts, or as fractions, of it.¹

If this plan, or something equivalent to it, cannot be adopted, the coinage of gold and silver must be altogether abandoned, and those metals must circulate, as they do in China, by weight.

But surely the time is not yet come, when it will be necessary, or even expedient, to make so near an approach to the barbarism of simple barter. The good sense of the people will feel the propriety of regulating the weight of the money, according to the increased value of the precious metals; and they will readily agree to a diminution of weight, proportioned to the security which they will receive against the imposition of counterfeits.

One thing alone will then be wanting to the perfection of the coinage, and that is, the superseding of heraldic ensigus by reverses allusive to public events, according to the proposal of Dean Swift in the reign of Queen Anne, which has been already mentioned, but is in my mind of so great importance that I do not scruple to repeat it.

"By this means medals that are at present only a dead treasure, or mere curiosities, will be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same time, perpetuate the glories of the monarch's reign, reward the labours of his greatest subjects, keep alive in the people a gratitude for public services, and excite the emulation of posterity. To these generous purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of this kind, which are of undoubted authority, of necessary use and observation, not perishable by time, nor confined to any certain place; properties not to be found in books, statues, pictures, buildings, or any other monuments of illustrious actions."²

I would not, however, limit the reverses to the sole recording of what are commonly understood to be *illustrious actions*, but would extend their province so as to comprehend all remarkable discoveries in manufactures, commerce, art, or science, or, in short, to whatever tends to promote the perfection and happiness of man.*

1819. By a treasury letter, dated 11th February, copper coins for the Ionian Islands were ordered to be struck in the royal mint. These coins were executed by William Wyon, and the denominations were the penny, halfpenny, and farthing. The obverse bears the figure of Britannia, with the word BRITANNIA; the reverse has "the arms of the Ionian states," with the Greek inscription IONIKON · KPATOS, and the date of the year.³

mit such foul deeds, are not persons of any great genius, that can gain much by their business. Now if I make such profits with my slender abilities, that I have always money to spare, and what I have earned with credit was ever sufficient to maintain me—what occasion have I to become a forger, an infamous trade which would not turn out so much to my benefit?" [Vol. i. p. 212.]

* Here the work of Ruding closes. The first edition of the *Annals* appeared in 1810; and the remark with which he concludes, applied to the *then* state of our coinage. These remarks

were continued, as given above, in the second edition of the work, which appeared in 1818, but were no longer applicable.—[Ed.]

¹ This appears to be the common progress of coinage. It was so in the instance of the Roman money.

"Era dabant olim, melius nunc omen in auro est, Vietaque concedit prisca moneta novæ."—Ovid. *Fasti*, l. i. v. 221.

² *Guardian*, vol. ii. No. 96.

³ It appears by the mint account, that seventy-seven tons of pence, and the same quantity of halfpence, with forty-four tons of the farthing, were struck in this year.

There was a coinage of *Maundy money* in this year, which by a treasury letter is directed to have the head of the king, with the inscription *GEORGIUS III. DEI. GRATIA*, with the figure of the denomination on the reverse, surmounted by the regal crown, and the inscription continued from the other side—*REX. FID. DEF. BRITANNIARUM*.¹

1820. On the 29th of January, this year, his Majesty George III. died at Windsor.

GEORGE IV.

succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father.

1820. A treasury letter of the 24th April directs the coinage of silver money for the Mauritius. The denominations were the quarter dollar, with its eighth and sixteenth. The obverse bears the arms of the United Kingdom on a shield, with the inscription *GEORGIUS. IV. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D.* Reverse, an anchor surmounted by the royal crown, and the denomination in roman numeral letters, with the inscription *COLONIA. BRITAN. MONET.*, and the date of the year.²

October 10. A half-crown was executed by an order in council of this date. The obverse by Pistrucci, has the head of the king, with the inscription *GEORGIUS. IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D.* The reverse by Merlen, bears the arms of the United Kingdom, surmounted by the royal crown,—the rose, thistle, and shamrock being placed round the shield, with the word *ANNO*, and the date of the year.³

1821. February 6. A proclamation was made on this day, stating that the allowance made in previous proclamations for “reasonable wear” of the sovereign and half-sovereign, had been found by experience to be too small for general practice. It was therefore ordained, “that from and after the date hereof, every gold sovereign not weighing less than five pennyweights two grains and a half, and every gold half-sovereign not weighing less than two pennyweights thirteen grains and one eighth, shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.”

February 23. By another order in council, a crown was engraved by Pistrucci, after the model of that executed by the same artist in the previous reign.⁴ There was also a coinage of shillings and sixpences, and of maundy money. Specimens of all these coins will be found engraved in the plates. The reverses were executed by Merlen.

March 5. Another order in council directs the coinage of a sovereign and half-sovereign; the former to bear on the reverse the figure of Saint George and the Dragon, after the model of the crown; the latter to have the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield, surrounded by the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with the word *ANNO*, and the date of the year. These coins were executed by Pistrucci and Merlen.⁵

March 28. A proclamation of this date makes current the crown and other pieces of smaller denomination, including the maundy money.

May 5. By another proclamation, the sovereign and half-sovereign were made current; the former to be of the weight of five pennyweights three grains and $\frac{27 \cdot 40}{10000}$ troy, and the half-sovereign two pennyweights thirteen grains $\frac{63 \cdot 10}{10000}$.

September 17. By an order in council, a farthing for England was struck. It was executed by William Wyon, and bears on the obverse the king's head, with his titles; reverse, the figure of Britannia seated on a rock in the sea, holding a trident in her left hand, and an olive branch in her right, with the inscription *BRITANNIAR. REX. FID. DEF.*, and the date of the year.⁶

¹ The amount of coins struck of this type, in the years 1816-17-18-19-20, was 508*l.* 4*s.*

² The quantity actually struck was as follows: of the quarter dollar, 99,405*l.*; of the eighth, 119,286*l.*; and of the sixteenth, 160,888*l.*

³ There were struck of this coin, in the years 1820 and 1821, 359,370*l.* worth.

⁴ 31,284*l.* worth were actually minted.

⁵ The half-sovereign was almost immediately suppressed. The type so nearly resembled that of the sixpence, that the latter was gilt, and passed for a half-sovereign. In the newspapers of the time there are many accounts of frauds of this description.

⁶ There were struck in the years 1821 and 1822, upwards of fifty-one tons, being ninety-six to the pound.

November 14. The farthing was made current by proclamation on this day, which states that no person "shall be obliged to take more of such pieces, in any one payment, than shall be of the value of sixpence."

October 19. A treasury letter of this date, orders a coinage for the island of Ceylon, to consist of a dollar weighing five pennyweights eighteen grains and two-thirds. The type being for the obverse the king's head, with the legend *GEORGIUS. III. D. G. BRITANNIAE. REX. F. D.*, and for the reverse the figure of an elephant, with an oak wreath, and the words above *CEYLON. ONE HIX DOLLAR.*, and the date of the year. The head was engraved by Pistrucci, the reverse by William Wyon.¹ At the same time orders were received for a further coinage of the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the dollar, for the Mauritius, and also for a half-dollar.

1822. April 29. Orders were received at the mint for a coinage of the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the dollar for the West Indies, from the dies of the pieces for the Mauritius above described.

July 5. By an order in council, a penny, halfpenny, and farthing, were struck for currency in Ireland.² The former was to be of the weight of twenty-six to the pound, and the smaller pieces to be proportioned. The types, which were the same for each denomination, were—for the obverse, the head of the king, with the inscription *GEORGIUS. IV. D. G. REX.*, and for the reverse the Irish harp, surmounted by the regal crown, with the word *HIBERNIA*, and the date of the year. The head was modelled by Pistrucci, and engraved by William Wyon, who modelled and engraved the reverse.

1823. September 19. An order in council directs the coinage of a double sovereign, or two-pound piece for England, to be of the weight of ten pennyweights six grains $\frac{5}{16}$.³ The obverse to bear the effigy of his majesty, with the inscription *GEORGIUS. III. D. G. BRITANNIAE. REX. F. D.*, and the reverse the image of Saint George sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon, with the date of the year, and on the edge of the piece, in raised letters, the words *DECUS ET TUTAMEN*, etc. The head was modelled by Sir Francis Chantrey, and engraved by Merlen;⁴ the reverse was modelled and engraved by Pistrucci. A half-sovereign was also ordered, the obverse of which was to be the same as that of the year 1821, with the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom on the reverse, and the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with the word *ANNO*, and the date of the year. The head was modelled and engraved by Pistrucci. At the same time a half-crown was ordered, with the following type: obverse, the same as the half-crown of the 10th October 1820; reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield, surrounded by the garter, bearing the motto *HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE*, and the collar of the garter, with the word *ANNO*, and the date of the year. The head was modelled and engraved by Pistrucci,—the reverses by Merlen.

November 18. A shilling and a sixpence were executed by Pistrucci. The obverse was the same as the shilling coined in 1821. The reverse, by Merlen, had the arms of the United Kingdom, surrounded by the garter, bearing the words *HONI. SOIT. etc.*, with the word *ANNO*, and the date of the year. The type of the sixpence was the same in every respect.⁴

May 8.—June 7. By the authority of the secretary of state and the master of the mint, a *pie* piece (fifty-three to the pound) with its half and quarter, were executed by W. Wyon for the East Indies. The obverse having the arms of the East India Company, and the motto *AUSP. REGIS. & SEN. ANGLIÆ.*, with a Persian inscription on the reverse.

1825. June 14. An order in council of this date directs the coinage of a five-pound piece, a two-pound piece, or double sovereign, a sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence. The type of the five-pound piece to be, for the obverse, the head of the king, with the inscription *GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA*, and the date of the year; reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield, mantelled, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription *BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF.*, and upon the rim of the piece the words *DECUS ET TUTAMEN*, and the year of the reign. The type of the double sovereign to be the same. The obverse of the sovereign to be similar to that of the two former

¹ The amount coined was 400,000.

² The farthing for Ireland was never issued: a few patterns only were struck.

³ This head does not much resemble the model. His majesty

would have no other model but Chantrey's, and the master of the mint would not employ Wyon; the obverse of this coin was therefore executed by Merlen.

⁴ The obverses of these coins were not re-engraved, but struck from altered dies.

pieces; the reverse to have the arms of the United Kingdom on a plain shield, surmounted by the royal crown. The half-sovereign to be of the same type in every respect. Specimens of these coins, as well as of the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, are given in the plates.¹

June 27. On this day an act was passed "to provide for the assimilation of the currency and monies of account throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." It states that "the silver coin which represents a shilling of the money of Great Britain, is paid and accepted and taken as representing one shilling and one penny of the currency of Ireland, and the pound sterling of the currency of Great Britain is at the par of exchange, paid, accepted, and deemed as equivalent to one pound one shilling and eightpence of the currency of Ireland," etc. It therefore provides that the currency of Great Britain shall be the currency of the United Kingdom, and that all receipts, payments, contracts, and dealings shall be made in such currency; and further, that all contracts, debts, etc., in Irish currency, made or contracted previous to this act, shall be carried into effect, and satisfied by payment in British currency of 12-13ths of the amount according to Irish currency.

December 26. Proclamation was made on this day, assimilating the currency of Great Britain and Ireland. By this proclamation it was provided that the several pieces of copper money of the currency of Ireland should, until otherwise declared, pass current according to the "then standard value, viz. the penny piece as of the value of one-thirteenth part of one British silver shilling," and so on.

November 11. To provide for the assimilation of the currencies, a penny, halfpenny, and farthing in copper, were modelled and engraved by William Wyon.

1826. January 13. The penny, halfpenny, and farthing, were this day made current by proclamation.

July 12. By another proclamation it was declared that all pieces of copper money of the currency of Ireland, as have heretofore been coined for circulation in that part of the United Kingdom, shall, from and after the date hereof, cease to be current in Ireland at the rates stated in the proclamation of the 26th of December 1835. This proclamation states that great inconveniencies had arisen from the copper coin heretofore struck for Ireland, being current at a different and lower rate than that coined for a general circulation of the United Kingdom, and that it will be a considerable time before the same can be recoined: the pieces of copper money coined for Ireland are therefore called in, and their currency ordered to cease; the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, to circulate at the following rates; viz., every penny piece of the new currency as the twelfth-part of one British shilling, and the halfpenny and farthing in proportion; no person to be obliged to take of such penny pieces, in one payment, more than shall be of the value of one shilling, or of the halfpenny and farthing pieces than the value of sixpence.

1827. February 26. A piece of the value of one-third of a farthing, being 288 to the pound, was struck for Malta. The type was the same as that of the farthing.

1828. July 21. A half-farthing, 192 to the pound, of the same type as the preceding, was coined for Ceylon.

1830. His Majesty died at Windsor on the 26th of June.

¹ None of these coins appeared before the year 1826, when proof-sets of all of them were delivered from the mint to collectors; but the five-pound piece, double-sovereign, and crown, have never

been issued as currency. The obverses were modelled and engraved by W. Wyon,—the reverses by J. B. Merlen.

WILLIAM IV.

succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother.

1830. November 22. An order in council of this date directs the coinage of a double-sovereign, sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, together with the penny, halfpenny, and farthing in copper. The double-sovereign to bear on the reverse the arms of the United Kingdom encircled by the collar of the order of the garter, mantelled and surmounted by the royal crown, with the words "DECUS ET TUTAMEN." etc., and the year of the reign on the edge; the sovereign to bear the arms on a shield plain, with the date of the year, and graining on the edge; the type of the crown and half-crown to be similar to that of the double-sovereign; the shilling and sixpence to have their denominations inscribed on the reverse, within an oak branch; and the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, to bear the figure of Britannia.¹ There was also a coinage of *Maundy money*, under the usual authority from the lord high treasurer.

1831. April 13. The new gold and silver coin was made current by a proclamation of this date.

July 30. On this day an act was passed to reduce the salary of the master and worker of his majesty's mint from 3000*l.* to 2000*l.* per annum.

December 28. A three-guilder piece was coined for Demerara and Essequibo. There were also struck pieces of two guilders, and one guilder, with its half, quarter, and eighth.²

1834. August 23. A treasury letter of this date, directs the coinage of a silver and a copper piece for the Ionian Islands. The former to have on the obverse the figure of Britannia, with the word BRITANNIA, and for the reverse the numerals xxx, encircled by a wreath of oak, and the Greek inscription ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ · ΚΡΑΤΟΣ, and the date. The copper coin, or obolus, to be of the weight of 240 to the pound troy, to have the same type for the obverse, and the winged lion of St. Mark on the reverse, with the inscription ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ · ΚΡΑΤΟΣ, and the date.³

September 12. A threepenny and three-halfpenny piece was ordered by a treasury letter for the West Indies. The threepenny piece to have the same type as the maundy money of this reign. The three-halfpenny piece to bear on the reverse the figures 1½, surmounted by a crown, and encircled by an oak leaf wreath.

1835. March 10. A copper piece, in value one-third of the farthing, being 288 to the pound, was struck for Malta. The type was the same as that of the current British farthing.

April 14. By a treasury order of this date, a half-sovereign was directed to be coined, of the weight of two pennyweights thirteen grains, $\frac{637}{1000}$, and of the type of that described in the order of council November 1830, *but reduced in size*.

1836. February 3. By an order in council, a fourpenny piece, or groat, was struck for common circulation, and made current by proclamation on this day. The obverse of this coin was the same as that of the threepenny maundy money; the reverse had the figure of Britannia, with the inscription FOURPENCE, and the date.⁴

August 12. A treasury letter of this date directs the coinage of a guilder, with its half, quarter, and eighth, for British Guiana; the obverse to bear the head of the king, with his name and titles, and the reverse, the words ONE GUILDER, encircled with oak branches, surmounted by the regal crown, and the inscription BRITISH GUIANA, with the date at the bottom; the design of the smaller pieces being the same, "mutatis mutandis."

1837. April 21. On this day, an act was passed and entitled "*An act to amend several acts relating to*

¹ The head was modelled by Sir Francis Chantrey, and engraved by William Wyon; and the reverses of the gold and silver coins, by J. B. Merlen. The head and reverses of the copper were engraved by William Wyon.

² There was a further coinage of this money in July 1833 and April 1835.

³ In this year a silver cruzado for Portugal was struck in the royal mint, by authority of a treasury letter. This coin was executed by W. Wyon.

⁴ The coin of this denomination was discontinued after the reign of Charles I., and was not struck for common currency until now. The fourpenny-pieces of the intervening reigns belong to the series of Maundy money.

the royal mint." The preamble states that an act was passed in the thirty-ninth year of George III., intituled *an act to ascertain the salary of the master and worker of his majesty's mint*: that another act was passed in the session holden in the first and second years of William IV., intituled *an act to reduce the salary of the master and worker of his majesty's mint*: that the monies required for the said salary and other expenses of the mint are provided from various sources; partly from fees, emoluments, and allowances, authorized by the indenture between his majesty and the said master and worker; partly by the consolidated fund; partly by annual grants of parliament, and partly from the profits derived from the coinage of silver and copper; and that the said fees, allowances, and emoluments, are payable out of public monies, applicable to defray the expenses of the coinage. It further states, that it would "tend to simplicity in the accounts of the mint, that no such fees, allowances, or emoluments should henceforth be payable;" and that it is expedient that the whole charge of his Majesty's mint should be annually brought under the consideration of parliament. It is therefore enacted, that the fees, allowances, and emoluments, granted by the indentures in question, shall cease after the 5th April 1837,—the seignorage, which accrues upon the coinage of silver and copper, to be paid into the bank to the credit of the consolidated fund. This act authorizes the commissioners of the treasury to issue money for the purchase of bullion for coinage, an account to be rendered of such issues to parliament annually.

His Majesty died at Windsor, on the 20th June in this year.

VICTORIA.

1837. Her Majesty succeeded to the throne of England on the death of her uncle.

July 26. On this day, proclamation was made to the following effect. It commences by stating that by a former proclamation, bearing date 1st of January 1801, the arms of Hanover were directed to be borne in an escocheon of pretence on the arms of England, with the electoral bonnet; that his majesty, in the year 1816, had substituted to his ancient title of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire the title of King of Hanover, and directed that the arms of Hanover should be surmounted by the Hanoverian royal crown; that whereas by the demise of his late most sacred Majesty the German dominions had passed from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and devolved upon his royal highness Prince Ernest, duke of Cumberland, now king of Hanover, it is therefore declared that henceforth the shield or escocheon of pretence, representing his late majesty's dominions in Germany shall be omitted, and that the arms of Great Britain and Ireland shall be used only. The proclamation concludes by stating that it is not intended to affect the currency of such monies as have the escocheon aforesaid.

1838. June 8. An order in council of this date, directs the coinage of a five-pound piece, a sovereign and a half-sovereign, all of the same type; viz. the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a plain shield, surmounted by the royal crown, and encircled by a laurel wreath, with the inscription *VICTORIA REGINA • FID • DEF.* with the rose, thistle, and shamrock placed beneath the shield. The five-pound piece to have the words "DECUS ET TUTAMEN," etc. on the edge, and the double-sovereign and half-sovereign to have merely a graining. The type of the half-sovereign, to be the arms without the wreath.

July 5. Proclamation for a new coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the five-pound piece to the farthing, together with the usual *Mauddy money*, was made on this day.

July 18. A proclamation of this date, directs that the double soveriegn, sovereign, and half-sovereign, shall be received, and pass as current money, provided each piece respectively be of the weight of ten pennyweights and five grains, five pennyweights and two and a half grains, and two pennyweights thirteen grains and one-eighth of a grain.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF
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At a very early period in the history of Britain, when the communication between its different parts was extremely imperfect, it became necessary to establish mints and exchanges not only in the chief city, but also in various other places, for the purpose of supplying the neighbouring districts with money to carry on their commerce.¹ To this necessity alone such establishment is to be ascribed; and accordingly we find that, by degrees, as the communication opened, the subordinate mints and exchanges sunk into disuse, and one fixed in the metropolis was found to be amply sufficient for the supply of the whole kingdom.

Athelstan appears to have been the first monarch who enacted any regulations for the government of the mints. In his laws, which were promulgated about the year 928, he provided that one sort of coin only should be current throughout the kingdom; and granted to various towns by name, a number of moneyers proportionate to their size and consequence, and to all boroughs of inferior rank one moneyer each.²

These mints were under the control of that within the Tower of London, from whence, as paramount, the dies were issued;³ for which the moneyers paid a regular fee upon every alteration of the coins. They also paid an annual rent, which in the city of Lincoln amounted to 75*l.* (according to the statement in Domesday-book), a very considerable sum at that time. The rents of the other mints were, however, much inferior to this.⁴

Such was the state of the subordinate mints which belonged to the crown; but there were others likewise, of which it is necessary that some account should be given. They were founded either upon usurpation, or upon grants from the sovereign to individuals, or to bodies of men, on account of the offices held by them.⁵

Of the first kind were those unauthorized mints which abounded in the turbulent reign of Stephen, when

¹ In the Wardrobe Account of the 28th year of Edward I. may be seen a variety of charges for the expense of carrying money from one place to another. It was always conveyed on horseback, in baskets or panniers, and accompanied by a guard. [*Lib. Quot. Contrarotulatoris Garderobæ*].

² *Wilkins's Leges Anglo-Saronicæ*, p. 59. See the names of these places, under the year 928, in the Annals of the Coinage.

³ Except for a short period, by a particular grant of king Edward IV. to the bishops of Durham; but the privilege of engraving their own dies seems to have been revoked early in the next reign. See Account of the Episcopal Mint of Durham.

⁴ See the History of the different Mints.

⁵ Mr. Whitaker is of opinion that every Saxon baron exercised in his mansion the most remarkable attribute of baronial

royalty, and minted his own money; and that this was, even below the Conquest, the common privilege of all the barons in the kingdom. [*History of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 223]. In a note, he derives this privilege from the right of sitting in parliament, and says it was in consequence exercised by the Saxon bishops, and that it was "plainly mentioned" in the laws of Athelstan, which ordained that there should be one coiner in every other burgh. [*Id.* p. 231]. But it may justly be doubted whether that clause does not prove the reverse of Mr. Whitaker's position; for the grant was surely unnecessary, if the privilege were inherent in every barony. I have not met with any evidence to prove that it was ever claimed by the barons; and the only instance which is recorded of its being generally exercised by them—that is, in the reign of king Stephen—is strongly marked by all historians as an usurpation of power.

every temporal and spiritual baron considered himself as the king of his peculiar district, and, presuming upon the weakness of the executive government, assumed all the prerogatives of royalty, and especially that valuable one of striking money.

From the accounts given by historians, it should seem that immense quantities of these coins must have been struck, and it is therefore difficult to conceive in what manner they have been so effectually destroyed, as that not one of them should have reached to our times. This is, however, actually the case,¹ and it may perhaps be thus accounted for. As it must have been for the interest of those lords that their money should circulate beyond their own districts, for otherwise the quantity which they could coin would have been extremely limited, it is to be presumed, that although the coins were actually struck in defiance of the reigning monarch, yet they nevertheless bore his image and superscription; and therefore cannot, at this time, be distinguished from his legitimate coins. If any of these barons, despising the profit, and eager to assert his own independence, stamped his own name and effigies upon his money, such coins would unquestionably be amongst the foremost which king Henry II. caused to be re-coined, soon after his accession to the throne, when he had destroyed those castles where the adulterate mints were established.

I am conscious that these arguments are not conclusive as to the total disappearance of those coins, though they may go some way towards accounting for it; and I am inclined to suspect, either that all such money was struck in imitation of the coins which were issued by the sovereign, or that the number of the mints has been greatly exaggerated by historians.

The grants from the crown which authorized individuals to coin for their own profit were confined solely to ecclesiastics; to archbishops and bishops, and also to some abbots of the higher order; but the privilege of impressing their own name and effigies seems to have been limited to the archbishops alone, and appears to have been abolished by that clause in the laws of Athelstan which ordained that there should be but one kind of money throughout the realm; at least it cannot be traced to any subsequent period.

By those laws the ecclesiastical mints were confined to Canterbury, where the archbishop was allowed two moneyers, and the abbot one; and to Rochester, where the bishop was authorized to employ a single moneyer.

In this grant, and in all succeeding ones, not only to archbishops and bishops, but also to abbots, the profits arising from the mints were assigned to them, although they were restrained from using their own dies, and were compelled to receive them from the chief mint in the Tower of London;² and to pay an annual rent to the master of that mint.

They were permitted, however, in latter times, to add distinguishing signs to their money, such as the initials of their names, or a mint-mark bearing some allusion to their family arms. Wolsey, by way of distinction, added a cardinal's hat;³ but this was looked upon as an innovation, and, though it was connived at during his continuance in favour with Henry VIII., yet the placing it upon the larger coins was made one of the articles of that impeachment which followed his disgrace.

The dies which they were permitted to use were at first for pennies only; for Edward III. granted to the abbot of Reading power to coin halfpence and farthings, as well as pennies which had been usual;⁴ in latter times half-groats were struck by the archbishops of Canterbury and York; and some groats by the latter archbishop.

I have not been able to discover whether the power of coinage was granted by our monarchs in a

¹ Except that which forms No. 21, in the second plate of the Suppt. Part ii. should be recognized as an English baronial coin.

² Except in the very remarkable instance of the grant of Edward IV. in his 13th year, to the bishop of Durham, who was authorized by it to make standards and trussells at his discretion. See *Durham Episcopal Mint*, under the year 1473.*

* In the *Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem*, 11 Edward I. the following entry occurs: "Archiep'us Cantuar'—de cuneo alio eto detento."—[Ed.]

³ It should seem that Wolsey's coins were not the first which bore that distinction; but I have mentioned him only, because it is not known, with certainty, to whom Nos. 5 and 7 in Plate vii. are to be appropriated. It is probable, however, that they were struck by Archbishop Bambridge.

⁴ Claus. 12 Edward III. p. 2, m. 20. The bishops of Durham also had license from Edward IV. to coin halfpennies; but it was soon revoked.

public manner, but it is not improbable that it was, for such appears to have been the form in the neighbouring kingdom of Scotland, where, about the time of king Edward the First,

" Alysandrye oure Kyng,
Dat Scotland had in governyng,
Come in-til his Ryawid
Til of Saynet Andrewys þe Cytē,
And in þe Kyrk standand Pare
Devotly before þe hey Awtare,
In wytnes of all, þat Pare wes by
Gaddryde and standand, all frely
Til God and til Saynet Andrewe he
Grautyd þe strykyn of Monē,

Als frely, qwtly, and fullyly,
As ony tynne befor gane by
Ony Byshape had sic thyng,
Quhen pat his Fadyre before wes Kyng,
Of of hys Eldrys ony before,
As mycht be herd, or had memore;
Sawfand þe declaratyown
Of þe Inquisityown
Of þe feftment¹ of þat thyng
To remayne ay with þe Kyng."²

The series of metropolitan and other ecclesiastical coins, terminates in the reign of king Henry VIII.: Crammer, archbishop of Canterbury, and Lee, archbishop of York, being the last who exercised the privilege of striking money. But it was not until the reign of Mary that the custom of coining in the subordinate royal mints entirely ceased. The whole of her money was struck in the Tower, where the coinage has ever since been exclusively conducted, except for a short period during the troublesome reign of Charles I., and a small portion of that of his son, and likewise during the great re-coinage in the reign of William III., when mints were opened in York, Chester, Exeter, Bristol, and Norwich, for the more speedy circulation of the new money in the counties distant from the metropolis. In these later times, indeed, a new exception has started up, but of such a kind as that I scarcely know how to designate it. I mean the mint at Soho, near Birmingham; where the manufacture of copper coins has of late years been exclusively carried on, upon the account of government; and where the stamping of a kind of silver tokens, to be issued by the Bank of England, has been performed by defacing the stamp of the king of Spain upon his dollars, and impressing the effigies of the king, George III., in its stead.³

Such has been, and now is, the nature of the mints which have been established at various times within the kingdom of England. But our monarchs have, at different periods, found it expedient to place them in distant parts of their dominions, whether acquired by conquest or otherwise. The earliest of these are the mints which were worked in Ireland by some of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Their origin is involved in great obscurity, and is indeed inexplicable, if we are to be compelled to consider as fictitious the conquest of Dublin, together with a great part of Ireland, by king Eadgar. It is true that no Irish coins of that monarch are known; but his son Æthelred, who succeeded to the throne about six years after him, undoubtedly struck money in Dublin. Cnut also coined in the same place.

By what means these monarchs became possessed of a right to coin in any part of Ireland, unless it were by right of conquest, it will not be very easy to explain, and yet they who deny that Dublin was in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon kings, are bound to furnish some other solution of this question.

The Anglo-Gallic mints were of two kinds; first, those which our monarchs of Norman race possessed in right of their dukedoms, or other titles within the dominion of France.

The second kind were those which were established in the cities of France, after they were taken by the English forces; as the mint at Calais, which was placed there by Edward III. soon after that town surrendered to his arms.

The custom of placing the name of these mints, and likewise that of the moneyers, upon the coins, is of high antiquity. The latter appears upon the very earliest of the Anglo-Saxon pennies, which have come down to these times, and the former occurs at the beginning of the ninth century.⁴

¹ Feftment, the act of giving possession with the *formus* of law. *Glossary*.

² *Wynlounis Cronykil*, B. vii. c. 10, l. 405.

³ See Account of the mint at Soho.

⁴ See the lists of mints and moneyers at the end of each reign.

EXCHANGES.

In order to put into circulation the money which was made in these mints, exchanges were appointed in various places, from whence the newly-formed coins were issued, and in which bullion was purchased for the supply of the mint.

At a very early period, the commencement of which cannot now be traced, the exclusive privilege of purchasing the precious metals was claimed by our monarchs, who appointed proper officers, to whom they delegated that branch of their prerogative.

It appears to have been the duty of these officers, not only to exchange the current coins of one metal for those made of another, but also to receive wrought plate and bullion, and foreign coins, according to their fineness respectively; and, as the exportation of the coins of the realm was prohibited, they furnished persons going out of the kingdom with foreign coins, in exchange for English; and also supplied merchant strangers coming into the kingdom with English coins, in exchange for foreign. These exchanges of coin were regulated by a table, which was hung up in the exchanger's office.

They seem also to have had sometimes the custody of the dies; and in the year 1270, the keeper of the cambium was appointed to assay the coins throughout the whole kingdom.¹

In the earliest notice which occurs of the chief exchanger, it appears that he was also the king's moneyer; for Henry I. made a law, *quod nullus sit ausus cambire denarios nisi monetarius regis*,—thus conjoining in one person both the office of exchanger and of master worker of his money. The succeeding monarchs adopted his practice of confining the exchange to the officers of the crown, but preserved the two offices distinct from each other, until about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. when they were again united.²

In the reign of Richard I. Guido de Vee had and exercised the office of exchanger.³

1200. King John, in his first year, for the consideration of 1700*l.*, committed to Hugo Cycell, *Cambium totius Anglie*. And in his sixth year, 1206, when ordinances were made *per commune consilium*, one of the articles expressly prohibited all persons from making exchange of gold or silver, except at the king's exchange.⁴

1209. In the ninth of John, Nigel Rufus and Odo Le Petit accounted for the profits of the cambium of London, to the amount of 60*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* From their account it appears that the keepers of the cambium were occasionally employed in goldsmith's work for the king.⁵

1217. In the first year of Henry III. the mayor, etc., of London, were commanded to deliver to Hubert de Burg, justiciary of England, the king's mint and exchange in London. The writ is under the seal of William Mareschall, rector or guardian of the king and kingdom, because the king had not then gotten a seal.⁶

1218. In his second year the king granted to William Mareschall, the younger, his exchange in London, during pleasure, paying to Hubert de Burg 500 marks to sustain the castle of Dover.⁷

1220. The profits of the exchange were assigned by the king, in his fourth year, as part of the security for payment of the jointure, together with the arrears, due to the lady Berengaria, relict of king Richard, uncle to the king.⁸

1222. In his sixth year the king wrote to the Scabins and men of Ipree, that, with the consent of his

¹ Pat. 54 Henry III. m. 11.

² *Cambium Regis; or the Offices of his Majesty's Exchange Royal*, 4to. London, 1628, page 1. From this union, probably, sprung the use of the term cambium for either the mint or exchange, which renders it impossible to discover, in some instances, which of the two offices is intended. For the above fact relating to Henry I. no authority is quoted, but see the Annals under the year 1118.

³ *Cambium Regis*, *ibid.* In like manner without any reference.

⁴ *Cambium Regis*, p. 2.

⁵ *Mador's Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 283.

⁶ Pat. 1 Henry III. m. 3.

⁷ Pat. 2 Henry III. m. 5. February 21.

⁸ Pat. 4 Henry III. m. 3. Rymer, vol. i. p. 242. Berengaria, the wife of Richard I. was the daughter of Sanche IV., king of Navarre. [*Sandford*, p. 76.]

council, he had made a proclamation, that no Englishmen, nor other, should make exchange but only at his exchanges in London and Canterbury.¹

In the same year he demised the exchange to Andrew Buterell, for three years, at a rent of 4000 marks, to be paid to the king.²

1225. The aforesaid Bukerell,³ and Everard, a goldsmith, rendered an account, in the ninth year of the same king, of the profits of the exchanges of London and Canterbury, from St. Peter ad Vincula in the fourth year, to St. Edmund and Leonard in the seventh year.⁴

In 1229, the king committed to D. B. his cambium of London and Canterbury, with the dies appertaining, together with 1,248*l.*, *ad negotiandum inde*. He to pay to the king 700 marks *per annum*.⁵

And in the same year the said cambium was granted to Richard de Renger, citizen of London.⁶

1235. William Hardell was keeper of the said cambium in London and Canterbury in the year 1235, when he was commanded by the king to provide, that the keepers of the dies at London and Canterbury should have twelve pence out of every hundred pounds which should be made in those places, as in former times it had been done.⁷

1245. Nothing further occurs respecting the exchange until this year, when William Hardell rendered an account, as keeper of the cambium of London and Canterbury, for eight years, six weeks, and three days past. He accounted for 27*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* for the profits of the cambium of London for the first year; and for 27*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* for that of Canterbury in the same year; besides the portion belonging to the archbishop of the profits of three dies, which he was entitled to receive as his share of eight: and in like manner for other sums for the remaining years. The total amounted to 178*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*⁸

In 1251, the allowance to the keeper of the cambium, for his expenses, was two shillings a day.⁹

1257. About six years afterwards, a writ was directed to the moniers, clerks, and all others appointed to the mints and exchanges throughout England, to inform them that John de Somerket, keeper of the cambium, was about to go abroad with a message for the king, and that William de Gloucester, the king's goldsmith, had been appointed to the custody of the said cambium.¹⁰

1258. The king commanded the keeper of the exchange in London to pay unto William de Gloucester 20*l.*, which the said William was to dispose of as the king had given him orders.¹¹

1263. By a writ bearing date in this year, it appears that the custody cambiorum in London and Canterbury had lately been committed to Roger de la Lye, the king's clerk, and to John de Gisors, citizen of London, during pleasure; and that the said John was, from infirmity, unable to do the business of the office, and therefore William Fitz-Richard was substituted in his place during pleasure. He to account with the said Roger; and the said John was commanded to resign to the said William.¹²

1270. In this year, the king appointed Bartholomew de Castello, the keeper cambii sui, to prove and assay the king's money throughout his whole kingdom, with authority to seize corrupt monies, and to keep them for the king's use.¹³

1272. King Edward I. had also his exchanger, with prohibition that none else should exchange. For the ease of the merchants who imported bullion, he caused tables of exchanges to be set up at several places.

From the goldsmiths' charter, of his first year, it appears that formerly no merchant, English or stranger, used to bring into the land any money, but only plate of silver to make exchange with our coin.¹⁴

¹ *Cambium Regis*, p. 2. The exchange was kept in London, near to St. Paul's church, and gave name to the street called the Old Change, but in evidences the Old Exchange.

² Pat. 6 Henry III.

³ So the name is written.

⁴ Claus. 9 Henry III. m. 17. dors. Tot. Exitus 756*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Sum. Tot. Cambii Cant. 531*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

⁵ Fin. 13 Henry III. m. 10. and Claus. m. 3. The statement in the text is copied from *Vincent's References to the Rolls in the Tower*; but there is probably some mistake, as the passage is not to be found under that year.

⁶ Fin. 13 Henry III. m. 10.

⁷ Claus. 18 Henry III. m. 12.

⁸ Mag. Rot. 29 Henry III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. *Madox, Escheq.* vol. ii. p. 134.

⁹ Memor. 35 Henry III. Rot. 7. b. *Madox, Escheq.* vol. ii. p. 204.

¹⁰ Pat. 41 Henry III. m. 1.

¹¹ Memor. 42 Henry III. Rot. 9. a. *Madox, Escheq.* vol. 1. page 384.

It is probable that Somerket was now returned to England, and that he had superseded Gloucester in this office.

¹² Pat. 47 Henry III. m. 15.

¹³ Pat. 34 Henry III. m. 11.

¹⁴ *Cambium Regis*, p. 2.

1279. The exchange was, as before, near to the cathedral church of St. Paul, and was called the Old Change, but in evidences the Old Exchange.¹

In this exchange alone the halfpence and farthings of the seventh year of Edward I. were coined.²

1280. In the ninth year of that monarch, he granted to Alexander de Luk, merchant, his exchange in Ireland, to hold for one year, under the same form, manner, and conditions, as Gregory de Rokesle and Orlandinus de Podio held the exchange at London.³

1283. In this year it was forbidden, by proclamation, to make use of English money for exchange beyond the seas.⁴

1300. In his 28th year, John de Sandale was keeper of the exchange of England, and the subordinate exchangers were ordered to account to him.⁵

1307. It should seem that early in the reign of Edward II. the goldsmiths had interfered with the king's officers with respect to the purchase of silver, for in the year 1314 proclamation was made in the city of London that no one, either goldsmith or other, should buy any silver plate, or silver in bullion; but that those who had such to sell should come to the king's cambium in his Tower of London, and there exchange them, as it was accustomed to be done.⁶

1316. When the account of John Lincoln, the king's keeper of the exchanges of London and Canterbury, was examined, in the 9th year, it appeared that, after several sums were respited, he owed to the king *exixl. vijs. vijl.*; for which he was committed to the marshal on the 20th of February, but was released on the next day, on the manueption of William Servat and William de Herdesete.⁷

1331. In the 5th year of Edward III. it was ordained that the mariners and fishermen should make their exchanges at the table in Dover, and elsewhere, in certain places appointed according to the form of the ordinance which had been lately made.⁸

1335. By the statute of money which was made at York in the 9th of Edward III. several provisions were made for the establishment and regulation of exchanges.⁹

On the 20th of September, in the same year, a writ was issued in which that clause in the above-mentioned statute which related to the fixing a table of exchange at Dover, was recited, and others were appointed in London, Yarmouth, St. Botolph, and Kingston-upon-Hull. The custody of all these tables, as well as that at Dover, was committed to William de la Pole, or his deputies, during pleasure. The profits to be accounted for in the exchequer.

At the same time, proclamation was ordered to be made to enforce the said statute of York.¹⁰

1336. In this year De la Pole was removed from his office.¹¹

1339. The houses for the office of exchange in London and Canterbury being much out of repair in this year, a writ was issued to John de Flete, warden of the exchange in both those places, commanding him to repair the same, as far as the sum of twenty pounds, which was to be allowed in his account.¹²

1344. By a statute of this year, it was provided that exchanges should be made in the good towns, according as it should seem best to the king, for his profit and for the advantage of his people; and that it should be ordained of a certainty, what should be given in exchange for every piece of gold.¹³

This was done by an ordinance which provided that an exchange should be held in the street near Sarvates toure in the city of London,¹⁴ and regulated the rates of exchange in the following manner, *viz.* for the noble of gold, one penny less than the half-mark; for the maille of gold, one maille [*i. e.* an half-penny] less than forty pence. And he that would buy the noble of gold with esterlings, was to pay one

¹ *Leake*, p. 78, quoting Strype's *Stow*, p. 83.

² *Id.* p. 82, quoting as before.

³ *Abbr. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii.*

⁴ *Claus. 11 Edward I. m. 2. dors.*

⁵ *Abbr. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii.* See *Exeter Exchange*.

⁶ *Claus. 7 Edward II. m. 9.*

⁷ *Madox, Hist. Exch. ii. p. 241.*

⁸ *Claus. 5 Edward III. Part ii. m. 16.*

⁹ See this statute at length in the *Annals*, under the year 1335, where the several exchanges are enumerated.

¹⁰ *Claus. 9 Edward III. m. 8. dors. Rymer*, vol. iv. p. 668.

¹¹ *Claus. 10 Edward III. m. 37.*

¹² *Claus. 13 Edward III. Part ii. m. 42.*

¹³ *Statute 18 Edward III. Stat. 2. chap. 6.*

¹⁴ *Stowe* says, that in this year the king ordained his exchange of money to be kept in Serne's Tower, a part of the king's house in Bucklersbury. [*Survey of London*, p. 44.]

maile of silver beyond the price [*i.e.* the current value]. And that no one should make such exchanges, except by the king's permission, on pain of forfeiture of the money so exchanged.¹

1345. In this year Conrad Roger, and his companions, were authorized to hold exchanges in London, York, and Canterbury. This was on account of the new coinage of gold.²

About the same time, Anthony Bythesea [*versus mare*] was appointed supervisor and warden of the exchanges of London, York, and Canterbury; and the mayor and sheriffs of London were commanded to assist him.³

1350. But it should seem that other persons still continued to make exchanges without authority from the king, for in this year it was ordained that no one should presume to exchange, either privately or publicly, without license, on pain of forfeiture and imprisonment;⁴ and an especial permission was necessary before foreigners could exchange their coins for English money, even when they came into the realm upon the king's own affairs.⁵

In this year the exchanges were again regulated by the statute.⁶

1352. But all these regulations appear to have been without any effect, for in the following year persons were appointed to return the names of those who held unauthorized exchanges in the city of London.⁷

1353. By the statute of the staple, which was made in this year, it was ordained, that bullion might be safely brought into the realm, to be taken to the king's bullion, or to his exchanges, where lawful money would be given for it according to the value.⁸

1354. In this year, the king demised, by indenture, to Hugh Wichengham, all his exchanges, as well of his money as of all other money, plate of gold and silver, and broken silver. To be held in the king's name, by himself and his deputies, in convenient places where it should please him in the realm of England. And that no one should change gold or silver, for profit, except the said Hugh. For this privilege he was to pay to the king 500*l.* per annum.⁹

1355. As the exchanges were still carried on by persons unauthorized, a proclamation was issued declaring such exchange to be a capital offence, and punishable by loss of life and limb, and by forfeiture of every thing which could be forfeited.¹⁰

In the same year the sheriff of London was ordered to make proclamation that the king had appointed Henry Picard to be keeper of all exchanges, as well of money as of plate, etc., according to indenture.¹¹

1358. The same person was again appointed on the 30th of November in this year, from the Michaelmas preceding to the same time in the following year, paying to the king 200 marks for all profits, etc.¹²

1359. By an indenture dated in his 33d year, Bartholomew Guy de Castilon, merchant of London, and Adam de St. Ive, of the same, were appointed keepers of all the king's exchanges, as well of his money, as of all other coins, plate of gold and silver, and broken silver, etc.¹³

1360. In this year that indenture was repeated,¹⁴ as it was also in 1361, when proclamation was ordered to be made to that effect.¹⁵

1363. Great damage having been sustained by subtle exchanges of the money which was made in the mint at Calais, proper measures were taken for preventing such practices for the future.¹⁶

1364. The grant of the office of exchanger, which in the years 1359, 1360, and 1361, had been made to Castilon and Ive, was now made to Ive alone, who was authorized to hold exchanges in all sufficient places where he should think fit, as well in the king's mints [*Cunagiis*] as elsewhere, except in the city of

¹ Claus. 18 Edward III. part ii. m. 23. dors. See this more at large in the Annals, sub anno.

² *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. ii. page 452. See this proclamation at length in the Annals.

³ Pat. 19 Edward III. part i. m. 15.

⁴ Claus. 25 Edward III. m. 21.

⁵ Claus. 25 Edward III. part i. m. 16. dors.

⁶ Statute 25 Edward III. stat. 5. chap. 12. See the Annals under this year.

⁷ Claus. 26 Edward III. m. 11. dors.

⁸ Statute 27 Edward III. cap. 14. See the Annals, sub anno.

⁹ Claus. 28 Edward III. m. 28. dors.

¹⁰ Claus. 29 Edward III. m. 13. dors. See the Annals.

¹¹ Claus. 29 Edward III. m. 13. dors.

¹² Claus. 32 Edward III. m. 7. dors.

¹³ Claus. 33 Edward III. m. 13. dors.

¹⁴ Claus. 34 Edward III. m. 13. dors.

¹⁵ Claus. 35 Edward III. m. 40. dors.

¹⁶ Rot. Franc. 37 Ed. III. m. 11. See Account of Calais Mint.

York, for two years from Michaelmas preceding. No other person was to make exchange, for profit, on forfeiture of every thing that could be forfeited.¹

1366. He was again appointed in this year, when he was to pay a rent of 100*l.* per annum to the king.²

1367. On the 8th of December, a proclamation was ordered to be made for continuing the exchange at Bucklersbury, without any reservation of profit to the king.³

In the second year of Richard II. the king granted to William Salesburie, goldsmith, to hold the exchange in Lombard-street in London, by himself or his deputies, as well for the exchange of gold and silver as for the merchandize of all kinds of bullion, plates, and vessels of silver and gold, in the king's name, paying yearly into the exchequer 20*l.* for the profit of the said exchange. Provided always that the king should not change his money; and that the said William should cause all such plates and jewels of silver and gold so exchanged to be carried to the king's mint in the Tower of London.⁴ And the mayor of London was commanded to proclaim the same; and that the exchange should be held in no other place, on pain of forfeiture.⁵

1382 to 1393. The laws which forbade the carrying of bullion or money out of the kingdom were so strictly enforced during this reign, that when a bill of exchange was drawn by Nicholas Luke, merchant of the society of Guinigi, or his associates in foreign parts, in favour of John Clerevans, archdeacon of Suffolk, the king's special license was necessary to permit it to be paid there; and that was granted only on condition that no bullion, nor money of gold or silver should be carried out, under pretence of the said license, on pain of forfeiture. Divers writs were also directed to the keepers of the passage in the ports of London, Dover, Jeremuth [Yarmouth], and Sandwich, to inform them that the king had granted his license to various persons to pass out of the kingdom, and to carry certain sums of money with them.⁶

1390. A statute was made in his 14th year for the further regulation of exchanges.⁷

1399. Henry the Fourth granted out the office of exchanger in his first year, and in his ninth year prohibited all other but his own exchanger.⁸

1413. Henry the Fifth, in his first year, granted the office of exchanger, within the city of London and town of Calais, in ample manner to Lodovic John;⁹ and in 1414 the grant was renewed for three years, with prohibition of all others:¹⁰ and the same also in 1417.¹¹

1421. By an indenture of this year, the king constituted John Patesley, citizen and goldsmith, his exchanger, with several covenants;¹² and for the out-ports and other parts of the realm, out of London, a commission was directed to the justices of assize throughout England, to communicate and to treat with any of his majesty's liege subjects who would undertake the office of exchange of the king's money.¹³

In the same year a statute was made for the appointment of exchanges in London and elsewhere in the realm;¹⁴ and the statute of the 25th of Edward III. chapter 12, was enforced by writ directed to the sheriff of London.¹⁵

1422. At the demise of Henry V., Bartholomew Goldbeater was exchanger by indenture; and, notwithstanding the voidance of his indenture by the king's death, he was commanded to continue the exercise of that office (as the record says) to the profit of the king and his people; and upon supplication for allowance for waste, he was allowed for exchange one penny halfpenny per noble.¹⁶

¹ Claus. 38 Edw. III. m. 10. dors.

² Claus. 40 Edw. III. m. 13. dors.

³ Claus. 41 Edw. III. m. 4. dors.

⁴ Fin. 2 Rd. II. *prope initium Rotuli*.

⁵ *Brevia Regis*, 2 Rd. II. part i. article 3.

⁶ *Rot. Cambii ab anno 6 usque anno 17 R. II.* m. 9. Licenses were also granted in his 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th years to merchants to make exchange into foreign parts, at peace with the king, notwithstanding the statute to the contrary; provided that they should not, under colour of that license, carry out of the kingdom any gold or silver, in bullion or in money, on pain of forfeiture. [See *Rot. Franc.* 6 R. II. m. 6; 7 R. II. m. 26; 8 R. II. m. 29; 9 R. II. m. 38].

⁷ Statute 14 Rd. II. chap. 2.

⁸ *Cambium Regis*, p. 5.

⁹ Pat. 1 Hen. V. p. i. m. 28. The same grant appears to have been made at the same time to Jo. Kendale, the king's secretary. [*Bundell. de privato Sigillo*, R. 3, in numero. 49. *Vincent's Collections*].

¹⁰ Pat. 2 Hen. V. part ii. m. 23.

¹¹ Pat. 5 Hen. V. m. 1.

¹² *Cambium Regis*, p. 5.

¹³ Pat. 9 Hen. V. part ii. m. 8.

¹⁴ Statute 9 Hen. V. stat. 2.

¹⁵ Claus. 9 Hen. V. m. 6. dors.

¹⁶ *Cambium Regis*, p. 6. I believe he was exchanger in the city of York only. For Derlyngton was made exchanger 4 H. VI.

In this year, the master of the mint was allowed by statute to hold the king's exchanges until the next parliament, provided that he brought all plate, etc. to the mint, to be by him coined there.¹

1423-4. An indenture under the privy seal, was soon after made, between the king and Bartholomew Seman, *alias* Goldebeather, master and worker of the mint in the Tower of London, by which the said Bartholomew was appointed keeper and changer of the exchanges in the city of York, by himself or deputies, for whom he should be answerable, from the 21st day of October in the preceding year, during the king's pleasure.

By the terms of the indenture he was bound to receive all manner of gold and silver brought to the said exchange, and to pay to the bringers thereof the reasonable value, abating five shillings for the seignorage and coinage, and five pence for the exchange of the pound of gold, of the weight of the Tower of London, and no more. Which five shillings and five pence were reckoned according to the rate of one penny halfpenny for a noble of the same weight.

The above allowance for the pound of gold, the king, with the advice of his council, granted to the said Bartholomew for his own proper use, on condition that he should bear all charges, costs, and expenses of the said exchanges during the said term.

He was also bound to give to the people, according to the said rate of exchange, good and lawful money of England, by weight or by number, at their choice, without any delay. And if the said money should prove to be greatly deficient in weight or in alloy (which God forbid) he was bound to give sufficient money for it immediately.

And the said exchanger was obliged to carry, or cause to be carried, all the gold and silver which he should receive in the said exchanges, or should purchase by the colour of his office, to the said Tower of London, there to be melted and made into money, under the inspection and attestation of the king's assayer and comptroller for the time being, to the increase of the money, profit of the realm, and ease of the people, without applying it to any other use, on pain of forfeiting double the value to the king.

The exchanger was always to have ready sufficient sums of gold and silver, to be delivered to the people repaying to the said exchanges, without delay from want of money.

And he was bound to the king that he would not for any advantage, etc., voluntarily delay any person bringing gold or silver to the Tower to be coined, nor would compel any one, on any pretence, to give up the coining of his gold or silver in the said Tower, in order to go to the said exchanges; but would deliver the same without cost or hindrance, at the said Tower, according to the obligations of his indenture with the king as master and worker of the money, on pain of forfeiting double the money which he ought to have given to the party aggrieved in that case.

And the king engaged to prohibit, by proclamation, the holding of any exchange either publicly or privately in that city, and the making exchange for profit, except by the king's exchanger, under the pain and forfeiture contained in the statute of the 25th year of king Edward III. Of which forfeiture the king, by the advice of his council, ordained that the said Bartholomew should have twelve pence in the pound, whenever the same should be legally adjudged, at the suit of the said Bartholomew.²

1424. In order to maintain the provisions of the statute of the 14th year of Richard II., chapter 2, it was ordained in 1424, that the chancellor of England for the time being, should, from fifteen days to fifteen days, return copies of the briefs of exchange into the exchequer. And the treasurer and barons of the same were empowered, by the authority of parliament, to examine the customers, and to punish such as should be found culpable.³

1434. From an account of the annual revenue of the kingdom, which was made out by the officers of the exchequer, in the 12th year of the king, it appears that the profits of the exchange for one year amounted to the following sums:

Within the city of London c marz.

To the court of Rome, viz. for every noble 11*d.*; xx marz. by estimate, as Stopyngdon says.⁴

¹ Statute 1 H. VI. chap. 4. See the Annals under this year.

² Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

³ *Rot. Cambii*, 2 to 14 H. VI.

⁴ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 433.

1438. In this year, the king remitted to the bishop of Salisbury the sum of 2*6*l. 7*s*. 9*d*., which was due on account of the exchange of a certain sum of money, for the obtaining the apostolical bull of his episcopacy. But the king was willing that the keeper of his exchange should have allowance of the aforesaid sum, towards the payment of the rent of the said exchange.¹

In the same year the office of exchange within the realm of England, and at Calais, was granted to John de Paddesle, all others being prohibited.²

1445. Robert Mansfield was made exchanger by letters patent and indenture, in the 24th year of the king;³ and John Lematon was appointed keeper of the exchange and coinage in the Tower of London in 1447, for life, with two shillings and sixpence *per* day for wages.⁴

1448. Richard Tunstall, however, had a grant of the exchange in this year,⁵ as had also he and William Avenor in the year 1453,⁶ in which latter year there stands upon the rolls the appointment likewise of Thomas Montgomery and John Hynde to the office of warden of exchange and mint, for life, with two shillings and sixpence *per* day for wages.⁷

On the 26th of June, in the year preceding, John Blakeney and Robert Caterton were appointed clerks of the exchange and mint in the Tower of London for life, and the longer liver of the two to enjoy the office singly. The wages to be due to them from the 25th year of the king, and the arrears to be paid.⁸

1462. In this year king Edward IV. granted to William Hatteliffe, his physician, forty marks annually, out of the profits of his exchange within the realm of England to foreign parts.⁹

1463. By a writ, which bore date in this year, directed to the warden of the exchange in the Tower of London, it appears that Hugh Amory had been appointed to the office of porter of the exchange, by himself or deputy, for life; and the warden was commanded to pay to him threepence *per* day for wages, such being the ancient allowance, according to the account of John Thorp, clerk, warden of the exchange, in the forty-fourth year of Edward III.¹⁰

1464. The office of exchange within the whole realm, was in this year granted to William Hatteliffe and M. Burlhull, for the term of ten years, they paying annually to the king thirty pounds.¹¹

But it should seem that the office was taken from them by the Act of Resumption in the same year; for William Lord Hastings was, by the king's indenture of that date, made keeper of all manner the king's exchange and outchange in the Tower of London, in the realm of England, territory of Ireland, and town of Calais.¹²

1468. Lord Hastings appointed Hugh Brice to be his deputy, against whose proceedings in his office the following petition was presented by the commons in parliament assembled:

To the Kyng our Liege Lord. Be hit remembered that the xx day of May, the viii yere of the reigne of oure Soverayn Lord King Edward iiii, at Westm' into the House accustomed for the Commens of the Londe, afore the same Commens come oon George Wylersby, goldsmyth, desiring to open and declare certeyn maters, concerning the wele and profit of our seid Soverayn Lord, and this youre Reame, and thereupon he was thereto admitted; atte which tyme and place, the same George opened and declared, that Hugh Bryce, of London, gold-smyth, Keper of the Kyngs Eschaunge in London, and one of the Governours of the Kyngs Mynte at his Toure of London, ayens the Proclamation made for oure said Soverayn Lord, duryng the tyme that he hath occupied, hath taken of every li. weight of Silver, bought in the said Eschaunge, *xd*. over all duetez, not understanding that the Kyng nor the marchaunt was answered thereof; and of every li. weight of Gold, bought in the same Eschaunge, over the duete for the cunage,

¹ Pat. 16 Hen. VI. part ii. m. 17.

² Pat. 16 Hen. VI. part i. m. 4.

³ *Cambium Regis*, page 6.

⁴ Pat. 25 Hen. VI. part ii. m. 29.

⁵ *Cambium Regis*, page 6.

⁶ Pat. 31 Hen. VI. part ii. m. 33.

⁷ Pat. 31 Hen. VI. part ii. m. 29 and 23. I am unable to account for these several appointments in this year, especially as two of them are for life.

⁸ Claus. 30 Hen. VI. m. 17.

⁹ Pat. 2 Edw. IV. part i. m. 5.

¹⁰ Claus. 3 Edw. IV. m. 18.

¹¹ Pat. 4 Edw. IV. part i. m. 18. It appears from the Act of Resumption which passed in that year, that they had likewise the office of exchange for the town of Calais; that the old rent was 20*l*. *per annum*, and that they were to pay 10*l*. over of increase. [*Rolls of Parliament*, vol. v. p. 529.]

¹² Pat. 4 Edw. IV. part ii. m. 16. Indenture. He was also master of the mint.

and all other dueteetz due by reason of the same mms. *nd.* to the grete losse of oure seid Sovereyn Lorde, and hurte of all merchanntez, and other persons repairyng to the seid Eschaunge. Also the seid George then opened and declared, that the Money of Sylver coigned by the seid Hugh, and his felawes and servanntez in these dayes, was worse in alaye, then were the Herries Grotez, by *nd.* in the pounce weight. To which maters the seid Hugh by the said Comens was admitted to answer. And he seid, that he had receyved *ixd.* ob. of every li. weight of Sylver, bought in the seid Eschaunge, by reason of his ferme taken of the Kyng; and that he had taken and receyved of every Noble bought in the said Eschaunge *1d.*; that is to sey, a ob. according to the seid Proclamation, and a ob. over, which maketh the somme of mms. *nd.* taken of every li. weight of gold afore specified. Which seid maters and the dependauntez theruppon, for briefnesse of tyme, by the said Comens may not thoroughly be examined and understood.

Please it therefore your Highness, by the advis and assent of the Lordes spirituall and temporell, in this present Parlement assembled, and the auctorite of the same, to assigne, name and appoynt, the full Reverent Faders in God, Thomas Cardenal and Archebischop of Caunterbury, George Archebischop of York, Robert Byssshop of Bathie, Chauncellor of England, and the noble Lord Richard Erle of Warrewyk, Richard the Erle Ryuers, Tresorer of England, John Lorde Wenlok, John Markham, Knight, Chief Justice of your Comen Benche, Richard Illyngworth, Knyght, Chief Baron of your Eschequer, Thomas Bilyng, and William Lakyn, ii Justices of the Pleez afore you to be holden, and John Say, Thomas Borough, John Howard, Thomas Tresham, Rafe Josselyn, Knight, John Stanhop, Thomas Frowyk, William Eylond, and Henry Boteler, persones of the Comen House, by the Commens of the same House named, they xxiiii, xxiii, xxii, xxi, xx, xix, xviii, xvii, xvi, xv, xiiii, xiii, or xii of theym, whereof ii of the forseid Spirituall Lordes, ii of the seid Temporell Lordes, ii of the seid Justices, and vi of the seid other persones of the seid Commen House, be xii; they xxiiii, &c. or xii of theym, wherof ii, &c. &c. [as above] be xii; the same xxiiii, &c. or xii, to have poiar and auctorite be this Acte, to here and determyne all the maters aforesaid, and all other maters which shall be alleged be the said George, ayens the seid Hugh, concernyng eny default declared or hereafter to be declared be the seid George, or be eny other persone, ayens the seid Hugh, concernyng the Cunage, Alaye, and Eschaunge aforesaid, and every mater dependyng and concernyng theym and every of theym, as well by the examination of the seid George and Hugh, as of eny other persone or persones, as otherwise, after the discretion of the forseid Lords, Juges, and persones, be this Acte assigned, and accordyng to the same. And that the seid George and Hugh, and either of theym, personelly appere daily, at commaundement of the forseid Lordes, Juges, and persones assigned, but yf eny resonable cause of excuse happen to the contrarie, uppon the payn, yf the seid Hugh make default at eny day lymyt him, to be convict of the maters alleged ayens him; the seid George, uppon such peyn as shall be thought reasonable by the discretion of the seid Lordes, Juges, and persons assigned: the excuse of the defalt of either of the seid George or Hugh, yf eny happe, also to be weyed be the discretion of the same Lordes, Juges, and persones assigned as aforesaid. And that every action sued or to be sued be eny persone or persones ayens the seid George, in eny Courte within your Reame, be putte in respite; and in noo wise procede afore the xv of Seint Martyn in wynter next comyng after the making of this Acte, the same George in the mean tyme, in his persone or goodes, in noowise to be troubled, vexed, or grieved, be eny of the seid actions, proceez, or executions of the same, or eny of theym.

Responsio. Le Roy le voet: ovesque ceo q' ne soit prejudice ne damage a luy, ne a sa corone, ne a son Prerogatyf Roiall.

The following schedules were added to this petition.

Tenor unius cedule cedularum predictarum sequitur sub hiis verbis.

Whereas George allegeth, that y take of everych Noble a Halpeny, contrary to the King's Proclamation. I answer thus. The Proclamation is this, that every man that bringeth a Noble of just poyls to the King's Eschaunge, shuld have mms. *ynd.* ob. and so the King's intent is to have of every Noble but a Halpeny onely. The Proclamation is long, and must have leyser and tyme, in case the trouth shuld be proved, the which to your wisdomes shall playnly appere; it must be proved by indifferent persones, wherefore yf it please you to give me resonable layser, I shall prove, that y have not offended the King's intent conteyned in the seid Proclamation, ne hurte noon other persone that ought to take any avails by the same.

Also, whereas dyvers of my maisters of this house thynk that my confession of the *ixd. ob.* shuld condempne myself, I will prove sufficiently afore your maisterships, that y owe to have the said *ixd. ob.* by reason of my ferme, as the King's propre goodes belongyng to his corone, without any wrong doen to any persone in takyng of the same; the premises considered, I beseech you all my maisters, to take such directions as shall accorde with Goddes pleasure, worship to all, and as the trouth may be best knowen.

Tenor alterius cedule predictarum sequitur hanc seriem verborum continens.

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the King's Exchaunge in London, as it apperith by the boks of the seid Exchange and Tour, from the *xvi* day of September anno *v^{to}* unto the fest of Michaelmas anno *vi^{to}* in gold, *cxxxvii. viii. lxxv.* old Nobles by weight; whereof is reteyned of every such Noble above written by way of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and weights *ld.*

Summa *v. lxxiiii li. ix s. vii d.*

Item, there was chaunged in the seid Exchaunge in the yere and tyme aforesaid; as it appereth by the seid books, in Silver, *iii. viii. xlv li.* troy; whereof is reteyned of every pound above written, by way of emption, and for my costes, charges and wages, *iiii d. ob.*

Sum^a *lxxii li.¹ xxi d. ob.*

Summa to' reteyned of the parcell aforesaid, in the Exchaunge in London *vi. xlv li. xis. v d. ob.*

Whereof paid to the Kyng our Soverayn Lord for the tyme abovesaid *iiii li.*

And so remaineth with me for my costes, charges, and wages, for me and my servauntez *ccxlv li. xis. v d. ob.*

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the said Exchaunge, from the fest of Michaelmas in anno *vi^{to}* unto Michaelmas, anno *vii*; that is to say, in Gold *lx. cxiii* olde Nobles by weight; whereof was reteyned of every such Noble above written, by way of emption fore the King's ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, *ld.*

Summa *ccl li. xiii s. vii d.*

Item, there was chaunged in the said Exchaunge, from Mighelmas aforesaid in anno *vi^{to}* unto Mighelmas next sayyng anno *vii^{to}*, that is to sey, in Sylver *iii. iii. iiii v* pounce troy, wherof was reteyned of every li. above written, by wey of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, *ix d. ob.* Summa *cxxxvii li. xix s. ix d.*

Summa to' reteyned of the ii parcell aforesaid in the Kyngs Exchaunge in London *iii. iiii. viii li. xiii s. iii d.*

Whereof was paid to the Kinge our Soverayn Lord, for the tyme abovesaid *cc li.*

And so remaineth with me, for my costes, charges, and wages for me and my servants *c. iiii. viii li. xiiii s. iiii d.*

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the Kings Exchaunge in London, as it appereth by the books of the Exchaunge and Tour, from the fest of Mighelmas in anno *vii^{to}*, unto the fest of Ester folowing in anno *viii^{to}*, that is to say, in Gold, *xxxiii. iii* Nobles by weight; wherof was reteyned of every such Noble above written, by wey of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, *ob.* Summa *lxxii li. iiii s.²*

Item, there was chaunged in the Kyngs Exchaunge, from the seid fest of Mighelmas in anno *vii^{to}*, unto the fest of Ester next folowyng in anno *viii^{to}*, that is to sey, in Sylver *m. viii li.* pond troy; wherof is reteyned of every li. above written, by wey of emption for the Kings ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, *iiii d.* Summa *xxx li. vi s.*

¹ Should be *lxxiii.*

² 33,300 halfpence made only 69l. 7s. 6d.

Summa to' reteyned of the 11 parcellis aforesaid in the Kings Exchaunge in London *cxli. lxs.*

Wherof paid to the Kyng oure Soverayn Lord, for the tyme abovesaid *cli.*

And so remaineth with me, for my costes, charges, and wages, for me and my servants *xlxs.*

It is to be knowne, that I resceyve Gold and Sylver into the Tour by weight, and delyver it agayn by the same weight, therfore taking the Kyngs Cunnage accordyng to his Indenture, without eny profit to me or eny of myn as y will in this and all the paynts aforesaid be reported by all merchaunts bryngyng Gold and Sylver to the Tour or Exchaunge, and also by the Warden and Countroller, and other Ministres of the Mynt.¹

In the same year the exchange, within the whole reahn, was granted to William Hatteliffe, the king's secretary, and E. C., merchant of Florence, at the annual rent of thirty pounds, for the term of seven years, or until some one should be willing to pay more for the said office.²

1468. According to the author of the tract entitled *Cambium Regis*, the grant of the exchange to Lord Hastings was renewed in the eighth year of the king.³

1482. The same office was granted to Bartholomew Read, citizen and goldsmith of London, in this year, by letters patent and indenture.⁴

1483. Richard III. appointed John Kendall, his secretary, to this office, by proclamation, in this year.⁵

1485. In the first year of Henry VII. there appear upon record appointments of two several persons to this office; as Richard Fox for ten years, at an annual rent of 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*;⁶ and William Stafford, who was appointed by patent, upon the 25th of September.⁷ His patent appears to have been renewed in the year 1487.⁸

1486. Nicholas Flynt was appointed upon the 17th of May in this year.⁹

1508. On the 17th of March, the custody of the cambii, escambii, and recambii, was committed to the charge of Peter Corsy, merchant of Florence; to be executed by himself or deputy, from the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary last past, to Easter in the year 1509. The said Peter to conduct all foreign exchanges and rechanges at the rate of threepence for the exchange and rechange of each ducat of gold, over and above one penny which used to be paid for the same.

An annual rent of 240*l.*, and no more, to be paid by the exchanger, who was to take all fines, mulets, etc., which should be imposed by virtue of any statutes or ordinances of king Richard II. or any other of the king's predecessors.¹⁰

"Thus the office of exchanger," says the author of *Cambium Regis*, "continued to be granted during the reign of Henry VII. as it had been heretofore, and so on until the loose times of Henry VII. 1509. (upon occasion of his base money, whereupon no constant exchanges could be made,) prepared the way for the encroachment of the goldsmiths, who (as Sir Robert Cotton hath observed¹¹) having of late in our times cast off their proper trade of goldsmiths, are become unduly, to the king's prejudice, the masters and commanders hereby of the king's mints. And so, by setting themselves in the sovereign's dignity, bring the king to be waged and set on work by his own subjects; contrary to the use of the former best times in this state. And to the practice of the wisest and greatest princes in foreign parts. The exchange of coin or emption of bullion being almost in all neighbouring states officium publicum; and in the power and donation of princes; none being at liberty to exercise l'estat de changeiur, but by faculty from the prince, and with relation to his mints."¹²

1530. In this year proclamation was made that no one should make exchange contrary to the statute of king Richard II.¹³

1539. But in a few years afterward the impolicy of restraints upon exchanges appeared so forcibly, that they were first taken off for a limited time;¹⁴ and very shortly after entirely abolished.¹⁵

¹ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. v. p. 634.

² *Rot. Fin.* 7 Ed. IV. m. 11.

³ *Cambium Regis*, p. 7.

⁴ *Id. ibid.*

⁵ *Id. ibid.*

⁶ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. vi. p. 377.

⁷ *Id.* p. 380.

⁸ *Id.* p. 407.

⁹ Patent, amongst Mint papers in the court of Exchequer.

¹⁰ *Franc.* 23 Hen. VII. m. 2. *Rymer.* vol. xiii. p. 216.

¹¹ See "The Manner and Meanes how the Kings of England

have from time to time supported and repaired their estates.

Written by S^r Rob. Cotton, knight and barronet; anno nono

Jacobi Regis annoque Domini 1609." *Cotton's Posthumous*, p. 197.

¹² *Cambium Regis*, p. 7.

¹³ *Grafton's Chronicle*, sub anno.

¹⁴ Proclamation in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. MS.

¹⁵ *Id. ibid.* This was occasioned by the remonstrances of Sir

1546. They were however soon resumed, for by proclamation in this year a statute of the 3d of Henry VII. (which expressly ratified and confirmed the act of the 25th year of Edward III. ordained for exchanges, and also others in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI.) was commanded to be put in execution.¹

1558. Queen Elizabeth soon after her accession turned her thoughts to the state of the coinage, and forbade the carrying of money abroad by way of exchange.²

1572. In the month of April the queen granted to Richard Martyn, citizen and goldsmith of London, the office of keeper of the exchange and mint within the Tower of London.³

1575. In this year, Sir William Cecil, knight, baron of Burghley, had a grant of the office of keeper of the change, exchange and rechange in the realm of England, and all other the queen's dominions, by himself or deputy; with power to contract for the exchange, etc. with all merchants, etc. for all sums to be delivered within or toward the realm of England and the queen's dominions, and to grant letters of license to all merchants and others, to make change, etc., taking for the said letters such sums as should be agreed upon by him and the merchants, etc. To hold the same for twenty-three years; and no other letters patent, for the same purpose, were to be granted to any other person during that term. One half of the forfeitures which should arise in that time, to go to the patentee.

For these privileges he was to pay to the queen thirty pounds yearly, at Michaelmas.

And whereas her majesty had the appointment of the brokers of exchange, whenever they were the chief persons through whose hands exchanges were made; she was pleased to give such appointment, during the said term, to the said Sir William Cecil.⁴

1576. From the statute of the 18th of Elizabeth, for reformation of the abuses in goldsmiths, it appears that the exchange and mint were then distinct offices.⁵

In that year a proclamation was issued for ordering the exchange of money, in which notice was given that the laws and statutes formerly made for the regulation of exchanges would be put in execution, and that the following orders should be set up in places convenient, declaring the rates of exchange, as the same should and ought to be paid to the use of her majesty, or to her ministers and officers thereto authorized.

I. All persons are given to understand that by the laws of the realm no man ought to make exchange or rechange of money, but such as are authorized by her majesty.

It is therefore ordered, that Edmond Calthorp, Thomas Matson, of the city of London, haberdashers, and John Wanton, of the said city, grocer, men well acquainted with the manner of exchanges and rechanges to and from the city of London, and to and from foreign parts, may make and give sufficient warrant to all persons for exchange and rechange, agreeable to the statutes; and therefore, from henceforth, all bills of exchange and rechange indorsed or subscribed with the name and handwriting of them, or any of them, shall be sufficient warrant both for the deliverer and the taker.

Item, that no one do go about, by any fraudulent colour or device, to alter or discontinue the antient manner of delivering or taking of money by exchange.

Item, though it appears that there hath been always answered to her majesty's progenitors, and to the masters and keepers of the exchange, upon every English noble, one penny by the deliverer, and the like by the taker, which made upon every pound sixpence; yet for the more ease of her subjects this is reduced by her majesty to one farthing per noble, by the deliverer and taker, amounting to one halfpenny only on the noble.

Item, that the exchange, etc. be so ordered, that as near as may be, and as times of trade may suffer, the money of the realm may not be delivered under the just values of their standard, and that no exchanges of money be used but for the use of known merchants, or others, who by her majesty's license, or by the laws and usages of the realm, have, or hereafter may have, permission for their needful business, to make their exchanges of the monies of this realm, for monies in foreign places.

Thomas Gresham, who represented in strong terms how necessary it was that merchants should be permitted to exercise exchanges and rechanges without restraint. [See *Life of Sir Thomas Gresham in Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, p. 3, and Appendix, No. 1.]

¹ *Cambium Regis*, p. 7.

² *Camdeni Annales Elizabethæ*, vol. i. p. 27.

³ Pat. 14 Eliz. part xii. m. 43. *Rymer*, vol. xvi. p. 706.

⁴ *Harleian MSS.* 698, folio 91.

⁵ Statute 18 Eliz. chap. 15.

Finally, if any further matter shall appear needful to be ordained, for the better usage of the exchange, or for the explaining of any doubts that may arise, the same shall, with the advice of wise and expert men in the trade of merchandize and of exchange, be notified in like tables, from time to time, to be seen and read in this place.¹

1600. Notwithstanding these orders, the practice of defrauding the exchange appears to have continued with undiminished vigour, for on the 18th of October the loss by such abuse was stated at no less a sum than 500,000*l.* annually;² and in the following year, 1601, proclamation was made, that the statute of the 25th of Edward III. concerning exchanges, was enjoined to be duly observed.³

In the same year, Sir George Carey, treasurer at war, and vice-treasurer of Ireland, had a patent granted for erecting an office, called the office of her highness her exchange, between England and Ireland; and by indenture between her majesty and the said Sir George Carey, he was constituted master of the said office in England and Ireland; with power to have deputies in London, Bristol, and Chester, in England; and in Dublin, Cork, Galway, and Carrickfergus, in Ireland; or within other cities, towns or ports, in England and Ireland, or either of them. This office was established because the money then ordered to be coined for Ireland was to be remitted from England by way of exchange.⁴

From this time nothing occurs respecting the exchanges, until the 9th year of James I. (1611), when Sir Robert Cotton recommended the erecting again the king's exchange; by which, he says, the king might make more of bullion than he now doth. The profit of which is now ingrossed amongst a few goldsmiths, and would yield above 10,000*l.* a year, if it were heedfully regarded; and then should the king himself keep his mint in continual work, and not stand at the devotion of others to supply bullion, and should never want the materials if two things were observed: the one to permit all men, bringing in bullion, to trade outward the value thereof in domestic commodities at an abated custom.

The other to abate the mighty indraught of foreign manufactures, and unnecessary wares, that the outward trade might overbalance the inward, which otherwise will (as it hath done) draw on this desperate consumption of the commonwealth.⁵ It is probable that this advice produced a petition from the company of goldsmiths to Sir Julius Cesar, chancellor of the exchequer, against the revival of this office,⁶ and that the reasons stated therein were sufficiently strong to prevent the adoption of the measure, as it appears from proclamations made in different periods of this reign that the exchange was not established.

1612. In this year, the prices of foreign gold and silver coins were fixed by proclamation, and it was commanded that no one should take any profit beyond those prices for exchange. But in that proclamation the exchanger is not mentioned, as he unquestionably would have been, provided such an officer had then existed.⁷

1618. In like manner, another proclamation, which prohibits (amongst other things) the exchange of money for profit, speaks of the mint only, and not of the exchange.⁸

1627. From these circumstances I conclude, that the office of exchanger in England was not revived until the 3d of Charles I., though it seems that there was a master of the exchange of monies between England and Ireland about the middle of the reign of king James I.⁹

The revival of the office was announced on the 25th of May in that year, by a proclamation which recited that the exchange of monies had ever been, and ought to be, part of the royal prerogative, and ancient revenue, and that no person whatsoever ought to intermeddle with it, unless by special license from the king; being thereto forbidden by various acts of parliament and proclamations.

¹ *Harl. MSS.* No. 38, folio 228.

² *Ib.* folio 229 b.

³ *Cambium Regis*, page 7. This statute was also mentioned in various indentures of the kings with their exchangers, as

28 Ed. III. with Wickingham. 36 Hen. VI. with Tunstall.

9 Hen. V. with Patesley.

8 Ed. IV. with Lord Hastings.

10 Hen. VI. with William Rus. 22 Ed. IV. with Reed.

24 Hen. VI. with Mansfield.

In all which, and in all other indentures of this office, the king covenanted to proclaim, that none should hold any common exchanges, or take profit for exchanging. [*Cambium Regis*, p. 8].

⁴ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 41. See the indenture in the Annals, sub anno.

⁵ The manner and means how the kings of England have supported and repaired their estates. Written by Sir Robert Cotton, 9 James I. [*Cottoni Posthuma*, p. 197].

⁶ *MS.* Collections of Sir J. Cesar penes Aut.

⁷ Proclamation in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

⁸ *Ib.* *ibid.*

⁹ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 45, referring to a proclamation of Charles I.

That his majesty, and divers his royal predecessors, had for some time now past tolerated an indifferent and promiscuous kind of liberty to all, but especially to some of the mystery and trade of goldsmiths, not only to make the said exchanges, but to buy and sell bullion of gold and silver; and that from thence some of them had grown to that licentiousness, that for divers years they had presumed, and daily did presume, to sort and weigh all sorts of monies current within the realm, to the end to cull out the old and new monies, which either by not wearing, or by any other accident, might be weightier than the rest. Which weightiest and best monies had not only been molten down for the making of plate, etc. but even traded and sold to merchants strangers, and others, who had transported the same; whereby the consumption of the coin had been greatly occasioned, not only to the scarcity of current monies, especially of silver coins, but also to the great depravation and enfeebling of the remainder of the silver monies, not exported or consumed by the practices aforesaid, and to the raising of the silver, even of our own monies, to a rate and price above the mint, and above what they were truly current for. By reason whereof no silver could be brought thither, but to the loss of such as should bring the same, contrary to the laws and policy of the realm, and of divers acts of parliament, and late proclamations, in that case provided and published.

Therefore his majesty had resolved, with the advice and consent of his privy council, to resume his said right of exchange, and to commit the trust and exercise thereof to such as should duly administer the same, to his profit, and the good of the realm. And that accordingly he had, by letters patent, appointed Henry Earl of Holland to have the office of the king's changes, exchanges, and outchanges, wheresoever, within the realms of England and Ireland, and the dominion of Wales; to be exercised by himself or deputy.

And it was likewise commanded that no goldsmith, nor other person or persons, of what trade, mystery, or quality soever, other than the said Henry Earl of Holland, his deputies, or assigns, their factors and servants, within three miles of the city of London, from and after the 24th day of June next, or in any other place of the realm of England and dominion of Wales, from and after the 29th day of September next, should presume to change, exchange, buy, broke, solicit, or drive, the changing, exchanging, selling, or buying, of any manner of bullion, in any species of foreign coin, or in billets, ingots, or other pieces, or mass, of gold and silver, whatsoever, fine, refined, or allayed, or of what other nature or quality whatsoever.

And that no person or persons whatsoever, other than those above-mentioned, and respectively, after the terms aforesaid, should presume to give, take, or receive, for, by reason, or upon the changing or exchanging of any of the then current coins, or which in future should be made and declared the current money of the realm of England and dominion of Wales, by way of payment, computation, reward, or anything for telling, or otherwise howsoever, any sum or sums of money whatsoever, above or more than the said current coins so exchanged should be current for.

In this proclamation were stated the remedy and abatement at which the gold coins should be current: and all which should exceed in deficiency such remedy were commanded not to be received by any person or persons, but that they should be, by the proclamation, cried down and uncurrent; and that it should be lawful for every person to whom they should be offered to brand them, by striking a hole through them, after which they should restore them to the owners, who were commanded to bring them to the king's exchanges or mints, there again to be molten and converted into coin.¹

In order to prevent the rates and prices of gold and silver, which were fixed in the mints and exchanges, from being exceeded, the proclamation forbade the bringing in, selling, or venting, any false, deceitful, or counterfeit gold or silver plate, etc. etc., and ordered that no such should be made, or sold, less in fineness or standard than the money of England.

It was further declared not to be his majesty's intention to restrain any merchants who should import bullion, or any of his subjects possessing bullion, found within the realm, from carrying the same to the exchange, or to the mint, there to be made into coin. But at the same time the proclamation restrained all goldsmiths, or others trading as goldsmiths, under pretence of being factor to such merchant, etc., from

¹ See the *Annals*, *sub anno*.

buying, etc., or bringing to the mint such bullion; but, after the time limited, they were commanded to carry it to the exchange, there to be sold and exchanged.

Goldsmiths were allowed, by the proclamation, to exercise their trade as heretofore, but they were not to buy at a rate above the mint, nor to buy, etc. any foreign species of money, or other bullion imported, or found within the king's dominions; all of which it was his majesty's pleasure should be brought to his mint or exchanges, to be converted into coin.

The penalties which would be incurred by offending against the provision above recited were, forfeiture according to statute, and censure in the Star Chamber.¹

By a patent and indenture bearing date on the 22d of August, the Earl of Holland had a particular grant of the office of keeper of the exchanges between Ireland and England, for the term of thirty-one years; and was bound to exchange any sums of money which should be brought to his office, to be remitted to and from England and Ireland, at a reasonable premium, not exceeding sixpence in every twenty shillings.²

His patent of appointment as general exchanger, according to the recital of it in the proclamation of the 25th of May, contained no limitation of time; but this was afterwards done, on the 12th of October, when the grant was made to continue for thirty-one years.³

1627-8. On the 25th of February following, a special commission was appointed for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the proclamation into execution.⁴

1628. This re-establishment of the king's exchange was so unpopular a measure, that it was found necessary to publish, by authority, a justification of it, and a representation of its conveniences. It was justified on the ground that it did not restrain the liberty of the subject in general, nor that of the goldsmith, or other tradesman, in particular; that it was not founded upon the absolute power and prerogative royal of the king, but that the pre-emption of bullion belonged to him by right and prerogative royal; that it was not a monopoly, which included a restraint of what was lawful, and the setting a price upon a free merchandize at the pleasure of private persons; for the metals of gold and silver, when considered as the materials of coins with reference to the mint, were the sole prerogative and right of princes; nor was the promiscuous buying of bullion ever permitted in any well-governed foreign state.

The chief advantage was represented to be the prevention of the practice of culling and melting down the coins, which had been carried to such an extent by the goldsmiths and others, that Melchior Winkis, late mint-master of Amsterdam, boasted, in a memorial, that he had gained to the state 60,000*l.* per annum by melting down English coin.⁵

It was not probable that the goldsmiths would suffer the re-establishment of this office, which was professedly intended to deprive them of considerable gain, to take place without some opposition. Accordingly, their company petitioned the Commons against it on the 17th of May, and in consequence the exchangers were ordered to bring all their patents before the House.⁶

On the 13th of June, a committee was appointed to take the case into consideration, and hear the cause, and the king's counsel if they would.⁷ Each party to bring any principal merchants to inform concerning importation, on the next day at two o'clock, in the Star Chamber. With power to hear counsel, and to send for any merchants, or records, or others, for their information.⁸

Their report was made upon the 23d of that month, when they stated, that *for want of lawyers*⁹ they

¹ Proclamation in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. From a note at the foot of the proclamation, it appears that the office of his majesty's exchange for the city of London was kept at the house of the late sheriff Westthrow, over against the inn called the George, in Lombard-street.

² *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 46.

³ *Rymer*, vol. xviii. p. 819.

⁴ Pat. 3 Charles I. p. 35. m. 9. dors. *Rymer*, vol. xviii. p. 970.

⁵ *Cambium Regis; or the Office of his Majesties Exchange Royall. Declaring and justifying his Majesties Right, and the con-*

venience thereof. Published by authority. London, 1628, 4to. See the Address to the Reader, and page 15.

⁶ *Commons Journals*, vol. i. page 899.

⁷ The sentence in italics strongly marks the spirit of the times. It is probable that the House considered the revival of the exchange as an attempt on the king's part to raise money independent of his parliament.

⁸ *Commons Journals*, vol. i. page 912.

⁹ An argument by Selden, against the measure, is in the third volume of his works, col. 1996.

would not meddle with the right, but with the inconvenience. This they represented thus: That nine merchants had been examined, who had brought in great quantities of gold, which they had sold to goldsmiths, who made it into ingots, with some gain; whereas now they must carry it either to the mint or to the exchanger. To the mint they could not, before the goldsmith had fitted it to the assay, and then must wait for their money; whereas the goldsmiths paid them ready money. If they brought it to the exchangers, they would give sixpence an ounce less than the goldsmiths, and might take one penny in the noble.¹

The west country merchants, who brought in for fish 80,000*l.* per annum, were put to four shillings per cent. charge in carrying it to London, and as much in carrying it down, besides the adventure,² and twenty shillings to the exchanger; in all twenty-eight shillings.

That deputy exchangers confessed that they had kept no books.

That many merchants affirmed that the exchangers had no money to pay for the bullion which they brought to them.

That there was great danger to merchants by bringing money to one money,³ wherefore they brought none in, which prevented importation.

That the deputy exchangers made deputies.

That the deputy exchangers had bought much, but had brought none to the mint.

The committee resolved, that the patents were an inconvenience, and that there had been abuses in the execution. That 160,000*l.* were imported in gold last year less than formerly.

Sir Edward Coke (one of the committee) reported the legal part of the patent.

It was agreed that there was an office of Cambium regis: what belonged to that office, the question.

The matter was heard, but not voted.⁴

Sir Nathaniel Rich said, that the Earl of Holland was persuaded the patent was beneficial to the commonwealth, because it was so much debated before the king and council. If the house should find it either illegal or inconvenient, he submitted it wholly to the house; for he respected not his private, with prejudice to the public.

The patent, proclamation, and indenture, under the great seal, were afterwards read, and resolved to be a grievance, both in creation and execution.

Andrew Palmer, say master of the mint, was ordered to be warned to attend the house on the morrow;⁵ but I do not find that he did attend, or that any further proceedings were had in this business, which probably gave way to more important considerations, on account of the disputes between the king and his parliament, which were now commencing.

The re-establishment of this office has never since been attempted, and probably never will be; for it is certain that no advantage whatever could result from it, and the only effect likely to be produced by confining the liberty of purchasing bullion to the king's exchanger, and that at a fixed price, would be an immediate stop to the importation of bullion, and the carrying it to a better market.

A list of the keepers of the exchange is given in vol. i. p. 56.

¹ This is a mis-statement, for in the year 1576 the payment to the exchanger was reduced to one halfpenny.

² *Id est*, the risk of conveying it so far.

³ So the printed Journals.

⁴ *Commons Journals*, vol. i. page 917.

⁵ *Id.* p. 918.

PLACES WHERE MINTS AND EXCHANGES

HAVE BEEN FIXED

IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

IN BRITAIN.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.²

THE mint at Bedford first occurs on a coin of Edwy, and is afterwards found upon those of

Eadgar,	Harold I.	Henry I.
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor,	and
Æthelred II.	Harold II.	Stephen.
Cnut	William I.	

I cannot trace this mint any further. It is probable that the privilege of coining was lost at the general resumption, soon after the accession of king Henry II.

BERKSHIRE.

BESILES-LEE.

Hearne imagined that a mint was placed here, but its existence depends entirely upon the intention of those words in the Law of Æthelstan, "alias in aliis Burgis unus" [*i. e.* Monetarius], which he understands absolutely, but which more probably had a restrained meaning, as it can scarcely be supposed that every burgh had its separate mint. His words are, "Adeo ut tantus ipso regnante [*i. e.* Æthelstano] officinarum comparuerit numerus, ut etiam nulli burgo (ne quidem, ut videtur, Burgo illo, modo revera tunc temporis Burgus fuerit juxta Abendune, unius Militis mansione,³ quod Lea olim, nunc Basiles-Lee nuncupatur. excepto) deesset officina. [Monetaria nempe]."

READING.

A penny of Æthelred II. reads *RAID*, by which it is probable that this place was intended.

In the foundation charter of the abbey, granted by Henry I. in 1125, his 25th year, the king, amongst other privileges, granted to that monastery a mint, and one moneyer, in Reading.⁴

This charter was confirmed by Stephen (but the mint and moneyer were to be in London),⁵ and afterwards twice by Henry II. In his first charter the mint does not occur, but the second follows the words of the original grant by Henry I., except that the mint and moneyer might be either in Reading or in London.⁶

It was again confirmed, according to the form of the last grant, by Richard I.⁷

¹ For the more ready reference to these mints, etc. I have placed the counties in alphabetical order, and have also arranged the towns in each county in the same manner.

² To prevent unnecessary repetition, the reader is referred to the list of mints at the end of each reign for the various readings of the name of this and the other towns.

³ Registr. de Abendune, a clariss. Seldeno citat. in notis ad

Hengham. [*Hearne's Preface to Johan. Glaston. Chronica*, p. xxix].

⁴ *Chartulary of Reading Abbey*, Harl. MSS. 1708, folio 14.

⁵ *Id.* folio 26.

⁶ *Id.* folio 20 b.

⁷ *Id.* folio 29. Dugdale, in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. i. p. 418, has, by mistake, given this as the Confirmation Charter of Henry II., and has omitted his two charters above-mentioned.

In king John's charter the mint and moneyer were fixed at Reading.¹

Henry III. confirmed the charter, in his 11th year, but without noticing either the mint or the moneyer.²

At a subsequent period, however, the bishop of Salisbury, by the king's command, granted to abbot Hugh, and the monks of Reading, one moneyer in London, where he was authorized to coin, and also to hold an exchange, and where he and his family were to live free from all pleas; and in all causes and customs to be within the power of the abbot and monks of Reading, as if he resided in Reading; and this privilege was to descend to the successors of Edgar, who was then moneyer. And the said Edgar, and whosoever should be moneyer after him, was to pay for the mint to the abbot and monks all such profits and customs as the other moneyers of London paid to the king; and he had power to exchange within the abbot's land in Reading, according to the abbot's grant to him, or his successors, for ever.³

Notwithstanding the numerous grants referred to above, no coins have yet been discovered of an earlier date than the reign of Edward I., and it should seem that but few of them were struck, as they are extremely rare. They are pennies only, and read on the obverse EDW, which fixes them to Edward I., and on the reverse VILLA RADINGY,⁴ with an escallop shell in the second quarter of the cross, such being the mint mark of the abbey, whose arms were, azure, three escallop shells or.

The privilege of coining was withdrawn by Edward II. in his eighth year, his charter of confirmation having these words: "prædicta clausula de moneta et uno monetario excepta."⁵ But Edward III. not only restored the mint, in his twelfth year, but added a license to strike the smaller coins.

This grant is referred to in a writ directed to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, which bears date on the 8th of November 1338. In it the king declares, that he had, by his charter, granted to the abbot⁶ and monks of Redyng, that they and their successors should for ever have one moneyer and one die for the making as well halfpennies and farthings as sterlings, which they had been accustomed to make, without hindrance from the king, his heirs, etc.; and commands the said treasurer and barons to deliver to the said abbot and monks, or their attorney, without delay, one die for sterlings, another for halfpennies, and a third for farthings, provided the aforesaid die for sterlings should not be sufficient for making the halfpennies and farthings also.⁷

Another writ, dated on the 17th of the same month, was directed to John de Flete, warden of the king's mint in London. It likewise referred to the above-mentioned grant, and commanded Flete to make without delay, at the expence of the abbot, three dies of hard and sufficient metal, viz. one for sterlings, another for halfpennies, and the third for farthings, for the making of money in a certain place in Reading, with such impression and circumscription as the abbot should appoint; and to send the same, as soon as possible, to the king's exchequer at Westminster, that they might be delivered to the said abbot within fifteen days from the feast of St. Martin next ensuing, at the furthest.⁸ Coins were struck by virtue of this grant, for some of the halfpennies have come down to these times. They read EDWARDVS on the obverse, and on the reverse VILLA RADINGY, with the escallop in one quarter of the cross, like the pennies which were struck in the reign of Edward I.⁹ None of the farthings have as yet been discovered.

WALLINGFORD.

The earliest coin which has been appropriated to the mint in this place, was struck in the reign of Eadgar.

¹ *Chartulary of Reading Abbey, Harl. MSS. 1708, folio 31 b.*

² *Id. folio 34.*

³ *Id. folio 111.* This charter is without date, and there were two bishops of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III. the initial of whose christian name would agree with that inserted in this instrument, viz. Richard Poor, from 1 Hen. III. to 13; and Robert Bingham, from his 13th to his 31st year.

⁴ The name of this place was for a long time read RADINE, and was supposed to mean Haddington in Scotland. Under this impression it was published both in the *Antiquaries' Plates to Folkes's Table*, and also in *Snelling's View*. The escallop, in con-

formity with this error, which arose from the imperfect state of the coin was mistaken for a thistle. Mr. Bartlet first pointed out the mistake in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 338, and gave a correct engraving of the coin, which may be seen in the second Supplement, Plate i. No. 27.

⁵ *Chartulary, folio 39 b.*

⁶ John Appleford, who became abbot in 1327.

⁷ *Chartulary, folio 43 b.*

⁸ *Id. folio 44.*

⁹ Mr. Bartlet's *Memoir on the Episcopal Coins of Durham, Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 338.

Æthelred II. also coined here; as did

Cnut, Harold I. Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears, that at the time of composing that survey, this town possessed all the privileges which it had enjoyed heretofore. Amongst these was a mint; for it is stated, that the moneyer had a house without rent, so long as he continued to coin here.¹

Coins of William I. struck in this mint are known;² as are those also of William II., Henry I. and Henry II.

In the thirty-third year of Henry III. [1248 or 1249] the king commanded the bailiffs and men of this borough, that in full town court they should choose (by oath of four-and-twenty good men) four persons of the most trusty and prudent of their town, for the office of moneyers there; and other four like persons, for the keeping of the king's mints there; and two fit and prudent goldsmiths to be assayers of the money to be made there; and one fit and trusty clerk, for the keeping of the exchange; and to send them to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, to do there what by ancient custom and assize was to be done in that case.³

This is the last notice which I have met with respecting the mint in this town.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAM.

No records remain of a mint in this place; but as it was of sufficient importance, in the reign of Ælfred, to be made the capital of the shire, when he divided the kingdom into counties, in the year 886,⁴ it is probable that the following coins were struck here:

One of Æthelred II. which reads, BVCIG. One of Cnut, BVC.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.

King Eadward the Martyr is the first monarch who is known to have coined here. A penny of his has GRANT on the reverse. There are also coins of

Æthelred II. Cnut, Harold I. and Edward the Confessor.

Domesday Book is silent as to the existence of a mint in this place; but it was worked in the reign of William I., as appears from coins still remaining.

It was also used by William II.; but after his time I find no further mention of it, nor have any coins been discovered of a later date.

ELY.

Of the mint in this city no records, it is believed, now remain; and all the information at this time to be obtained respecting it must be gathered from the coins which still exist. From them we learn that Eadgar and Cnut coined here.

Beyond that period its existence cannot be traced, for nothing is to be found in Domesday, and no other coins but those of the above-mentioned monarchs have yet been produced with the name of this city.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER.

A mint was established here by Æthelstan, when he regulated the coinage of his kingdom: and his coins struck in this mint are still extant.

Eadgar, Eadward the Martyr, Æthelred II. and Cnut,

¹ *Domesday*, vol. i. folio 56.

² Among the coins of William I. discovered at Beaworth, in Hampshire, were 237 pennies of the mint of Wallingford.—[Ed.]

³ Memor. 33 Hen. III. Rot. 1. a. *Madox's Hist. of Ex-*

chequer, vol. ii. p. 68. The like command was given to the bailiffs and good men of Bristol, Iveseter, Hereford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Carlisle, Shrewsbury, and Wilton.

⁴ *Willis's Buckingham*, p. 23.

also coined here; as did Edward the Confessor, in whose reign there were seven moneyers in this city, who paid seven pounds to the king and the earl, over and above the rent, whenever the money was changed.¹

Coins of Harold II. are likewise known of this mint.

It is not noticed in Domesday Book as existing in the reign of William I., although the name of the city appears upon his coins.

Pennies of Henry I., and of Stephen, are known, which read LE on the reverse; but we have no means of determining whether they were struck here or in the Leicester mint.

Henry II. and Edward I. coined here.

In the year 1601, when Sir George Carey was appointed to the office of exchanger between England and Ireland, he was authorized by his patent to fix an exchange in this city; but it is not known whether it was ever established.²

A mint was opened here by king Charles I. during the civil war, the coins of which were distinguished by the letters *CHST*, and by a mint mark composed of three garbs, or wheatsheaves, which are the arms of this city.³

There was also a mint in this place during the great re-coinage in the reign of king William III. The coins struck there are known by the letter *c*, which is placed under the head. At that time were coined 101,660 lbs.⁴

CORNWALL.

A penny of William I. reads *GERM*, in all probability *St. Germain's*.

CUMBERLAND.

This county and also Northumberland were allowed to make payments into the exchequer, in money of any mint, provided it was silver, and not deficient in lawful weight; because they had not moneyers of ancient appointment, and therefore derived their money from all quarters. This practice continued, from the time of Henry I., during the reign of Henry II.; but ceased when it was ordained that one weight and one money should be used throughout the realm.⁵

CARLISLE.

Coins of Henry II. read *CARDV* and *CARDVL*, possibly for this mint. If a MS note by Mr. North to Folkes's table be correct, Richard I. had a mint here.

In the year 1208, the ninth of king John, the moneyers, examiners of money, and keepers of the dies, of this mint, were commanded, immediately upon sight of the writ directed to them, to seal up their dies with their own seals, and to appear with them at Westminster on the quinzies of St. Denys, to receive there the king's commands; and to summon all the workers of money in their city, and those who were skilled in the art of making money, to be there at the same time.⁶

In the 33d year of Henry III. the same writ was directed to the magistrates of this city as was addressed to those of the town of Wallingford in Berkshire.⁷

Coins of this monarch, the produce of this mint, still exist.

During the siege, in the reign of the unfortunate Charles I., money was struck here. The specimens of it, which remain, are round. The shilling has a crown on the obverse, and under it *c. r.*, with *xii* for the value in pence. The reverse has, in three lines across the field, *ONS. CARL. 1645*.

The piece of three shillings differs from this only in having *iiii s.* on the obverse, and in the legend on the reverse being contained in two lines.⁸

¹ *Domesday*, vol. i. folio 262 b.

² *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 41.

³ See *Silver Coins*, plate xxvi. No. 2.

⁴ See the history of that coinage, and xxxvth plate of *Silver Coins*, Nos. 10, 15, and 20.

⁵ *Dialogus de Scaccario*, p. 355.

⁶ Pat. 9 John, m. 5. n. 29. Madox, i. 290. Similar writs were sent to Winchester, Exeter, Chichester, Canterbury, Rochester, Ipswich, Norwich, Lynn, Lincoln, York, Northampton, Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Durham.

⁷ See the account of Wallingford mint, p. 156.

⁸ See *Silver Coins*, plate xxviii.

JERBY

is a market town in this county, which Camden takes to have been the Roman *Arbeia*; and says, that traces of the ancient town plainly appear; the ancient vaults are uncovered, and many altars, inscriptions, and statues, are dug up here.¹

Mr. Gough, however, in his additions, says, there are no remains here; and that Ireby, as he writes it, has little pretensions to Roman antiquity.²

A penny of William I. with *IERBIRGE* on the reverse, was probably struck either at this place, or at some other town of that name, two of which occur in Domesday; one in Yorkshire, and the other in Lincolnshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.

This town was of considerable importance in the early Saxon times, and accordingly received from Æthelstan the privilege of a mint. This appears from the coins of that monarch which are still extant, bearing on the reverse *DEORABY*, or *DEORABVI*.

Here Eadgar likewise struck money; as did also

Eadweard the Martyr, Æthelred II. and Edward the Confessor.

In Domesday Book this mint is unnoticed, although coins exist which were minted there in the reign of William I.

A very remarkable penny of Stephen, struck here, with the martlets on the reverse, is represented on plate ii. of the second part of the Supplemental plates.

Mr. Hutton, in his history of this town, gives a singular account of a mint, which was clandestinely worked here, for a short time, in the year 1676. A person of the name of Noah Bullock built, what he called, an ark in a boat upon the river Derwent, for the residence of himself and family. This was for some time looked upon merely as a whim; but it at last came to the knowledge of Sir Simon Degge, a justice of the peace in Derby, that it was intended as a secure place to coin money. He accordingly sent for Bullock, and desired to see a specimen of his work; when, on being assured "that no evil should ensue, provided he relinquished the trade, he pulled out a sixpence, and told Sir Simon he could make as good work as that." The knight smiled; Noah withdrew, broke up his ark, and escaped the halter.³

DEVONSHIRE.

BIDDEFORD.

This place had a mint in the reign of Henry III. A penny of his reads *PHILIP ON BID*.

MANSION-HOUSE OF COPESTONE.

The author of the History of Devonshire has thought fit to give an account of a mint, most singularly situated in that county. His words are these: "This manor of Copestone is now divided into several little farms; and scarcely are there any remains at present of a mansion-house, heretofore so noted for one of the first in the county. Here were a chapel, a MINT, a prison, and lodge, now all destroyed."⁴

The existence of a mint in a private house, even though that house was the residence of the great Copestone, appeared to me so extraordinary a fact, that I took the liberty to request from the author a reference to his authority. He was pleased to forget what was due not only to me, but also to his own character, and did not return an answer either to that letter, or to two others which I addressed to him, under the conviction that the former must have miscarried. I likewise stated the fact of his inattention in a letter to Mr. Urban, which was inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for January 1801, and some of my friends have occasionally given him hints in that respectable miscellany. Still he has continued obstinately silent; and from his silence I feel myself to be justified in assuming that he has no authority

¹ *Gough's Camden*, vol. iii. p. 171.

² *Id.* p. 184.

³ *Hutton's History of Derby*, p. 236.

⁴ *History of Devon*, vol. ii. p. 35.

whatever to produce; that it was a random assertion, suggested by an imagination accustomed to deal in fiction; and that, like other dealers in fiction, having said what is not true, he is ashamed to own that it is false.

Coplestone's mint, therefore, must wait for higher authority than that author's assertions, before its existence can be admitted. But although I never believed the tale, yet I did not feel myself at liberty wholly to omit it, because it stands recorded in a book which is not professedly a work of fiction.

The truth of that record can only be supported by the production of the document on which it is founded.

This mint is not mentioned in Prince's Worthies of Devon, nor in Sir William Pole's Collections for the history of that county.

EXETER.

If the poetico-antiquarian conjectures, in which the historian of this county has indulged himself, may be admitted as authority for historical narration, then Devonshire may boast, that from her mints have issued some of the earliest coins which this island has produced. But, unfortunately for the cause of truth, that author is a native of the south-west parts of Britain. To the mild and genial temperature of the climate of Devon it is owing that his "imagination is the strongest of his faculties, and his distinguishing excellence." Had he been born in a climate more severe, "good sense and just reasoning would have predominated in his productions; and even in the wildest of his flights, a methodical plan, the result of thought and reflection, would have appeared to restrain the irregularities of licentious fancy."¹

As he himself confesses that he is sometimes hypothetical, and that to enliven a barren subject it is almost necessary to be so; but that to indulge often in theory is to throw a romantic colour over the truth of history;² he will not be surprised if his conjectures are received with some grains of allowance for the predominance of imagination.

The facts on which he founds his assertions respecting the Dauntonian coinage are all taken from Dr. Borlase; but in boldness of appropriation he far exceeds that sober antiquary. What in the History of Cornwall is only conjectured to be British money, he says hath been proved to be so without a doubt.³

Dr. Borlase modestly says, if this inference is right, these coins are older than the Roman invasion:⁴ but Mr. Polwhele says, it is really surprising that, after having so minutely examined these coins, and so clearly determined their antiquity, Dr. Borlase should have stopped short in this place, without the slightest suspicion of a probability which their appearance hath very strongly suggested to me.

This probability is, by the strength of imagination, soon formed into an absolute certainty; for he thus concludes this branch of his Devonshire Views:—"Thus have I presented my readers with a description of the Dauntonian commerce, shipping, and coins, from the very earliest times to the period of Cæsar's invasion."⁵

Having once proved these coins to be Dauntonian, it costs him but little trouble to ascertain the precise situation of the British mint in that part of the island, which he thus *satisfactorily* makes out:—"Amongst the British gold coins found at Karn-bre, in 1749,⁶ is one remarkable coin, on which is engraved the plan of a city. Borlase has given us a view of those coins,⁷ and he thus describes the coin in question:—"No. XII. has, on the head, several parallel lines, fashioned into squares, *looking like the plan of a town*; of which the streets cross nearly at right angles; and the whole is cut by one straight and wider street than the rest."⁸ The doctor afterwards adds, 'the figure in the head of No. XII. has been before observed to resemble the ichnography of a city, and was probably inserted in the coin by the founder, to record the erection of some city; for that the Britans had such cities is very plain from the noble ruins (containing in circuit about

and will prove still more forcibly than he has attempted to do, the irresistible power of climate over the human mind.

² *Devonshire Views*, vol. i. p. 111.

³ *Id.* p. 158.

⁴ *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 275.

⁵ *Devonshire Views*, vol. i. p. 158.

⁶ *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 258.

⁷ Pl. xxiii.

⁸ *Id.* p. 261.

¹ It is thus that Dr. Knox [*Essays*, eighth edition, vol. ii. pp. 331, 332], as quoted by Mr. Polwhele, accounts for the prevalence of imagination in the eastern, and of solid good sense in the northern parts of the globe, from the influence of climate. [*Devonshire Views*, vol. i. p. 170. note (h)]. Should it turn out that Mr. Polwhele is not a native of Devon, but only a settler there, that circumstance will strengthen Dr. Knox's argument,

three or four miles), near Wrottesley, in the county of Stafford, where (as Dr. Plot thinks, *Staffordshire*, p. 394) the parallel partitions, within the out wall, whose foundations are still visible, and represent streets running different ways, put it out of doubt that it must have been a city, and that of the Britons.¹

"I am rather surprised,"² continues Mr. Polwhele, "that Dr. Borlase should have thus remarked upon the ground-plot of this city without venturing to conjecture what city it was. The gold coin on which this plan is exhibited is evidently a coin of the Britons. It represents a British city; and it was found in Dammonium. Is it not natural to suppose then that this was a city of Dammonium—and probably the metropolis?" This plan of the Dammonium city must immediately suggest the idea of the original Exeter, even to those who have never seen the modern. But whoever has visited the modern Exeter must instantly recognise it in the Karu-bre coin.

"It exhibits a very good ground-plot of Exeter. We have here the Fore-street, from east to west, running through the city in straight lines. And there is a wonderful accuracy in the Plan. The Fore-street does not pass through the centre of it; but the larger part of the plot lies to the south, and the smaller segment to the north;³ which is precisely true of the city of Exeter.

"Surely this was not a random plot of a British town, though, possibly, the other streets that intersect it may not bear examination, as compared with the present Exeter, yet it sufficiently resembles the modern city to be received as an engraving of the ancient. What should rather excite our admiration is, that this engraving should be so similar to the present Exeter, allowing for the alteration in the streets and buildings in such a course of time. That this is the ichnography of the British Exeter is certainly a new discovery, and, on account of its novelty, will be regarded at least with a suspicious eye. But if the coin on which it is found be British, which *Borlase has clearly proved*, it is assuredly the ichnography of a British city. And if it represents a British city, has not Exeter, for the reasons I have stated, the best claim to be considered as its archetypé?"⁴

Thus it is, that when poets write history, their

"eye, in fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The form of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."⁵

But this, which is the soul of poetry, debases history, and reduces it to a level with romance. I therefore turn with disgust from these idle visions, to examine authentic sources of information.

¹ *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 281.

² Mr. Polwhele is very apt to be surprised when Dr. Borlase stops short, and does not risk conjectures which he himself ventures without scruple. At this I am not surprised; but I cannot help expressing great surprise indeed, when I find such a man as Dr. Borlase stopping short in a quotation, and omitting what immediately follows the word Britons in *Plot's Staffordshire*, as the remainder of the passage shews on what slight grounds these foundations are determined to be British. Add then, after the word Britons—"for that I could hear of no name it ever had; nor have the inhabitants hereabout any tradition concerning it, of any sort whatsoever, somewhat whereof would have certainly been preserved, had it either been Roman; or so late as either the Saxon or Danish conquests of this nation." [*Plot's Staffordshire*, p. 395.] Nor ought Dr. Borlase to have concealed that Dr. Plot, in a subsequent part of the same volume, pronounced these remains to be the old Theotenhall of the Danes. [*Id.* p. 415].

³ As Mr. Polwhele is here speaking of the coin, it is obvious to ask him, by what means he discovered the cardinal points of the compass upon it? Because, supposing what he calls east and west should turn out to be north and south, it is evident that the plan could not have been intended for the capital of Dammonium.

The circumstance, on which he so much relies, of the principal street dividing the city into two unequal parts, is by no means peculiar to Exeter, as he might have discovered by looking at the old plans of towns in Speed's Maps.

It may perhaps be thought to savour of the antiquarian hyper-criticism to remark that on the coin the main street is in a right line, but that in Speed's Plan of Exeter its direction is considerably curved.

The side streets, as he well observes afterwards, will not bear examination with the Plan.*

⁴ *Devonshire Views*, vol. i. p. 47.

⁵ *Midsommer Night's Dream*, act v. scene 1.

* This coin is engraved (Plate i. No. 7), and a reference to that and the specimen engraved in the plate of British Coins in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (vol. i. No. 10), will shew that the same object is intended to be represented, but that the artist has succeeded better in the latter. It is very possible that the coin which has elicited these remarks was found far distant from Exeter; that engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle* was dug up in the neighbourhood of London. It is scarcely necessary to add that neither of these pieces represent the ground-plan of a city.—[Ed.]

It appears, from Athelstan's laws, that he allowed two moneyers in Exeter; and, from coins now actually existing, it will be found that the following monarchs coined in the mint there:

Æthelstan,	Eadgar,	Cnut,
Eadmund I.	Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor, and
Eadred,	Æthelred II.	Harold II.

In Domesday Book nothing occurs respecting this mint; but coins are known of

William I. William II. Stephen, and Henry II.

Our records are silent concerning it until the ninth year of king John, when the moneyers, etc. of Exeter, together with those of various other places, were summoned to attend at Westminster.

Henry III. coined here, as did also Edward I., in the eighth year of whose reign it was ordained that there should be two furnaces in this city;¹ and in 1300 an order was given for the building of houses for the workmen, and for sending beyond seas for workmen.²

From this time no notices occur of the mint here until the reign of king Charles I., when it formed one of the numerous mints which his necessities obliged him to establish.³

It ceased to be worked at some little time before the end of his reign, and was opened again at the time of the great re-coining in 1696 and 1697, for the supply of the western parts of the kingdom. The coins were distinguished by the letter E, which was placed under the king's bust. The amount of 147,296 lbs. were then coined.⁴

EXCHANGE.

In the 28th year of Edward I., Taldus Isaniam, and Coppus Cottere, and their fellows, merchants of the company of Friscobalds of Florence, were appointed keepers of the exchange in this city during pleasure. The said merchants were to bear the expenses of the exchange out of their own money, and to render an account of the profits to the king's clerk, John de Sandale, keeper of the exchange of England.⁵

LIDFORD.

Mr. Southgate, in a letter to Mr. Polywhele, says, that the mint in this place continued but a short time, chiefly through the boisterous reign of Æthelred II.; the coins are consequently rare.⁶

I have no notice of coins of this mint, unless those with LI, LVD, LVDA, LVDAN, or LYDA, amongst those of Æthelred, should be what Mr. Southgate alludes to.

LI, LV, and LHVDA also occur on pennies of Cnut; LY and LV on those of Edward the Confessor, and LV on coins of Harold II.⁷

It is possible that all these may refer to this place, as it is written LIDEFORDE and LVDEFORD in Domesday Book; and Lambarde, in his Topographical Dictionary, spells it LYDFORDE, and gives the Saxon name Llyðanforðe.

TEIGNMOUTH.

The name of this mint first occurs upon a penny of king Eadgar, which reads TINTIMI.

One of Edward the Confessor has TINC on the reverse, which may possibly have been struck here.

In Domesday Book no notice of it occurs; but a penny of William I. reads TIIN, which seems to have been intended for this place.

TOTNES.

According to Mr. Southgate's letter to Mr. Polwhele, referred to before under Lidford, the coins of this mint are rare, as it existed during a short period only, chiefly in the reign of Æthelred II.⁸ On that monarch's coins the name is written either TOTA, TOTAN, TOTTAN, or TOTTANES.

¹ *Liber Rubens Scaccarii*, folio 239.

² Cl. 28 Ed. I. m. 9.

³ See *Silver Coins*, Plates xv. and xxvi. and Suppl. Plate v.

⁴ See the account of the Re-coining, and *Silver Coins*, Plate xxxvi. The mint was in St. Mary Arches Lane. The more ancient mint was in a lane or passage which still retains that name. [*Brice's Geographical Dictionary*, London, 1759, folio.]

⁵ *Abbreviatio Rot. Orig. Scacc.* By the same writ they were appointed keepers of the exchange in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Kingston-upon-Hull.

⁶ *History of Devon*, vol. i. p. 242.

⁷ A penny of Æthelred, in Mr. Cuff's cabinet, reads LVDAN; another of Cnut, LYDA.—[Ed.]

⁸ *History of Devon*, vol. i. p. 242.

A penny of Cnut reads also TOTA.

The mint is not noticed in Domesday Book; but a coin of William I. has TOTN on the reverse, which I think can be no other than this place.

DORSETSHIRE.

BRIDPORT.

No notice of this mint is to be found prior to the survey in the reign of William I., unless, possibly, a penny of Cnut, which is inscribed MHT, may have been struck here. It is, however, more probable that it issued from the mint at Bristol, where that monarch certainly coined money.

From Domesday Book it appears that Edward the Confessor had one moneyer here, who paid to the king one mark of silver;¹ and twenty shillings whenever the money was changed. At that time there were 120 houses in this place; but when the survey was taken, twenty of them were in such a state that those who inhabited them were unable to pay taxes.²

No coins have yet been discovered which can be appropriated to this mint with certainty.³

DORCHESTER.

According to Leland's copy of Æthelstan's laws, that monarch ordained one moneyer in this place.⁴ No coin of his has, however, yet been found.

This mint first appears upon a penny of Æthelred II.; Cnut also struck money here.

Domesday Book records that Edward the Confessor had two moneyers in this town, each of whom paid to the king one mark of silver; and twenty shillings whenever the money was changed.⁵

One of his coins in the Bodleian Collection, which reads SWRTINC ON DORTII, was probably struck here. It is of type No. 18.

In Domesday the mint is not mentioned as then existing, although coins of William I., struck here, are known.

William III. also coined in this place.

SHAFTESBURY.

Two moneyers were established here by Æthelstan; and coins struck during his reign are still extant. Cnut also coined here.

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were three moneyers in this place, each of whom paid one mark of silver to the king, and twenty shillings whenever the money was renewed.⁶

Harold II. had a mint here.

Though Domesday Book is silent with respect to the existence of this mint at the time that survey was taken, yet it was then worked, for coins of William I. bear its name.

William II. likewise had a mint here.

This place was anciently called Burgus Sancti Edwardi; and I suspect that coins of Henry III., which read SANTED, SEINTED, or SENTED, were struck here. Those of St. Edmundsbury seem always to have been distinguished by the addition of the letter M.

WAREHAM.

In the reign of Æthelstan this place was of sufficient importance to have two moneyers; and there is a coin of this monarch with VERI on the reverse, which was probably struck here, although Dr. Nash and Mr. Green have appropriated it to the mint at Worcester.

One of Eadwig's pennies has WE for the place of mintage; but it is not possible to ascertain whether it is of this mint or of those at Worcester or Wallingford.

¹ This is not stated very clearly in the record. I suspect that the mark of silver was paid annually.

² *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 75.

³ The discovery of the large hoard of pennies of William the Conqueror at Beaworth, solves the question, and proves the exist-

ence of a mint in this town. *Vide* the paper of Mr. Hawkins, vol. i. p. 154.—[Ed.]

⁴ *Collectanea*, vol. iii. p. 213.

⁵ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 75.

⁶ *Id. ibid.*

A coin of Æthelred II. reads WERE, and was, I presume, struck here.

Cnut has one with the uncertain letters WE only.

From Domesday Book we learn that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there were two moneyers here, each of whom paid one mark of silver to the king, and twenty shillings whenever the money was changed.¹

Although that record gives no intimation that this mint was in existence at the time it was compiled, yet it was certainly worked during the reign of William I., whose coins struck here have WERN on the reverse.

William II. also had a mint in this place; as had likewise Henry I.; but I have not been able to trace it lower than his reign.

DURHAM.

ROYAL MINT.

The commencement of this mint is unknown. No money struck here in the Saxon times has yet occurred; and this county is one of the four northern ones which are not noticed in Domesday Book.

The earliest coin which can be appropriated to this mint is one of William I. which reads DURREN on the reverse.²

Henry II. also coined here.

In the ninth year of John, the moneyers, etc. of this place, as well as those of many other mints, were ordered to appear before the king at Westminster.³

Of Henry III. there are pennies of this mint, both with the short and long cross.

Edward I. also coined here.

In the 12th year of Edward II. the barons of the exchequer were commanded, by writ, to cause the money which had been coined at this mint to be assayed; because, during the reign of Edward I., and down to the date of the writ, no assay had been made;⁴ by reason that, as it appears, the king would not permit it.⁵

Coins were likewise struck here during the reigns of

Edward III.	Henry VI.	Richard III.	and
Richard II.	Edward IV.	Henry VII.	Henry VIII.

I have not been able to discover when the royal mint here ceased to be worked; and I know not whether the coins of the last four reigns are not all of the bishop's coinage.

EPISCOPAL MINT.

The date of this mint is likewise unknown. If the assertion which is made in the History of Westmorland and Cumberland can be established, it must have commenced some time in the seventh century, for St. Cuthbert, who was made bishop in 685, is there said to have had the privilege of coining.⁶ But of this no proof, as I believe, exists.

Bishop Beck, in his pleadings respecting the privileges of the see, in the year 1293, stated, that he and his predecessors had enjoyed all regal rights and privileges within the liberty of Durham from the time of the Conquest and before.⁷ This plea was admitted by the king and council; but no evidence is at this time

¹ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 75.

² The coins with *evse*, discovered with the Beaworth hoard, are additional evidence.—[*Ed.*]

³ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁴ *Hil. Brevia*, 12 Ed. 11. Rot. 79. *Madox, History of Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 292. It appears from the Close Roll of this year, m. 22, that the king would not permit the assay to be made during that term. ⁵ *Cl. 12 Ed. 11. m. 22.*

⁶ *Nicholson's and Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 246, where is an indistinct relation of the finding some coins when the steeple of St. Cuthbert's church in Carlisle was rebuilt, in the time of queen Elizabeth; which coins are said to be such as St. Cuthbert and some of his successors had a privi-

lege to coin. They are called St. Cuthbert's pence, but no description of them is given.

"Lastly, so deare was this Sainte to King Alfred, that he made him share with him in his Sovereignty, and honoured his name upon his owne coyne, as it appeareth out of the true portraicts of some Silver Money found 1611 in Lancashire, and sent to the learned Antiquary Master Thomas Allen of Gloucester Hall in Oxford." [*History of St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne*. By Robert Hegg, 1626. Darlington, 4to, 1777, at Mr. Allan's private press.] The coin represented in this work is the same as No. 13 of *Elfred's Coins* in our xvth plate, and has *cyðbeht* on the reverse, the name of the moneyer.

⁷ See the proceedings under the year 1293, in the *Annals*.

existing which will enable us to carry back the right of coinage (the principal privilege which was then questioned) so far by nearly one hundred years. The earliest record that mentions it is the Boldon Book, which bears date in the year 1183. In that survey, which is of the nature of Domesday Book, it is recorded that the money-dies used to pay a rent of ten marks; but that king Henry II. reduced the said rent to three marks, on account of the dies which he first placed in Newcastle; and at last took away the dies which had been used for many years back.¹

As no date is affixed to any of the facts above stated, we have no means of ascertaining either the time when the rent of ten marks was originally paid, or when the abatement took place. It may, however, be conjectured, with some degree of probability, that the privilege of coining was taken away by the general act of resumption, in the year 1154.

This privilege was not restored until the year 1196, when king Richard I. gave to Philip of Poitiers, bishop elect, license to make money in his city of Durham; a permission which had not been granted to his predecessors for a long time back.²

The date of this grant seems to be fixed to the latter end of this year, by a computus of the bishopric, which accounts for the first three quarters, when it was in the hands of the king. The custodes do not charge themselves with any profits of a mint during that period, but only with those arising from the exchange.³

In the year 1211, the 13th of John, the bishopric was again in the king's hands; when the custodes, Eimericus, archdeacon of Durham, and Philip de Vlecote, accounted for xvijl. and xjs. for the profit of the dies, from the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the tenth year of the king, to the feast of St. Martin next following, and thence for three years next ensuing.⁴

1252 or 1253. Henry III., in his 37th year, upon the testimony of various persons worthy of credit, and the exhibition of ancient dies, and of money struck from them, which Walter,⁵ bishop of Durham, brought before him, allowed that the bishop's predecessors were accustomed to have their dies at Durham; and he restored to him seisin of his dies, to have them in the church of Durham, as his predecessors used to have.⁶

1272. It appears, from the Rolls of Parliament, that Edward I., in his first year, restored to the bishops of Durham the privileges of their see.⁷ I have not, however, met with any evidence of their having been taken into the hands of the crown, or otherwise forfeited, between that period and the 37th of Henry III., when the privilege of coining was, as we have seen, confirmed to them by that monarch, without any intimation that they did not then enjoy all the other liberties which of old belonged to their bishopric.

1283. In his 11th year, Anthony Beck was appointed to this see. To that opulent and ambitious prelate are attributed, with great probability, those pennies of Edward the First and Second which are distinguished by the mint mark of a cross moline, his family arms; and which he also placed upon his episcopal seal, in the style of the temporal barons of those days.⁸

1293. At a plea which was held before Hugh de Cressingham and his fellows, justices itinerant, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the 21st year of Edward I., the jury presented that the bishop of Durham had his moneyer at Durham.

The bishop not claiming his privileges in the accustomed manner, it was determined that they should be seized, by the sheriff of Northumberland, into the king's hands, until they were replevined. The

¹ *Collectanea Curiosa*, edited by the Rev. John Gutch, vol. ii. p. 88. That very ancient record called the *Boldon Book* was, as is stated at the beginning of it, drawn up in the presence of Hugh Pudsey, then bishop of that see, and contains an account of all the rents and customs of the bishopric.

² *Hoveden*, p. 768.

³ *Mag. Rot. 8 Rd. I.* Rot. 20 a and b. *Madox, History of Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 715

⁴ *Mag. Rot. 13 John*, Rot. 4 b. *Madox, History of Exchequer*,

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vol. i. p. 644. Mr. North says, this, according to the usual rate of coinage, must be 1484 pounds, or 356,160 pennies. MS. note to *Folke's Tables*.

⁵ Walter de Kirkham.

⁶ *Pat. 37 Hen. III.* m. 9.

⁷ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 427.

⁸ *Bartlet on the Episcopal Coins of Durham*, *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 336. Some of his coins read EDW. and others EDWAR.

bishop immediately petitioned the king and council, stating that his privileges were not within the jurisdiction of the sheriff; and that he and his predecessors had enjoyed all royal rights and privileges within the liberty of Durham from the time of the Conquest of England and before, without any interruption, as of the right and liberty of the church of St. Cuthbert in Durham.

By the king and council the aforesaid judgment of the justices was reversed, and the said privileges restored to the bishop; saving the king's right, etc.¹

1310. Bishop Beek died in the third year of Edward II., and was succeeded by Richard Kellow; who having no pretensions to family arms, is supposed to have distinguished his coins by placing the head of a pastoral staff, turned to the left, on the upright limb of the cross upon the reverse.²

At the death of bishop Kellow, in 1317, Lodowic Beaumont was appointed to the bishopric. He was nearly related to the royal family of France, and bore for his arms, azure, semy of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant, or. In allusion to which bearing, he placed on his coins a lion rampant, sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied with one or two fleurs-de-lis.³

On his decease, which happened suddenly, 10th of September 1333, in the seventh year of Edward III., he was succeeded by Richard Bury.

It is uncertain whether this prelate struck any money, though writs for the delivery of dies to the mint were issued during his time.⁴ They, however, bear date in his last year, and either came too late to be made use of, or else the money which was made cannot now be distinguished from that of his successor Thomas Hatfield, who became bishop in 1345. He, like bishop Kellow, placed the head of a pastoral staff, but turned towards the right, upon the cross on the reverse of his coins. They read EDWARDVS, and the head and weight fix them to Edward III., and to his third coinage in 1353, when the weight of the penny was reduced to eighteen grains.⁵

No coins of this episcopal mint can be distinguished during the reign of Richard II.; but that monarch, in his seventh year, 1384,⁶ and again in his fifteenth,⁷ ratified and confirmed to the bishops those privileges which had been restored to them by Edward I. in his first year.⁸

In his seventh year, also, the barons of the exchequer were commanded to receive from bishop John [Fordham] the old dies which Thomas [Hatfield] his predecessor had for coining money within the royal liberty of Durham, and to deliver to him new dies, *i. e.* three standards and six trussells.⁹

During the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., no episcopal coins are known; although in the 11th and 12th year (1433) of the latter monarch, Thomas Langley, then bishop of Durham, in a petition to the king in parliament, stated his privileges, and, amongst others, that he had a right to have his moneys in Durham; and prayed that certain inquisitions and presentations, which had been entered in chancery, by virtue of the king's commission issued in his 11th year, respecting the same, might be withdrawn and annulled; which was granted.¹⁰

1473. In the 13th year of Edward IV., Laurence Booth, bishop of this see, received from the king, by letters patent, a license to coin halfpennies. The grant stated that Laurence the present bishop, and his predecessors, had, from time immemorial, enjoyed the privilege of coining money of sterlings; that the king had been informed that the said bishop, not regarding the royal displeasure, intended to coin halfpennies within the liberty of Durham, although he had never coined money of that kind before; that notwithstanding, the king was content that the then present bishop should have the privilege, during pleasure, to coin as well sterlings as halfpennies, in that place, as often as he should think fit, without incurring the royal displeasure. The grant further gave to the bishop license to make standards and trussells, for the

¹ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. i. p. 118.

² *Bartlet*, as above, p. 336. These coins have the king's name written EDWAR.

³ *Bartlet*, as above, p. 336.

⁴ In the sixth volume of *Rymer's Fœdera*, manuscript in the British Museum, are the following patents for coining money at Durham: 1344, 18 Ed. III. Index 32, No. 93. pro (Richard Bury) Episcopo Dunelm. de Cuncis pro Sterlingis faciend. Also,

at numbers 102 and 136, other grants of dies to the same bishop. [*Noble's Dissertation*, Appendix (D)].

⁵ *Bartlet*, as above, p. 337. But see note [q] p. 125 of vol. ii.

⁶ To John Fordham, then bishop.

⁷ Walter Skirlaw being at that time bishop.

⁸ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 427.

⁹ Claus. 7 Rd. II. m. 13.

¹⁰ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 427.

said money, of sterlings and halfpennies, to any number, as occasion might be, from time to time, during the king's pleasure, without any prosecution, either by the king or the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, or others his majesty's officers and ministers.¹ And that neither the then present bishop, nor his successors, should, on account of the premises, or their acceptance of them, be stopped or any way prejudiced with respect to the said liberty in any manner in future, but that they should enjoy all their liberties and royalties which they had aforetime enjoyed, those presents notwithstanding. This grant was confirmed by the authority of parliament.²

On the 26th of August, in the same year, the bishop, by virtue of the above grant, assigned and licensed William Omoryghe, of York, goldsmith, to grave and print two dozen trussells, and one dozen standards for pennies, and four standards and eight trussells for halfpennies, within the castle of Durham, under the inspection of Henry Gyllowe, chancellor of Durham.³

The small proportion of the dies for halfpennies is remarkable; and it should seem that even that very limited number was but little used, as none of the coins have ever been discovered; and in a similar license to the same person, in the following year, 1474, he was authorized to make three dozen trussells and two dozen standards for pennies only.⁴

The coins of this bishop are marked with *b*, the initial of his surname.

Mr. Noble is of opinion, that a penny with *c* on the obverse belongs to this prelate, and that it is the initial of Cancellarius, and therefore coined by him after his appointment to the office of lord chancellor, in imitation of Kemp archbishop of York.⁵

But it may be questioned whether, in the instance of this bishop, the *c* may not be a *b*, reversed by mistake of the engraver of the die;⁶ and, in the case of the archbishop, an *E* for Ebor.

There is likewise a Durham penny of Edward IV. with a kind of rose in the centre of the reverse, which he thinks this bishop also copied from the York mintage.⁷

But the meaning of those figures which are found in the centre of crosses upon the money of this æra is not sufficiently ascertained to allow of their being admitted as proofs that the coins were from ecclesiastical mints; and therefore we must hesitate before we pronounce this coin to be such, and not the produce of the royal mint, as there is no evidence that it had ceased to work at this time. And I am the more inclined to doubt in the present instance, as the letter *m* occurs in the centre of the cross upon coins both of Canterbury and Durham, in the reign of Henry VI., probably without any reference to either of those places; but it is merely the initial of the name of the master of the mint in the Tower of London, Robert Marnfeld, by whom the dies were issued.

In 1476, William Dudley, the successor of Booth in this bishopric, soon after his consecration, did, by virtue of the license granted to this see in 1473, authorize William Omoryghe,⁸ then of Durham, goldsmith, to make, grave, and print, three dozen of trussells, and two dozen of standards for pennies, and two dozen of trussells and one dozen of standards for halfpennies, within the city of Durham, under the inspection of Master John Kelyng, chancellor of Durham, and John Raket, the bishop's deputies appointed for that purpose.⁹ None of these halfpennies have yet been discovered; indeed the only ones which are known of this reign are of the London mint.

The pennies of this prelate are distinguishable by the letter *b*, or by *dv*, on the obverse.

Mr. Noble ascribes to him those coins which have no other designation than *b* in the centre of the reverse; but as one of bishop Booth's has that letter so placed, and as this prelate's penny with *dv* on the obverse has it likewise, it should seem that on those coins it stands for the place of mintage only; and con-

¹ I believe that no instance is to be found where license was granted to make the dies for any subordinate mint, except this of Durham, instead of receiving them from the mint in the Tower.

² Pat. 13 Edw. IV. part i. m. 12.

³ Claus. Durham chancery. Roll A. No. 2. *Noble's Mint and Coins of Bishops of Durham*, Appendix (F).

⁴ *Id.* Appendix (G).

⁵ *Dissertation on Mint and Coins of Bishops of Durham*, p. 43.

⁶ That letter is placed in the centre of the cross on a penny of this mint, which is engraven in *Silver Coins*, plate v. No. 12.

⁷ *Noble's Dissertation*, p. 42.

⁸ This is probably the same person to whom the license was granted by bishop Booth in 1473. He then resided in York.

⁹ Claus. Durham Dudley. Rot. A. No. 13. *Lic. faciend. lcz Conyng Irens apud Dunelm.* *Noble*, Appendix (H).

sequently the penny, with no other characterising mark, may belong either to Booth or Dudley, or possibly to the royal mint.

Another penny, which Mr. Noble appropriates to this bishop, has no note of distinction except a kind of cross on each side the head; but this cannot with any certainty be attributed to the ecclesiastical mint, as the same crosses are found upon a coin of the London mint, where no prelatial money was ever struck.

The extraordinary privilege of cutting dies, which was granted to this see by Edward IV., was soon withdrawn; for in the second year of Richard III., 1484, an order was issued by the king, commanding the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, that as soon as they should have received from John, bishop of Durham, three standards and nine trussells, all broken (which had been lately made for the coinage of sterlings within his royal liberty of Durham), they should cause the same number to be made and delivered to him.¹

This bishop was John Sherwood, who succeeded Dudley in the year 1483. His pennies have an s upon the king's breast.²

No coins of this mint are extant of the early part of the reign of king Henry VII.; but after his 18th year, in which the type was altered, there are pennies of the succeeding bishops.

But though no money of bishop Sherwood, who filled this see until the 10th of Henry VII., has yet been found, there can be little doubt but that he coined here, as an indenture is still preserved in the chancery of Durham, dated September 20, 5 Henry VII., 1489, by which he appointed George Strayll, of Durham, goldsmith, to occupy his mint of Durham with the coin of pennies only for three years. During which time the said George was to discharge the bishop of four marks yearly, to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas, to the warden of the Tower of London for the time being, if the said coinage should so long continue. The said George to work good and lawful silver, of the same alloy, assay, and weight, after the manner and custom of the mint in the Tower of London. He was also to save the bishop harmless against the king, and all other, as well for the silver wrought in the mint as for silver left there to be coined.

For the performance of these covenants, the said George and four sureties were bound in three hundred pounds of lawful English money, to be paid to the bishop, or his assigns, at the feast of St. Martin next coming.³

As bishop Sherwood lived beyond the time limited by this indenture, it is reasonable to suppose that it was acted upon; and therefore it has been conjectured that a penny with i. s. was struck by him. It is engraven in plate iv. of the Supplement, No. 5; and in the explanation of the plates it is remarked that John Sherwood was bishop of this see from 1485 to 1494; which remark was, I presume, intended to appropriate the coin to him. As his death, however, happened nine years before the second coinage of Henry VII., I suspect the i to be an imperfect d, and that the penny belongs to bishop Sever, whose money is marked d. s.; and has also the erosier placed in the same manner on the reverse. Mr. Bartlet had in his collection a penny exactly similar to this, excepting that in the place of i it had d.⁴

1495. There is also another indenture previous to the 18th of Henry VII., between Richard Fox, then bishop, and William Richardson, of Durham, yeoman; by which the bishop appointed the said William master and worker of his money of silver in his palace of Durham, by himself or deputy, during pleasure. The said William to make the same money under the peril and form following; that is, the number of pennies called sterlings, in the pound troy, to be four hundred and eighty, and the fineness eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, and eighteen pennyweights of alloy, being the right standard of the money of England, and according to which the silver money was then made in the mint within the Tower of London.

The bishop granted to the said William the same remedies as were allowed by the king in his mint;

¹ *Rymer's Fœderus*, vol. xii. p. 252. Ex Bundle. infra Turrim, London, n. 58.

² See *Supplement*, part ii., where one of his coins is represented from Mr. Southgate's cabinet.

³ Claus. Chanc. Durham, Roll A. No. 57. Noble, Appendix (K).

⁴ Mr. Bartlet's MS.

that is to say, two pennyweights in the weight of every pound, or two pennyweights in the alloy, above the standard or under, or two pennyweights in both.

The chancellor of the bishopric for the time being, as comptroller of the mint, was to have power to take of every pound of silver, so coined, one penny, to be put into a bag by the said William, and the bag put into a coffer with two locks, one key of which to be kept by the comptroller, and the other by the said William.

And the said William covenanted that the aforesaid money should be well and perfectly printed, coined, and fine fashioned, with a privy mark in the print, to be appointed by the bishop, so that it might be evidently known from other money counterfeited.

He also covenanted to save, defend, and save harmless the said bishop against the merchants, for all money that should be brought to the mint to be coined.

For the keeping of the above covenants the said William and four sureties were bound in a penalty of two hundred pounds.¹

None of bishop Fox's money is, however, known of a date prior to the 18th of Henry VII.; after which, pennies occur distinguished by *n. d.* on the reverse, for the christian name of the bishop, and the initial of the see. On some the *n* is placed before the *r*; and on some the king's arms are surmounted by the mitre.

Bishop Fox was translated to Winchester in 1502;² and was succeeded in the see by William Sever, bishop of Carlisle.

His pennies are distinguished by *d. s.*, the initials of the see and of the bishop's surname; they have also a crosier behind the throne on the obverse, and another which terminates the upper limb of the cross on the reverse.

Mr. Noble appropriates to this prelate a penny which has no distinguishing mark, except a crosier behind the throne.³ Possibly it may have been struck in his time.

Christopher Bambridge, or Bainbridge, the successor of Sever, held this see only one year. He was not consecrated until 1507, for the see was vacant two years; and in 1508 he was translated to York.

There is no evidence that the mint was worked during that short period, unless a penny with the initials *d. b.* on the reverse should have been struck by this bishop.

To him succeeded Thomas Ruthall, according to Richardson, in 1509, the last year of Henry VII. Godwin dates his consecration in 1508. Whichever of these is right, he could have held the bishopric but a few months during this reign (for Henry VII. died in the month of April), and consequently but little, if any, of his money is to be found. There are pennies, however, with *d. r.* on the reverse, which, as they differ from those usually attributed to bishop Fox, with *n. d.*, may possibly belong to this bishop.

But there can be little doubt that he exercised the regal privilege of coinage during the next reign: and the pennies with *r. d.* over the arms on the reverse are supposed to have been struck by him.

He was succeeded, in 1523, by Cardinal Wolsey, whose pennies bear his initials *t. w.*, or in some instances *d. w.*; and are further distinguished by the cardinal's hat, which terminates the lower limb of the cross on the reverse; except in one instance, where the letters occur without the hat. As this penny has the same mint mark, the mullet, which is upon those with the hat, it probably also belongs to the cardinal.⁴

On the 11th of March, in the 13th year of Henry VIII., a patent was granted to him for the delivery of coining irons (for pennies only) sufficient to supply his mint at Durham.⁵

1523 or 1524. In an act, which was passed in the 14th and 15th of the same king, entitled "An act concerning coiners, that shall coin and make any money at any mint within this realm of England," it was specially enacted, that its provisions should not in anywise be prejudicial to the coiners and mint masters of

¹ Claus. Chanc. Durham, Roll 13, No. 46. *Noble*, Appendix (L.)

² According to Godwin; which date will just allow him time to have coined in the 18th of Henry VII. Richardson, in his edition of Godwin's Work, fixes his translation in 1500.

³ *Dissertations on the Mint, etc. of Durham*, p. 61.

⁴ *Noble*, p. 71.

⁵ *Hart. MSS.* 660.—16 *Rev. George North's MS.* There must be some mistake in this date, as the 11th of March, 13th Henry VIII., falls in the year 1522, before Wolsey was bishop of this see.

Durham, York, and Canterbury, for any money to be coined there other than heretofore had been accustomed.¹ That the cardinal coined considerable sums here appears probable, from the conclusion of a letter addressed to him by William Frankelyn, his chancellor, in which he says, "at my last being in London I spake to a frend to provide me Silver for coynng at Duresme; and on good fryday I received a l're from hym, wherby I p'ceive that I shall have of hym every yere 1200 li. of Silver, whiche wilbe very profettable bothe to your Grace and also to all the Cuntrie. I intend to bringe downe with me from London as miche Silver as I can get, and 2 or 3 moo Coyinars; and also we must have many moo coynng yrons, for I received but 24 from Mr. Tonyes; which yrons will endure but a litell space, if we have plentie of Silver and Workmen, as I trust to have."²

On the translation of Wolsey to Winchester, in the year 1529, he was succeeded by Cuthbert Tunstall, whose coins are distinguishable by c. d. on the reverse. But there is one kind which has no appropriating sign, except the mint mark, a mullet, which is supposed to give it to this bishop, because it appears upon his other coins. Mr. Noble thinks that it was probably struck just before this see was deprived of its mint, when, "to avoid that jealousy which the king discovered at these charter mints, it might be judged prudent to omit every episcopal and local distinction that could give offence."³

With this bishop the privilege of coining at Durham ceased, probably for ever.

In his time, that is, in the year 1534, a valuation of the bishopric was taken, one article of which was this:

£. s. d.
The site of the castle of Durham, with the coinage of money - - - 8 6 8⁴

But this account affords no means of distinguishing how much of the above sum is to be placed to the site of the castle, nor how much to the coinage.

Whenever the situation of this mint is mentioned, it is always stated to be within the castle.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.

If Colchester be Camulodunum, which appears to be highly probable,⁵ and if the coins with CUNOBELINVS and CAMV belong to Cunobeline and Camulodunum, which can scarcely be doubted, then Colchester may boast of a mint in the British times.

Camden speaks of a coin struck here by Claudius, inscribed COL. CAMVLODVN;⁶ but no such coin is now known to exist; so that, in all probability, that legend had its origin in error.*

Dr. Stukeley also possessed a coin of block tin of CAMVLODVNM, which he interprets Colchester.⁷ This has likewise vanished out of mortal ken.†

The earliest Anglo-Saxon coin which I have met with from this mint is of the reign of Cnut; the next is of Edward the Confessor, in whose reign every house in this town was rated at sixpence annually for the maintenance of the king's soldiers; on account of which annual payment the whole city paid in every year fifteen pounds five shillings and three pence, of which sum the moneyers paid four pounds.⁸

¹ Statute 14 and 15 Henry VIII. chap. 12, Rastall's edition.

² From the original in the Cotton library. Printed amongst Mr. Allan's Miscellaneous Collections, relating to Sherburn Hospital, at his private press in Darlington, 1773, 4to.

Mr. Noble quotes the same, from *Fiddes's Life of Wolsey*, p. 163; and says that Franklyn, B.D. was then rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Archdeacon of Durham, and Temporal Chancellor there. Page 70.

³ *Dissertations on Mint, etc. of Durham*, p. 76.—I know not where Mr. Noble met with any intimation of this jealousy respecting the charter mints. Tunstall was bishop during the whole reign of Henry VIII., and it is impossible to say when his last coin was struck.

⁴ *Lamb's Battle of Flodden*, Appendix No. I. p. 108. The source from whence this valuation was derived does not appear, nor the occasion of its being made.

⁵ "Camulodunum is said by Dion Cassius [lib. ix. p. 781] to be the royal seat or residence of king Cunobeline. Now more of his coins have been and are daily found at Colchester than in any other part of the kingdom, both in gold, silver, and brass." [*Morant's Essex*, vol. i. p. 13.] If to this fact we add the agreement in distance with the Itinerary, which is much nearer than that of either Maldon or Walden, it will appear that Colchester is, with great appearance of probability, considered as the site of Camulodunum.

⁶ *Britannia*, Gough's edition, vol. ii. p. 44.

⁷ *Medallist History of Carausius*, part i. p. 69.

⁸ *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. folio 106 b.

* There is no authority whatever for this coin, which is engraved in Speed.—[Ed.]

† The same may be said of this.—[Ed.]

Harold II. likewise struck money here.

Coins of William I. are known; and when Domesday Book was compiled, the burgesses of Colechester and Maldon were rated at twenty pounds for the mint; but it seems that the king had remitted one half of that sum.¹

The proportion which was paid by these two places is not stated; and, from moneta being in the singular number, it is not clear whether Maldon paid for its own mint, or for this in Colechester.

Coins are also known of

William II.

Henry I.

and Henry II.

Two pieces of silver are found in collections, which are supposed to have been struck here during the siege of this place in the grand rebellion. They are both stamped with a castle of nearly the same form, and have engraved round it CAROLI FORTYNA RESURGAM. They are thin plates of silver, the one octagonal, and the other round.² I know not on what authority they are given to this place.

In the British Museum is a piece of gold, rudely cut into a circular form, incuse on one side, stamped with a castle between the letters c. and r. crowned. Underneath, in two lines, OBS. COL. 1648. $\frac{1}{2}$.³

HORN DON.

To this place, which in Domesday Book is spelled Horninduna, probably belongs a penny of Edward the Confessor, which reads on the reverse HORNIDYNE.

MALDON.

Camden fixes here the British Camulodunum; but it seems the better opinion that Colechester occupies the site of that city.⁴

The first notice of any mint in this town occurs upon a penny of Ethelred II.

Cnut had a mint at this place.

Edward the Confessor also coined here; as did Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that the burgesses of this place, conjointly with those of Colechester, were rated at twenty pounds for the mint; but the entry is so obscurely worded that it is difficult to determine whether that sum were paid for the mint in this place or for that in Colechester.⁵

No coins, however, have yet been discovered of a later date than the reign of Harold II.⁶

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BERKELEY.

In the fourth year of Edward III., Thomas Lord Berkeley acquired from the king a full confirmation of Berkeley, etc., and likewise liberty of coinage.⁷

To this account Rudder, in his History of Gloucestershire, has made the following addition—but those privileges have been long since disused, because the expense of passing accounts in the exchequer exceeded the profits arising from them.⁸ For this he gives no authority; and I presume the whole originated in his own imagination.

In Atkyns's history of this county the mint is not mentioned; nor does it anywhere appear that it was ever worked.

CIRENCESTER.

Dr. Stukeley describes a coin of Carausius, published by Genezbrier, with c in the exergue, probably signifying, as he says, CORINIVM, or Cirencester.⁹ But in his own history of that emperor, the same letter, upon the very same coin, is said to stand for CATARACTONIVM, Catterie.¹⁰

¹ *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. folio 107 b.

² See *Silver Coins*, plate xxix. Nos. 7 and 8.

³ See Supplement, part ii.

⁴ See Colechester Mint.

⁵ *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. folio 107. b.

⁶ The coins of William the First, with MIEL, found with the

Beaworth hoard, are assigned by Mr. Hawkins to Maldon, and our author himself finds MELDYNA on the pennies of this king.—[Ed.]

⁷ Cart. 4 Ed. III. n. 62. *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. i. p. 357.

⁸ Page 269.

⁹ *Palaographia Britannica*, No. iii. p. 21.

¹⁰ *Medallic History of Carausius*, part i. p. 259.

Upon as frail a foundation stands a mint which Mr. Rudder announced to belong to the abbot here. The abbot, says he, had the privilege of coinage. I have seen a brass piece, something smaller than a copper halfpenny, which was found in the year 1772 in Mr. Masters's garden. On one side was a coronet, charged with three rams' heads (part of the arms of the abbey), and round it this inscription: AVE MARIA GRACIA PLEN. On the reverse a cross flory between four fleurs-de-lis, and round the quarters the letters G. A. G. A., for George Abbas. From which it appears that it was coined between the years 1445 and 1461, during which time William George was abbot.¹

Sir William Atkyns does not notice this privilege which Mr. Rudder has given to the abbot. I believe the coin he mentions is his sole authority; and suspect that the rams' heads are three imperfect fleurs-de-lis, and the piece itself to be nothing more than a Nuremberg token, several of which, nearly resembling that above, may be seen in Snelling's Plates.²

GLOUCESTER.

Dr. Stukeley ascribes a coin of Carausius to the mint in this place. It reads on the reverse LEG. VII. CLA.; from which, and the letters D. X. in the area, he pronounces that it was struck by the decuriones of Gloucester on the first of August, the birth-day of their founder. It is, says he, a colony coin; they were stationed there. Claudiocestria thence called.³

To pass by this vision. It is probable that this place did not possess a mint until the reign of Æthelstan, when, in consequence of the general words of his law for the regulation of the mints, one was opened here; at least, the earliest coin now known, which bears the name of this city, was struck in his reign.

There are also coins of

Edgar,	Æthelred II.	Harthacnut,	and Harold II.
Edward the Martyr,	Cnut,	Edward the Confessor,	

From Domesday Book it appears that William I. received twenty pounds from the mint in this city.⁴ Coins of that monarch still exist; as do also those of

William II.	Henry I.	Stephen,	and Henry II.
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Rudder says that King John granted a mint here, but that it seemed to be no more than the confirmation of a more ancient grant.⁵

This mint appears to have ceased after the reign of Henry III., for no coins of any succeeding king have been discovered.

In the reign of Henry II., during his fifth, sixth, and ninth years, the mint was near Trinity church.⁶

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. Stukeley gives a coin of Carausius, which bears in the exergue of the reverse CLA.; that is, according to his interpretation, CLAVSENTVM, Southampton.⁷

In the Anglo-Saxon times the two towns which are now known by the names of Northampton and Southampton were generally called Hamtune, without the distinguishing prefix. But the former place was, from its inland situation, of but little importance when compared with the maritime consequence of the latter. To that town, therefore, I have no hesitation in ascribing those Anglo-Saxon and early Norman coins which bear Hamtune on the reverse; and shall likewise assume that it was intended in Æthelstan's law, which was promulgated about the year 928, for the regulation of his mints. In that law Hamtune was allowed two moneyers.

¹ *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 359.

² *View of the Origin, &c. of Jettons*.

³ *Medallie History of Carausius*, part i. p. 176.*

⁴ Volume i. folio 162.

⁵ *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 90.

⁶ *Id.*, p. 90, note *.

⁷ *Medallie History of Carausius*, part i. p. 253. But see Gloucester Mint.

* It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that this coin bears the badge and name of the legion originally raised by the emperor Claudius (Dio, lib. xx). The coins of Carausius are very interesting as shewing what legions sided with him in his

usurpation. Vide *Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Coins*. Vol. ii. p. 164.--[Ed.]

No coins, however, of that monarch have yet been discovered which can be supposed to have issued from this mint.

A penny of Eadmund I. reads *AMTD*. Quere, whether it be not blundered, and whether this place were not intended.

Eadwig coined here; as did also

Eadgar,

Æthelred II.

Edward the Confessor, and

Eadweard the Martyr,

Cnut,

Harold II.

When Domesday Book was compiled, the two counties, which had before been frequently called by the common appellation of Hamtun-seyre, were distinguished into Hamtenseire and Northamtseire;¹ and Southampton was written Hamtune, and Northampton, Northamtone.²

No notice occurs in that record of a mint in either of those counties or towns.

It is observable, that, notwithstanding the adoption of this mode of distinguishing the two counties by the compilers of Domesday Book, yet the coins of William I. read *HAMTUNE* only, as Southampton is written in that survey.

William II. had a mint here; as had also Henry I. and Stephen.

A writ of the ninth of John is the earliest record relating to the mints, in which, as far as I have discovered, the distinction of Northampton from Southampton occurs. It is there written *Norht*; and as Norwich also is in the writ, there can be no doubt what town is intended.³

On the coins of Henry III. the Southampton mint does not appear, but that of Northampton is frequent.

WINCHESTER.

This city must have been of considerable importance in the reign of Æthelstan, as that monarch established here six moneysers,⁴ only two in number less than the complement which was allowed to London.

Coins of that monarch remain to this time; as do also those of

Eadgar,

Æthelred II.

Edward the Confessor, and

Eadweard the Martyr,

Cnut,

Harold II.

Domesday Book does not notice this mint, although coins are known of William I.

There was a mint here in the reign of William II. also, as appears from his money.

"In 1102, 2 Henry I., a fire broke out in the centre of this city, which destroyed the royal palace, the MINT, etc., and a great proportion of the inhabitants' houses.⁵ The mint was soon restored, as this city, from the earliest times, had been the chief, and now, on a particular occasion, 1125, became the only place for coining money. The fact is, the current specie of the kingdom was so much debased, in consequence of the great number of mints established in different cities, the masters of which seemed to contend with each other who should enrich themselves the most at the expense of the public,⁶ that it would pass neither in foreign markets nor even in our own. The king, by the advice of his chief minister, the celebrated Roger, bishop of Sarum, was determined to remedy this evil. With this view, he gave orders to all the coiners throughout England to repair to Winchester, against Christmas-day in the same year. viz. 1125.⁷ Here, being separately examined, they were all found guilty of the frauds imputed to them,

¹ It appears, however, from Bede, that Hampshire was sometimes called, by the Anglo-Saxons, Suthamteschire. And Camden says, that the Anglo-Saxon name of Northamptonshire was *Norþapendun-seyne*.

² Lambarde says the Anglo-Saxons called the latter place *Norþapendune*. See his *Topographical Dictionary*. The distinctions mentioned in the text do not occur on any coins of that time which I have seen.

³ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁴ The historian of Winchester renders the word *ſincetap* mints, and considers this as a privilege to coin six different sorts

of money. But even allowing his translation to be correct, I should imagine that a number of mints does not imply so many different sorts of money, but the privilege of coining so much as six mints could strike. See the *History of Winchester*, vol. i. p. 148.

⁵ "Annales Wint. ad diet. ann. Trussell, whose Chronology is exceedingly faulty, places this disaster in 1112."

⁶ This competition in villany is a poetical addition by the historian of this city, to the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1125.

⁷ "Chron. Sax. ad an. 1125."

except three persons of that profession in this city,¹ and accordingly underwent the severe punishment of mutilation, and the loss of their right hands.² To the above-mentioned artists of Winchester was therefore committed the charge of making a new coinage, to supply the whole kingdom,³ all the base money being cried down and cut to pieces."⁴

Coins are known which were struck in this mint by Henry I., but they are extremely scarce (as are indeed all his coins), which could hardly have been the case had this recoinage been as general as it is here represented.

From a MS survey of Winchester taken in the reign of Henry I. it appears that five mints in this city were put down by the king's order; and that the monks of St. Swidun held of Godwin Socche, master of the mint, one house, for which they paid thirty-seven shillings, *preter consuetudinem—faciunt consuetudinem et reddunt 27 sol.*⁵

Stephen coined here.

1180. In the 27th year of Henry II., the king having ordered a new coinage to be made (which was accordingly issued throughout the realm in 1181),⁶ whilst the workmen of the mint here were employed in fabricating the coin, a fire broke out, which consumed the mint, and the greater and more valuable part of the city.⁷ This was probably the part to the south of the High-street, where the mint, guildhall, and other public offices stood.⁸ His coins still remain.

1189. Richard I., in his first year, granted to the citizens of this place, belonging to the merchants' gild, that they should not be compelled to plead without the walls of their city, except in pleas of foreign tenures; the *moneyers*, and the king's own officers, excepted.⁹

1208. In the ninth year of John, the king granted to them and their heirs, that there should be a moneyer and an exchange, with all the privileges belonging to them, in this city for ever. At the same time he confirmed to them the above-recited privilege which they had received from Richard I.¹⁰

In the same year, the officers of this mint, as well as those of several others, were ordered to attend the king at Westminster, there to receive his commands.¹¹

1248. Henry III. "also continued the mint here. Hence the current coin of the kingdom being clipped to almost half its size,¹² he caused a new coinage to be executed here, commanding¹³ all the former coin to be cried down, or only taken in exchange for the new, according to its weight. This inconveniency, though unavoidable, caused much murmuring, and some distress."¹⁴

In the year preceding this, the citizens gave *lxs.* that the drapery might be removed from the mint into the High-street.¹⁵

There are coins still remaining which were struck by Henry III. in this city.

In 1249, Peter Delveday, who had been chosen assayer in the mint here, by the mayor and citizens, was admitted to that office in the court of exchequer, having first taken the oath.¹⁶

Mr. Milner supposes that the alteration in the form of the coins which took place in the year 1279, was effected principally in this mint. But the author to whom he refers does not justify that supposition;¹⁷ and Leake says, the coins were made only in the exchange at London, near St. Paul's, still called the Old

¹ "Annal. Wint."

² "Chron. Sax."

³ "Will. Malm." Mr. Milner appears to have taken the whole of this transaction much too literally; and would find it difficult to prove that all the coinage at this time proceeded from the three individuals above-mentioned. I cannot find the passage referred to by him in William of Malmesbury.

⁴ *History of Winchester*, vol. i. p. 202.

⁵ *British Topography*, vol. i. 388, 389. There is an evident mistake in the sum, which is given as above.

⁶ *Mat. Paris*, an. 1181, quoted by Milner. The historian says merely, *Nova Moneta in Anglia facta est.*

⁷ *Annal. Winton.* an. 1180.

⁸ *History of Winchester*, vol. i. p. 222.

⁹ See the Charter in the Appendix to the *History of Winchester*, vol. ii. p. 202.

¹⁰ *Charter*, *ubi supra*, p. 203.

¹¹ See the writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

¹² "Mat. Paris, ann. 1247 and 1248."

¹³ "Annal. Wint. 1248."

¹⁴ "Mat. Paris." *Milner's History of Winchester*, vol. i. p. 250.

¹⁵ "Mag. Rot. 31 Hen. III. Rot. 4 b. m. l. *Mador's History of Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 509.

¹⁶ *Memor. 33 Hen. III. Rot. 1 b. Mador's History of Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 89.

¹⁷ *Mat. Westminster*, s**nb** anno, quoted by Milner, *History of Winchester*, vol. i. p. 269.

Change.¹ But in this, there must be some mistake, as an exchange was not a place where money was coined. The money, or the greater part of it, was most probably struck in the Tower.

Indeed Henry III. may be considered as the last monarch who coined here, as no money has been discovered of later reigns.

In 1311, the 18th year of Edward II., the sum of sixty shillings, which it appears above, the men of Winchester were to give, in the 31st year of Henry III., that the drapery should be removed from the mint to the great street where it used to be, remained unpaid.² As it did also in the twelfth year of Edward IV.³

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD ROYAL MINT.

This appears to have been one of those mints which were established by Æthelstan, as his coins are the earliest which are known to have been struck here.

Eadwig and Harthacnut had likewise a mint in this city.

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were seven moneyers here, one of which was the bishop's. When the money was made anew, each of them paid eighteen shillings for the dies to be received; and within one month afterward, each of them gave to the king twenty shillings.⁴ When the king came to the city, these moneyers made him as much money as he would; that is, of the king's silver. And these seven had their sac and soc.

Whenever any one of the king's moneyers died, the king had twenty shillings for a relief. But if he died without devising his property, the king took the whole.

If the earl went into Wales with the army, these men went with him. And whoever of them, being commanded, did not go, forfeited to the king forty shillings.⁵

Harold II. also coined here.

Although the state of this mint in the time of William I. is not mentioned in Domesday Book, yet coins are known to have been struck here in his reign; and also in the reigns of Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., and Henry III., in whose 33d year a writ was issued for the election of certain officers for this mint, in like manner as for Wallingford, and for other places.⁶

HEREFORD EPISCOPAL MINT.

The bishop's moneyer, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was under precisely the same regulations as those were who belonged to the royal mint.

In stating the possessions of the church of Hereford, it is said, in Domesday Book, that in Hereford Port, bishop Walter had, in the Confessor's reign, certain lands, etc.; and that he had also one moneyer. And that when bishop Robert⁷ succeeded, he found the city so impoverished that of one hundred houses which bishop Walter had, only sixty remained; and that the rent of them was then decreased from ninety-four shillings to forty-three shillings and threepence; but at the time of making that survey the rent had risen again to fifty shillings.⁸

As in this account the mint is not noticed, it is probable that, for some reason now unknown, the bishop had lost the privilege of coining.¹⁰

¹ *History of English Money*, p. 82. He refers to Strype's edition of *Stow's Survey of London*, p. 83. Qu. what was Stow's authority?

² Mag. Rot. 18 Edw. II. tit. Suthampton. m. 1 a. Madox, *Firma Burgi*, p. 19.

³ Mag. Rot. 12 Edw. IV. tit. Suthamt. m. 1 and 2 a. *Firma Burgi*, p. 19.

⁴ The words of Domesday are, Quando moneta renouat' daba quisq; eor xviii solid' pro coneis recipiendis. 7 ex eo die quo redibant usq; ad unu' mense' dabat quisq; eorum regi xx solid. That part which is in italics I cannot explain. The double payment occurs in the mint of Shrewsbury, where the

second sum is likewise twenty shillings; the first sum is not stated. See account of Shrewsbury mint.

⁵ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 179.

⁶ See this writ at length in the account of Wallingford mint.

⁷ According to Godwin, bishop Walter was consecrated in 1060.

⁸ Robert Loxinga was consecrated in 1079, on the 29th December; that is, in the 14th year of William I.

⁹ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 181 b.

¹⁰ In the Beaworth hoard, were many coins struck at Hereford.—[Ed.]

LEOMINSTER.

A penny of William II., which reads *LEOF* on the reverse, for the name of the mint, is supposed to have been struck here, as the Anglo-Saxon name of this place was *Leofmynstre*.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBAN'S.

There can, I think, be little doubt but that those coins which bear the letters *VER* and *VERLAMIO* were struck in this place; but it is by no means so easy to decide by what monarch they were coined.

A comparison of them, however, with the coins of Cunobeline, within whose dominions Verulam was included, will warrant the conjecture that they are probably of his time.

HERTFORD.

A penny of king Eadward the Martyr first announces the existence of a mint here.

Another of Æthelred II. reads *HERFORD*; by which, I presume, this place is intended; whilst those coins with an *E* after the first *R* are of the Hereford mint.

The following monarchs also coined here:

Cnut, Edward the Confessor, William I., and William II.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.

I am unable to ascertain the particular coins to which the following passage in Leland's *Collectanea* refers:

"Venandunum, vulgo Huntingdune.

Habent et oppidani in sigillo publico venatorem cum suis armis. Habent numisma vetustissimum, non procul ab opp: erutum, cum imagine canis leporarii, sed inscriptio præ vetustate oblitterata est."¹

The earliest coin known to be struck here is one of the reign of the unfortunate Eadwig.

Æthelred II. had a mint in this place; as had also

Cnut,

and Harthacnut.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor this burgh was rated to the king's tax, as the fourth part of Hyrstingestan hundred, for fifty hides; but when Domesday Book was compiled it was not so taxed in that hundred, after king William I. had imposed a tax of the mint upon the burgh.

There were here three moneyers, who paid forty shillings between the king and the earl [Eustace]; but when that survey was taken they were not here.²

The mint which was in this place during the Confessor's reign continued to be worked in the time of Harold II.

It is not easy to understand what is meant above by the moneyers not being in this burgh when Domesday Book was compiled, for coins of this mint exist to this day, both of William I. and also of his son William II. Can it be that this burgh had, previously to 1086, lost the privilege of coining, and that it was afterwards restored by William II.?

From this period I have not met with the name of this place on any coins, unless Mr. North be correct in a legend which he has given in one of his manuscripts. It reads *FVLRE ON HVND*; but I am inclined to suspect some mistake, as in his first plate of coins of Henry III. he has engraven one as belonging to this place, which is, in fact, of the Rochester mint; the four letters *HVNT*, which he has placed beneath the penny as signifying the place of mintage, the first four letters of the moneyer's name, and the whole legend, when properly read, being *✠ HVNTREI . ON . RO*.³

¹ Vol. iv. p. 14.

² *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 203.

³ The plate referred to is the first of two which Mr. North prepared for the illustration of a Treatise on the Coins of Henry III., which he had long designed, but never carried into execution.

Those plates are now, by the kindness of my much-respected and lamented friend Mr. Gough, in my possession.

A penny of Henry III. in the British Museum reads *FVLKE ON LVND*. It is possible that Mr. North wrote from an imperfect specimen of this coin.

It is most probable that this place never recovered the privilege of coining after the general resumption in the first year of king Henry II.

KENT.

CANTERBURY ROYAL MINT.

It is probable that this mint was worked at a very early period, as the coins of the kingdom of Kent afford the first specimens of Anglo-Saxon coinage. None of them can, however, be with certainty appropriated to this mint until the reign of Beldred,¹ who ascended the throne about the beginning of the ninth century.

After his time there is no evidence that the mint was worked, until the reign of Ethelvulf,² the second of those kings who are usually but incorrectly called sole monarchs of England. He received the kingdom of Kent from his father Egbert.³

Aelfred also coined here; and in his coin the name of the city is singularly placed on the obverse with that of the king.⁴

In the reign of Æthelstan there were no less than seven⁵ moneyers employed in this city (a greater number than was allowed in any other place, except London); four of whom belonged to the king, two to the archbishop, and one to the abbot [of St. Augustine].⁶ Coins of this monarch still remain; as do those of

Eadgar,	Æthelred II.	Edward the Confessor, and
Eadward the Martyr,	Cnut,	Harold II.

In Domesday Book this mint is not noticed; but coins are known of

William I.	William II.	Henry I.	Stephen,	and Henry II.
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1199. In the first year of king John there was a grant of three dies and three moneyers in this city.⁷

1208. In the ninth year of the same king, the moneyers, etc. of this mint, together with those of several other places, were ordered to appear before the king at Westminster, there to receive his commands.⁸

1229. King Henry III., in his 13th year, committed to Richard Reinger the cambium of London and Canterbury.⁹

1230. In the following year, he granted to William, his tailor, the custody of the money die of this mint, which had been in the keeping of Simon Chich, deceased, and which, upon the death of the said Simon, was committed to the said William, during the king's pleasure.¹⁰

On the Monday immediately following the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the year 1238, Thomas Mareschal and five others, burgesses of this city, came to the exchequer, and presented there, on the part of the city, Lambine Dravet, elected by the oath of twelve men, as a fit person to have the keeping of the king's die in Canterbury; which office Adam Mercer had held by the king's writ. The said Lambine was accepted and sworn; and the keeper of the cambium was commanded to receive him.¹¹

1245. In the 29th year of Henry III., William Hardell, as warden of this mint as well as of that in London, rendered an account of the issues of the cambium of Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past, from the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in the 22d year to the eighth day of April in the 30th year.¹²

In the first of those years he accounted for cclxxviii. vjs. j.d. of the part belonging to the king

¹ His coin has in the centre *DOVR CRTS*. See plate iii. of Anglo-Saxon coins.

² Unless the monogram on the reverse of No. 2 and 3 of Eegbeorht's pennies be intended for *DOVR CRTS*.

³ See plate xiv. of Anglo-Saxon coins, No. 4, and plate xv. No. 5.

⁴ See Anglo-Saxon coins, plate xv. No. 10. This circumstance occurs, as I believe, only on this coin and on that struck at Oxford by the same monarch, plate xvi. No. 14.

⁵ Bromton makes these moneyers eight, by giving three to the archbishop, col. 843.

⁶ *Leges Anglo-Saxonice*, p. 59.

⁷ *Hasted's History of Kent*, vol. iv. p. 431, quoting Cart. I John, p. 1, m. 6, n. 46, in these words: *pro m. Cuncto et tribus Monetariis habendis in Civitate Cantuar.* This must, I presume, mean for the royal mint, as the archbishop had only two moneyers.

⁸ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁹ See this fully stated in the account of the London mint, under that year.

¹⁰ Pat. 14 Hen. III. m. 3. pt. 2.

¹¹ Memor. 22 Hen. III. Rot. 10 b. *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 87.

¹² So it stands in Madox's copy of the record; but how can that be reconciled with the date of the 29th year?

(exclusive of the archbishop's portion), arising from eight dies, out of which the archbishop received the issues of three dies. In the second year he accounted for cccij^{xx}l. xvjs. besides the archbishop's portion. And in the third year for cccijl. xvs. vij*d.*, the archbishop's share being deducted; and also that of the custodes of the archbishopric, who were bound to answer for the issues during the vacancy of the archbishopric.¹

1247. Before the alteration of the coins took place, stamps were ordered to be engraven of a new incision, or cut, and to be sent to this mint, and to other places.²

1248. In the next year the bailiffs of this city presented before the barons of the exchequer, Geoffrey Rikeward, whom, by the king's command, they had elected assayer in this mint. Accordingly he was admitted to the office, after having taken the oath.³

In 1256, the custody of one of the king's dies in this mint was granted to John Terri for life, with all profits, etc.; for which he was to pay one hundred shillings annually into the exchequer.

The same, upon the same terms, to William Cokyn.

Another also, in like manner, to Robert de Canterbury; and John Somerket, keeper of the exchange, was commanded to deliver the die to him; and Philip de Luvel and the other barons of the exchequer were commanded to enrol the same.⁴

1257. In the next year, a grant was made to William de Glocester, of the custody of that die which Robert de Canterbury, son of Robert de Canterbury, lately deceased, had held. On the same terms.⁵

About the same time the king granted to the officers of this cambium, that they should not partake with the citizens in the common tallages of the city. And the bailiffs, etc. were ordered to appear in the exchequer, on the fifteenth day after Easter, to receive judgment for having distrained upon Henry Clerk and other officers of the cambium.⁶

1258. One William, the king's goldsmith, was sworn in the exchequer into the office of keeper of the king's cambium for London, and for this place, in the 42d year of the king.⁷

Various coins of Henry III. were struck in this mint.

In the year 1273, it was determined by Robert Burnel and others of the king's council, at the exchequer, that the wages of the moneyers, exchangers, and assayers, etc. should be allowed to Bartholomew de Castell, the warden of the mints here and in London, in his account for the mint in this city, for the 56th year of the late king, Henry III.⁸

In 1279, there were to be eight furnaces here, three of which were for the archbishop.⁹

About 1281 or 1282, an assay was ordered to be made of the money which had been coined here.¹⁰

1286. In the 14th year of the king, a writ was issued to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, commanding them to deliver the pixes of the mints of London and Canterbury to John de Caturco and Gerald Mauham, in order to coin money; and to administer to them the oath requisite upon that occasion.¹¹

On the 29th of March, in the year 1300, it was ordained that there should be eight furnaces in this city.¹²

1319. In the 12th year of Edward II., John de Wengrave appeared before the barons of the exchequer as the executor of William Trente, deceased, late warden of the mint in this city.¹³

1351. In the 25th of Edward III., a writ was issued for three dies and three moneyers to be in this place.¹⁴

¹ Mag. Rot. 29 Hen. III. Rot. ult. a. m. I and 2. *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 134.

² *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 13.

³ Trin. Commun. 32 Hen. III. Rot. 8 b. *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 88.

⁴ Pat. 40 Hen. III. m. 14 and 21.

⁵ Pat. 41 Hen. III. m. 1.

⁶ Ex Hill. Record 41 Hen. III. Rot. 10 a. *Madox's Hist. Exch.*, vol. i. p. 748.

⁷ Memor. 42 Hen. III. Rot. 1 b. *Madox's Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 89.

⁸ Memor. I Edw. I. Rot. 6 b. *Madox's Hist. Exch.* vol. i. p. 207.

⁹ *Lib. Rub. Scacc.* folio 247. See the Annals under this year.

¹⁰ Trin. Com. 9 and 10 Edw. I. Rot. 5 b. See Trial of the Pix under this year.

¹¹ Trin. Com. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 12 b. *Madox's Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 90.

¹² *Liber Rubens Scaccarii*, folio 259.

¹³ Trin. Com. 12 Edw. II. Rot. 37 b. *Madox's Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 234. See London Mint.

¹⁴ Claus. 25 Edw. III. m. 10. From Mr. North's MS. notes.

1381. King Richard II., in his fifth year, appointed Stephen Rummelow, to be keeper of the coinage of gold and silver in the Tower of London, and in this city.¹

Snelling says there are half-groats of Henry IV. and V. which were struck here.² But he has not informed us how they are to be distinguished from the coins of Henry VI.

Henry VI., in the year 1426, issued a writ exactly similar to that of the 25th of Edward III.³

This mint continued to be worked during the reigns of Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI.

According to Somner, this mint was kept in a place neighbouring upon the exchange, but on the other side of the street⁴ [*i. e.* the High-street], even there where now the inn called the Crown, or some part of it, stands.⁵

Another mint office was situated in the parish of St. George, over against the pillory of the city.⁶

Somner says he had a piece or two coined at Canterbury by Henry VIII., not in the mint above mentioned as being situated in the High-street, but, as he conceived, at the place now called the Mint, by the court-gate of Christ church; where, after the dissolution, he coined money for the service (they say) of his French wars. Ever since which time the place retains the name of the Mint, and the court or yard which it encloseth, is called the Mint Yard.⁷

The almshouse of the cathedral was taken from the church at the dissolution, but restored by queen Mary. In the charter of restitution, mention is made of a mint there, some time kept by king Henry VIII.⁸

THE KING'S EXCHANGE

appears to have been granted by king John in his sixth year, 1204, to the archbishop, by the name of the king's change, at a rent of 100 marks per annum;⁹ and there is an order of his successor, Henry III., that none should make change of plate, or other mass of silver, but in his exchange of London or Canterbury;¹⁰ and he wrote to the Scabines and men of Ipre, in the sixth year of his reign, 1221, that he and his council had given a prohibition to that effect.¹¹

1313. In the 11th year of H. de Stanton and his 'sociates, justices itinerant, in the seventh year of Edward II., Hugh Pykard, clerk, was indicted within the liberties of the priory of Christ church for stealing 32 lbs. of silver, which was in the change of Canterbury.¹²

1316. The keeper of the king's exchange here and in London was, in the ninth year of Edward II., committed to the marshal, for money due to the king upon his account.¹³

1337. In the 11th year of Edward III., Geoffrey de Thoresby was appointed, on the 12th of May, to the offices of assayer of money and exchanger in the exchange here, during his good behaviour. To hold them in the same manner, and at the same wages, as Lapine Roger, deceased, held them during his life.¹⁴

1345. In the 19th year of the same king, Conrad Roger and others were appointed to hold the exchange here and in other places;¹⁵ and Anthony Bythesca [versus Mare] was made supervisor and warden of the exchanges of London, Canterbury, and York.¹⁶

This exchange was standing, it seems, until the reign of Edward III., and in all probability received its final period from him; for that prince gave the site and building of it, called Le Chaunge, then almost wholly in ruins, situated in the High-street,¹⁷ and in the parish of All Saints, to the master of the hospital of Eastbridge, in this city, in augmentation of the endowment of it.¹⁸

¹ Pat. 5 Rd. II. part I. m. 15. See London Mint.

² Silver Coinage, p. 14.

³ Hasted's History of Kent, vol. iv. p. 431.

⁴ Battely's edition of Somner's Canterbury, p. 64.

⁵ Somner's Canterbury, p. 123.

⁶ Battely's Additions to Somner's Canterbury, p. 64.

⁷ Battely's Somner's Canterbury, p. 65. ⁸ Id. p. 113.

⁹ Pat. 6 John, m. 5, and m. 7.

¹⁰ Stow's Survey, B. ii. 52. See London Mint.

¹¹ Id. p. 351. Battely's Somner's Canterbury, p. 64; from whence the foregoing account of the exchange is taken.

¹² Hasted's Kent, vol. iv. p. 431.

¹³ Hil. Status & Visus, 9 Edw. II. Rot. 139 b. *Mador's Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 241. See the account of the Exchange at London.

¹⁴ Pat. 11 Edw. III. part 2. m. 24.

¹⁵ Rolls of Parliament, vol. ii. p. 452. See Annals of Coinage.

¹⁶ Pat. 19 Edw. III. part 1. m. 15.

¹⁷ Where now the George Inn is. [*Harri's Kent*, page 59.] Somner calls it the Crown Inn. [p. 123.]

¹⁸ This was in the year 1375, when Thomas New of Walton was master: to whom, for his life, and to his successors for ever, the above grant was made. Here was a table of exchange in the

There was some time a family in this city which, from their neighbourhood or other relation to this place, took name from it, and were surnamed De Cambio.¹

ARCHIEPISCOPAL MINT.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had, from very early times, the privilege of striking money.

The date of its origin is, however, involved in obscurity, for it cannot be ascertained by any record now existing; and there is no reason to conclude that the most ancient archiepiscopal coin which has hitherto been discovered is the first that was struck in this mint.

The earliest money which can be ascertained to have been coined here is a penny of Jaenberht, the thirteenth archbishop, who was consecrated in the year 763, and died in 790. At some time in this period the kingdom of Kent must have become subject to Offa, king of Mercia, by whose permission, as it should seem, this coin was struck, for it bears his name on one side, and the archbishop's on the other.²

Æthilheard, the successor of Jaenberht, possessed the archiepiscopal see during the remainder of the life of Offa, through the short reign of his son Egeberht, and likewise in the former part of that of Coenvulf, for he did not die until the year 803.

This archbishop's coins mark, in some degree, the extent of his rule over this see; for whilst there is one only which is stamped with the name of Offa, there are no less than three known which were struck in the reign of Coenvulf.³ They all, like those of his predecessor, have the name of the king on one side, and that of the archbishop on the other.

After his death, in 803, Vulfred succeeded to the archbishopric. This prelate seems to have coined in a manner more independent of the reigning monarch than hitherto had been permitted. His money has his own effigies on the obverse. On the reverse of one of his coins his moneyer's name appears with the place of mintage; and on others the name of the mint is found alone, and is expressed either by a monogram or in words at length.⁴

His moneyer's name is SAEBERHT.

Theogild, his successor, in the year 830, died in about three months after he had taken possession of the archiepiscopal seat. No coins of his have yet been found; but Ceolnoth, who was consecrated in the same year, and died in 870, seems to have struck a considerable quantity of money, as no less than twelve varieties of his coins still exist. They are all, like those coined by Vulfred, without the name of the monarch, and bear on the obverse the archbishop's bust, and on the reverse the moneyer's name, sometimes alone, and sometimes with the name of the mint.⁵ No. 8 of his coins is evidently an imitation of the type of Burgred's money.

His moneyers' names were:

BEARNRED.	BIORNMOD.	DIALA.	LL.	SVERHEARD.	VVNERE.
BIARNED.	CEALMOD.	ETHELVALD.	LIANBINGG.	SVBHEARD.	VVNHERE.
BIARNRED.	CENVAN.	HEBECA.	LIL.	TOCGA.	VVNRE.
BIARNVLF.	CIALMOD.	HEREBEARHT.	SVBWEARD.	VVINHERE.	VVINHERE.

A single coin only is known of his successor ETHERED, who was archbishop from 871 to 891. It has on the obverse his name and title, and on the reverse ETHERED as the moneyer. See Appendix, plate xxxi.

Plegmund was consecrated in the year 891, and sat until 923. His portrait does not appear upon his money; but the obverse has his name and title, except in one instance, where the name of the mint follows that of the archbishop. The reverses have invariably the moneyer's name.⁶

Four varieties of his coins are known, all struck by different moneyers, whose names are:

ETHELVLF.	EICMVND.	ENSAM.	SIGEREIM NOR. ⁷
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From this time, until the reign of Æthelstan, it does not appear, either from records or from coins, that

ninth year of Edward III., which was established in furtherance of the statute of money made in that year. See Yarmouth exchange.

¹ Battely's edition of Somner's *Canterbury*, p. 64.

² See *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, plate xiii. Jaenberht is styled archiepiscopus upon his coin.

³ See Plates xii. and xiii. On his coin, which bears the name of Offa, he is called Pontifex; upon the others, Archiepiscopus.

⁴ See *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, plate xiii.

⁵ *Ibid.* and Appendix, plate xxvii. ⁶ Plate xiii.

⁷ Qu. whether the last three letters are not blundered, and intended for MON. Monetarius?

the privilege of coining was exercised by the archbishops of this see.¹ That monarch allowed to the archbishop two moneyers.² No coins, however, of this reign have yet been discovered; nor indeed any until the time of archbishop Warham, a space of nearly 600 years.

It seems probable that Æthelstan's grant was revoked by Æthelred II.,³ when the inferior mints were resumed into the hands of the crown; and that it was not restored until the first year of Richard I., 1189, who gave to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, the liberty of three dies and three moneyers in that city.⁴

1199. This grant was confirmed by king John in his first year.⁵

1200. In his second year he again confirmed the same, with the addition of a grant and confirmation of an exchange of money, to be made by the said dies, with all liberties, etc. and all profit, etc. belonging to the same. The archbishop and his successors to hold the said dies and exchange for ever, as by the above grant of Richard I.;⁶ and a writ was issued to Reginald de Cornhill, the sheriff of Kent, commanding him, without delay, to give the archbishop seisin of the said dies with the exchange.⁷

1229. It appears that this mint was worked between the 17th of July 1228, and the last day of March in the following year; for the archbishopric being vacant by the death of Stephen Langton on the 9th of July, the custodes of the see, Bertram de Criol and Allan Punnaunt, answered in the exchequer for xvl. vjs. xjd. ob., being the profits of the dies.⁸

1245. In the 29th year of Henry III. William Hardell rendered an account, as custos, of the cambium of Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past, in which the three dies belonging to the archbishop are particularly mentioned, and his right to them acknowledged.⁹

In the year 1267, Richard le Espee was sworn, in the exchequer, a moneyer of this mint, being presented by the archbishop's steward.¹⁰

1278. King Edward I. in his seventh year, granted to the archbishop of his special grace, that he should, for the present, deliver his own coins to the keepers of the exchange there; and should have the profits of his own coinage, as far as should arise from three dies which the archbishop claimed to belong to the archbishopric; as had been done in the times of his predecessors, and in the times of other exchanges; the king's right being saved.¹¹

1279. From the Red Book of the exchequer, it appears that in the eighth year of the same king there were three furnaces belonging to the archbishop, besides the eight which were the king's.¹²

1308. Edward II., in his first year, directed a writ to Everia de Friscombald, keeper of the king's cambium here; in which it was stated that the archbishop had pleaded, that, notwithstanding he by charters of preceding kings of England ought to have three dies and three moneyers at Canterbury, as he and his predecessors in the archbishopric had always had, yet that the said keeper of the cambium had, from the

¹ Besides the above coins, which can be appropriated to the several archbishops by whom they were struck, there are others which have only the names of the moneyer and of the mint. They have on the obverse a rude portrait with the name of the moneyer round it; and on the reverse *DOMINUS CIVITAS*, in three lines across the field; except in one instance, where the moneyer's name is repeated on the reverse, and the letters *DNVS. CRTS.* only are placed within the inner circle. See *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, plate xiii. Uncertain coins.

The moneyers are, *SVYFERNED* and *SIGSTIF*; whose names are to be found upon the coins of Ecgbeorch, the first sole monarch. See plate xiv.

Another, of the same type and reverse as No. 4 of the uncertain coins, reads on the obverse *LYNIG MONETA*. In Dr. Hunter's Cabinet.

² *Leges Anglo-Sax.* p. 59.

³ He ordained, in his laws, that no person should have a mint except the king. *Leges Anglo-Sax.* p. 118.

⁴ Lib. Chart. Cantuar. Archiep. MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. Dugdale, in his *Origines*, seems to refer to the same authority for this fact [p. 9.] The moneyers, which in the reign of Æthelstan were no more than two, are now increased to three, probably by the abbot of St. Augustine's moneyer being at this time given to the archbishop.

⁵ Lib. Chart. Cantuar. Archiep. MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

⁶ *Id. ibid.*

⁷ *Id. ibid.*

⁸ Mag. Rot. 13 Hen. III. in Rot. Comptor. m. 2 b. *Madox, History of Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 718.

⁹ Mag. Rot. 29 Hen. III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. *Madox, Hist. of Exch.* vol. ii. p. 134. See the King's mint under this year.

¹⁰ Memor. 52 Hen. III. Rot. 8 b. *Madox, Hist. of Exch.* vol. ii. p. 89.

¹¹ *Hasted's Kent*, vol. iv. p. 762, quoting *Prynne*, p. 237.

¹² Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 247.

date of his commission, obstructed, and did still continue to obstruct, the archbishop in the enjoyment of them, voluntarily and unjustly, to his great loss.

The king, being unwilling that the archbishop should receive such injury, commanded that he should be permitted to have the said dies and moneys, according to the tenor of the said charters; and that the said keeper of the cambium should restore to him, without delay, the profits of the said dies, during the time that he had been deprived of them.¹

These dies were still further confirmed to the archbishops by Henry VI. in his 25th year, 1446, and by Edward IV. in his second and third years, 1462 and 1463, the title of the roll being, "De tribus Monetariis cum tribus cuneis ad monetam fabricandam in Civitate Cantuar. concess. Archiep. Cantuar."²

Mr. Pegge has engraven a half-groat minted at Canterbury, with the letter B on the king's breast; which, on the authority of Mr. White's opinion, he thinks was minted in the reign of Richard III. by Thomas Bourchier, then archbishop.³ This coin was then in the possession of Mr. Solly, and was, from Mr. Pegge's engraving of it, in such a state as to be easily turned to almost any other purpose that Mr. White's ingenuity might have suggested.

In our third Supplemental plate, No. 35, is given a half-groat of king Henry VII., which, from the letter M in the centre of the reverse, is supposed, in the explanation of the plates that is given at the end of the Antiquaries' edition of Folkes's Tables, to have been struck by archbishop Morton, who filled this see from 1486 to nearly the end of the year 1500. The justice of the appropriation may, however, be doubted, as that letter appears frequently, thus situated, upon coins where it can have no possible reference to this archbishop.

At length, however, after the lapse of nearly 600 years, we again meet with genuine coins of this mint, struck by archbishop Warham, who was translated from the see of London in the year 1504, and died on the 23d of August 1532.

His coins are distinguished by the letters W. A., for Willielmus Archiepiscopus, and are found of the reign of Henry VIII. only, though he was made archbishop by Henry VII., nearly four years before his son came to the throne.⁴

To him succeeded Thomas Cranmer, with whose coins this mint finally closed. They were struck in the reign of Henry VIII., and are marked T. C., for Thomas Cranmer, or Thomas Cantuariensis.⁵

Amongst the manuscripts in the Lambeth Library is preserved an indenture between archbishop Cranmer and William Tillesworth, of London, goldsmith, in the 25th year of Henry VIII. By that instrument the archbishop appointed the said William to be the master and worker of his monies of silver within the mint of Canterbury; and Tillesworth engaged to make three sorts of monies, viz. the half-groat, the penny or sterling, and the halfpenny, according to the terms of the indenture, which were the same as that of the 18th of Henry VIII.

For the coinage of every pound troy the master was to take twelve pence by number, out of which he was to pay to the archbishop one penny, and to retain to himself eleven pence for wages and all other charges.

If upon the trial of the pix it was found that the standard was not kept, the master was to make fine and ransom to the archbishop, at his will. He took an oath to the archbishop for the performance of covenants, and bound himself, his heirs and executors, by the present indenture.

Respecting his transactions with the merchants, on account of bullion, he gave security, himself in four hundred marks, and four borrows in one hundred marks each.⁶

¹ 1 Edw. II. m. 3. May 22. *Rymer, Foedera*, vol. iii. p. 81.

² *Hasted's History of Kent*, vol. iv. p. 762, quoting Rot. Cart. de Annis 2 and 3 Edw. IV. In the 49th year of Henry VI., a warrant of privy seal was granted to George archbishop of Canterbury, legate of the apostolic see, the king's chancellor, authorizing him to make letters of indenture according to the terms of the royal mint indenture of that year. *Writs of Privy Seal in the White Tower*, marked 49 Hen. VI.

³ Assemblage of Coins of Archbishops of Canterbury. Addenda at the end of advertisement.

⁴ See *Silver Coins*, plate vii. Nos. 4, 6, 11, and 17; and Supplement, plate iv. No. 14.

⁵ See *Silver Coins*, plate vii. Nos. 12 and 20.

⁶ *Cartae Miscellaneæ*, vol. ii. No. 890, article 3.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL EXCHANGE.

The archbishop had likewise an exchange distinct from the king's, granted, as above-mentioned, in the second year of John; and in the sixth year of the same king, when he forbade the exchange of money in every place except the king's exchange, a particular exception was made in favour of the archbishop's exchange here; and it appears to have been the only one which was then allowed to exist, at least no other is mentioned in the writ.¹

From a writ of the fourth year of Edward II., 1310, it appears that a portion of the profits of this cambium was due to the pope; and it was ordered to be paid into the hands of William de Testa, the pope's clerk. This portion had been for some time withheld.²

ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S MINT.

In king Æthelstan's law this abbot was allowed one moneyer;³ and the privilege of coining was exercised by the abbots until the death of abbot Silvester in the year 1161, when king Henry II. seized the temporalities of the abbey, and, on returning them to Silvester's successor, retained the mint in his own hands; and it appears, from inquisitions which were taken in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I., that it had not then been restored to the abbey.⁴ Probably it never was restored; for in a charter of Inस्पeximus, dated in the thirty-sixth year of Edward III., wherein various charters are recited, the mint does not occur.⁵

This mint was within the city of Canterbury; and Elverd Porrere had the custody of the die, at the death of abbot Silvester in 1161.⁶

DOVER.

From the importance of this place, at a period of very high antiquity, it might reasonably be concluded that a mint was established here, either in Roman times, or at least soon after the Anglo-Saxons had taken possession of it. But that conclusion is not supported by any records; nor are any coins known to have been struck here prior to the reign of Æthelred II.

The following monarchs also coined here before the Conquest:

Cnut, Harold I. Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.

Domesday Book is entirely silent as to this mint; but coins of William I. and William II. are known to have been struck in it.

EXCHANGE AT DOVER.

Of this exchange I have found nothing more than that, in the 27th year of Edward I., 1298, Michael de Wincester was appointed comptroller during pleasure;⁷ and that it was one of the places where an exchange was established by the statute of money made at York in the ninth year of Edward III.⁸

HARBLEDOWN.

In Mr. Duncombe's History and Antiquities of the three Archiepiscopal Hospitals at and near Canterbury, a place called the Mint is said to be situated between the two churches at Harbledown or Harbledown. And in the view of St. Nicholas's hospital at that place, the windmill is pointed out as being within the bounds of the mint.⁹

Of this mint, if a mint for coinage be really intended, I have not met with any other notice.

HYTHE.

In the sale catalogue of Mr. Tyssen's coins, a penny of William I. is said to be of this mint.¹⁰

¹ Pat. 6 John. m. 7. dors. See the Annals of Coinage under this year.

² Liber. 4 Edw. II. m. 2. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. iii. p. 261.

³ *Leges Anglo-Saxon.* p. 59.

⁴ *Thorn.* col. 1816, where those inquisitions are stated at large.

⁵ *Id.* col. 2123.

⁶ *Id.* col. 1816.

⁷ Pat. 27 Edw. I. m. 24.

⁸ Claus. 9 Edw. III. m. 8. dors. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 668.

⁹ *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. xxx. p. 190.

¹⁰ P. 64, No. 888. [A coin of Canute bears HYTHA, and several of the Beaworth hoard appear to have been struck in that mint.—Eo.]

RECVLVER.

"Here have frequently been found small globules of metal unstruck, lying with others which have been struck, or coined into money. Now this, as the judicious author of the *Antiquitates Rutupinæ* observes, bids fair for a supposition that this place was once so considerable as to have a mint. And this conjecture receives a further confirmation from some coins mentioned by Carolus Fraxinus,¹ which have been found with these words or letters struck upon them—R. RB. RT. RVPS.; for it is much more easy and natural to interpret this by the word Rutupinæ than by Rome or Ravenna."²

When to this conjecture I have added Dr. Stukeley's positive assertion, that coins of Carausius, with R. S. R. in the exergue, were struck at Rutupium, which place he divides between Sandwich, Stonar, and Richborough, but gives the greater share to the first of those places,³ I have done all in my power to establish this mint, and must leave it to its fate.*

ROCHESTER ROYAL MINT.

In the reign of Æthelstan, the king had two moneyers in this city,⁴ but none of his coins struck here have yet been discovered.†

The earliest which are known are those of Æthelred II. Cnut also coined here; as did likewise Edward the Confessor.

The mint is not mentioned in Domesday Book; but pennies of William I. and William II. are in existence.

It was worked in the reign of Henry I., as appears from his money. Geldwine and Rodbert were then moneyers here.⁵ The former of these persons granted a house, etc. to bishop Ernulph and the monks of St. Andrew, on condition that he should be received as a monk into that house.⁶

In the ninth year of John, the moneyers, etc. of this mint, together with those of various other places, were commanded to appear before the king at Westminster to receive his commands.⁷

Coins were struck here in the reign of Henry III.; but it should seem that after that time it was no longer worked.

EPISCOPAL MINT.

Æthelstan gave to St. Andrew, and Kyneford bishop of Rochester, a money die;⁸ and in the laws of that monarch the bishop was allowed to employ one moneyer.⁹

I have not discovered the time at which the bishops were deprived of their mint.

ROMNEY.

A penny of Cnut affords the earliest evidence of a mint in this place. It continued to be worked during the reigns of Edward the Confessor and Harold II.

It is not noticed in Domesday Book; but William I. coined here,¹⁰ as did also William II. and Henry I.; after whose reign no coins have yet occurred, the privilege of coining being probably resumed into the power of the crown in the first year of king Henry II.

SANDWICH.

Under the account of Reculver may be seen Dr. Stukeley's assertion of the existence of a mint here in the reign of Carausius.

Whatever may be thought of that, it is certain that this place was of considerable note in the early Anglo-Saxon times, being mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle in the year 851.

Notwithstanding this, the earliest coin known to have been struck here is of Cnut.

¹ *De Nummis inferioris ævi*, p. 37.

² *Harris's Kent*, p. 247.

³ *Medallist History of Carausius*, part i. p. 66.

⁴ *Leges Anglo-Saxon.* p. 59.

* It seems probable that the coins of Carausius, with R. S. R. in the exergue, were minted at Rutupinæ.—[Ed.]

† A penny of Æthelstan has been discovered with HVNEAR. MO. ROF. CIVIT. See *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 36.—[Ed.]

⁵ *Textus Roffensis*, p. 184.

⁶ *Text. Roff.* p. 186. Ernulph was bishop from 1115 to 1124. Godwin.

⁷ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁸ *Registrum Roffense*, p. 2. The words are "incedum Monete." The former term is unusual in that sense.

⁹ *Leges Anglo-Saxon.* p. 59.

¹⁰ See *Tyssen's Sale Catalogue*, p. 63. [The Beaworth hoard comprised several coins of this mint.—Ed.]

Domesday Book does not mention the mint; but money is known to have been coined here by William I. and H.,* Stephen and Henry III.

"About the year 1300, Walter le Draper was examiner of the money, *Scrutator Monetæ*, in this place."

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASTER.

A penny of Æthelred II. reads LANSTE, and one of Chut IAN, possibly both of Lancaster.

A penny of Henry II., which reads LANSS on the reverse, is appropriated to this mint.

SISTUNTIAN MINT.

Mr. Whitaker having stated a most circumstantial account of the first introduction of the art of coining into this island; of the invitation given to the mint-master Tascio by Cunobeline; of his accepting that invitation; of his coming hither, with all his implements of coining; and the establishment of the first mint that ever appeared in this island, which was erected in the south;³ afterwards thought fit to destroy the fair fabric which he had raised, and to pronounce that *this mint had no existence but in the visions of conjecture*.⁴

The mint, however, was constructed of more solid materials than those which composed the mint-master; for, whilst the vision of the latter faded away, the former withstood even the better judgment and the corrections of Mr. Whitaker, who has preserved his accurate tracing of the progress of the art of coining from its first establishment in the south by Cunobeline even unto its arrival in Lancashire, as he is pleased to call it, though, by the by, it stopped somewhat short at Aldborough in Yorkshire.⁵

Thus, says he (overlooking the slight geographical mistake of one county for another), "thus was the kingdom of Lancashire first provided with a regular coinage a few years before the period of the Roman invasion.⁶ The art of coining had not opportunity to exert itself sufficiently in Lancashire before the coming of the Romans superseded the necessity of it."⁷

A little further on we learn, that, "upon the coming of the Romans, the Sistuntian mint was stopped. But the Romans became coiners for the Britons. No less than eleven mints, *in all probability*, were established within the pale of their own government, two in the municipia, and nine in the nine colonies."⁸

From his enumeration of these eleven mints, however, it appears, that Lancashire was not honoured with one of them; but "Chester from one side, and York from the other, diffused their minted wealth over Lancashire."⁹

On this evidence rests the existence of the Sistuntian mint. If my readers, after they have examined it, should fastidiously require stronger and more legitimate proofs, I must be allowed to plead, that I have given them all which the only author who has mentioned that mint has thought fit to furnish me with. To him I yield the credit of having discovered it, and leave him to defend his own arguments as he may.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.

The following account of this mint was drawn up by the late Rev. Richard Southgate, for Mr. Nichols's history of this town, and is printed in the first volume of the history of the county. I have preserved it entire, because it contains all that Mr. Southgate left behind him upon a subject with which he

¹ *Boys's History of Sandwich*, p. 663. For examiner, Mr. Boys should have given searcher, whose business it was to examine the ships, and to take care that no money was exported without the king's license.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 4.

³ *History of Manchester*, vol. i. p. 284.

⁴ *Principal Corrections in History of Manchester*, book i. p. 69.

⁵ *History of Manchester*, vol. i. p. 287.

⁶ "At that period, therefore, the quantity of money within

the county must have been very insignificant, and none of it is known to have reached the present age, except the following pieces may seem to carry the name of Mancunio upon them, and to prove the establishment of a British mint at Manchester, as well as York." [*Corrections*, p. 63.] The two pieces here referred to are coins which Dr. Stukeley (in his plates of British coins) with equal probability attributes to Immanucee, a British king. One reads MANA, the other IMAS, both on the reverse, which bears the figure of a man on horseback.

⁷ *History of Manchester*, vol. i. p. 287.

⁸ *Id.* p. 288.

⁹ *Id.* *ibid.*

• See the account of the Beaworth hoard.—[*En.*]

was so intimately acquainted, and because the elaborate work of which it forms a part is now become so scarce as to be in very few hands:

"There is no reason to think that any place in Leicestershire was of sufficient importance to enjoy the privilege of a mint, either in the Anglo-Saxon or Norman times, except the town of Leicester. Nor is there any written record remaining of the establishment of a mint in that place before the Conqueror's survey, which is described in Domesday Book, unless we suppose this place to be included in that general expression in king Æthelstan's regulation, A. 929, in aliis Castellis [Burgis, as Leland has it. Coll. vol. iii. 2d edit. p. 213.] unus.

"In that curious and well-known register, Domesday,¹ we are informed, that at Leicester, called in that Survey Ledecestre, the moneyers paid twenty pounds every year, which were to consist of pennies, twenty of which weighed one ora or ounce. If these pennies weighed, one with another, twenty-two grains, the number of grains in the ounce would be 440; if they weighed twenty-two and a half, it would be 450; and even then would fall short of the legal standard, which was that of 480 grains to the ounce. But as many pennies of Edward the Confessor (who coined a great deal of money, which must have been the chief currency at this time, and still remains in large quantities) are seven or eight grains under this weight, if the payment were made in these, there must have been a considerable incrementum in an additional number of pennies, which was called making payments ad scalam. Two-thirds of this sum were paid to the king, as the lord paramount of the right of coinage; the other third, or the third penny, as it is called in the record, belonged to Hugh Grentemaisnil, the Vicecomes,² which was the common proportion.

"The number of moneyers is sometimes specified in this record, though not noticed in this county. It is not therefore certain how many were established in Leicester in the reign of William I. But their profits must have been considerable, or their privileges great, to have compensated for the payment of so large a sum. The mint, it may here in general be observed, was a privileged place in towns where coining was allowed; and the monetarii seem to have been tenants of the king in capite, and to have had the privileges of saca and soca.

"As we receive so little information from Domesday Book relative to the mint at Leicester, the defect is to be made up from the coins themselves.

"Before the time of Athelstan, only two or three places of mintage appear upon the Saxon coins, expressed upon some of the types of Egbert, Ethelwulf, and Alfred. These are chiefly presented in the form of monograms. And though the types of Edward the elder are numerous, no coin of that king has yet occurred with the place of mintage. But during the reign of his son Athelstan, and particularly after the time of his taking upon himself the title of BRIT. TO. REX., many places of mintage appear upon his coins; and it is certain that several moneyers were fixed at Leicester during his reign. Indeed, it is very probable there was a mint at this place long before; yet no coins can be ascertained as belonging to Leicester till that period. Very few towns are impressed upon the coins of his two immediate successors, Edmund and Edred, and, I may add, those of the unfortunate Edwy. But in the last coinage of Edgar they began to be numerous.³ However, I have not had the good fortune hitherto to see one coin certainly struck at Leicester during his reign; and only one has occurred to me, belonging to his son Edward the Martyr, which carries with it the least probability of having been struck at Leicester. The legend on the head side is, EĒADFEA . REX . ANĒLO.; on the reverse, ÐANERIDW . MO . LIL. But as I am inclined to

¹ Vol. i. folio 230.

² This third penny was the distinguishing mark of an earldom. "Comes autem est qui tertiam portioneem eorum quæ de placitis proveniunt in quolibet Comitatu percipit." [*Dial. de Scaccario*, lib. i. cap. xvii. *Madox, History of Exch.* vol. ii. p. 399.] Accordingly, in a grant of the earldom of Essex, by the empress Maud, it is said, " & habeat tertium denarium vicecomitatus de placitis, sicut comes habere debet in comitatu suo." [*Selden's Titles of Honour*, part ii. chap. v. sec. x.]

³ There is a coin of Edgar, in the cabinet of Mr. Southgate,

which reads on the obverse EADEAR; on the reverse, MELÐVSAN LE. There are three others in the British Museum with the same obverse; the reverses of which are, ÆLFSTAN LE; FRÐÐRE . MO . LE; and ÐVRNOD LE. All of which moneyers struck money at the same place, which might be Chester as well as Leicester. The type of these pennies is the same, with the small cross on one side, and on the other a cross and two annulets. Respecting a coin of Eadmund, which was probably struck here, see the list of kings who coined in this mint at the end of Mr. Southgate's account.

think the inscription is blundered for LINI, and that the coin was struck at Lincoln, I have not engraved it. But after Ethelred II. the coins of the Leicester mint are very common; and I have engraved one or more of each reign, to the time of Henry II. inclusive. Here the series of Leicester coins must be closed; at least, none have fallen under the notice of the antiquary after this period; and it is probable that the mintage ceased after the demolition of the castle in 1170 or 1176.

"In the early period of the Saxon mintage it is difficult to distinguish the coins of Leicester from those of Chester, as the names of both were then nearly similar. In this uncertainty I have given those of LIEDE, LEEDER, LEHER, etc. to Leicester, as Chester is generally Legecester, without the *i* or the *u*. However, I am not certain that I have always been right, as some of the inscriptions with LEE or LEECE may have belonged to Leicester.

"After the time of Canute there is no difficulty.

"That the mint was situated near the north bridge (in the parish of St. Leonard) appears from an enumeration of the possessions of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis: 'Dedit nobis Fundator noster, apud pontem de North, carucatan terre, que jacebat olim ad cuneos monete'."¹

The following kings are supposed to have coined here:

Æthelstan,	Æthelred II.	William I.
Eadmund I. A coin of	Cnut,	William II.
his reads on the reverse	Harold I.	Henry I.
LEIEFFI.	Harthacnut,	Stephen, and
Eadgar ——— LE.	Edward the Confessor,	Henry II.
Eadweard the Martyr LE.	Harold II.	

LINCOLNSHIRE.

BOSTON,

Anciently St. Botolph, or St. Botolph's Town.

In the ninth year of Edward III. an exchange was established here, according to the provisions of the Statute of Money, made at York in that year.²

LINCOLN.

For the account of the Roman and Roman-British coinage here, I shall copy a part of Mr. Maurice Johnson's Dissertation on the Lincoln Mint, which was read at the Gentleman's Society in Spalding in the year 1740.

"The *jus cudendi*, being a royal right, properly belonging to sovereigns only, has been ever thought to do honour to the places where it was exercised, as well as to be of profit to them. It was therefore esteemed and desired by the colonies, and indulged to them by the Roman emperors; and as of other the most considerable of that vast empire, so we frequently find on the exergue of several emperors' coins characters denoting the place and number of the officers of the mint. *s. vel. r.* for *signatum vel percussum* (numisma sc.), *L. LN. LC. M L. MONETA L.*; which we may as well, if not with greater truth and propriety, apply to those coined at the most ancient city and colony of Lincoln as at any other place. I was the first who claimed the honour to them and my native county in my *Decennium Carausii & Allecti*, 1710, and had the allowance of the learned. Those with *L.* only, or with *LN.*, might be struck either at our own city, Lincoln, Lindum, as Ptolomy, Antoninus, and the Roman writers generally call it; or at Londinum, as Tacitus, the Colonia Londinensium, mentioned in the Council of Arles.³ Or those monies might be made at London, or Lyons in France, Londini vel Lugduni. But those with *L. c.*⁴ were (as I humbly conceive) certainly

¹ *Essay on the Mint at Leicester. Nichols's Leicestershire*, vol. i. p. xli. The information in the last sentence, relative to the situation of the mint, is from *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 308; whose extract is from *Novum Rentale Monasterii B. Marie de Pratis Leicestr.* [*Laud's MSS. H. 72, in the Bodleian Library.*] Dugdale's reference to the *Rentale* is not correct. The *carucate* of land is again mentioned in the confirmation charter of this abbey by Henry II. [*Cart. 10 Edw. III. m. 2. n. 1, per inspex. Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 314]

² Claus, 9 Edw. III. m. 8 d. *Rymer*, vol. iv. p. 668.

³ *Sirmondi Concil. Gall. 1.*

⁴ I cannot find these letters on any coin, either of Carausius or Allectus, in the plates of Gnebrier, Stokely, or Kennedy.*

* *c.* and *mc.* are sometimes found on the coins of Carausius, and on those of Allectus &c. frequently occurs, but there is nothing to justify their appropriation to Lincoln.—[Ed.]

coined at our Lincoln, called by Ravennas Lindum Colonia, in that noble and spacious mint, the stately remains whereof being as part of the old city of Lincoln, within it, and the oldest castle walls under which it stood for better security, made of Roman materials and workmanship, to this day there commonly called the Mint Walls, which that ingenious member of this society, Mr. Samuel Buck, engraver, has perpetuated by an exact draught and engraving thereof on a copper-plate, published as a specimen and for his proposals of subscription to his Surveys of Ruins of Castles, Abbeys, etc. through all England and Wales. These walls, which enclose a large space of ground, were very thick and high, and outwardly had no apertures and were directly under the west fortlett, or keep of the castle of Lincoln; so that nothing could be better contrived or situated for strength or security, beyond which the city itself extended down the hill to the river Wytham; all which I have seen several times, and compared with Buck's print.¹

"Though I see no reason to doubt but that some of the British coins, and of the earliest imperial coins of the Roman emperors, and also of Claudius and other princes,² which appear to the curious in coins not to be of Roman workmanship, but made out of Rome, or by foreign workmen, found here by ploughing or digging,³ might be struck or coined in this very mint; though, being before the practice of denoting the place of the mint on the exergue or field of the coin took place or began, we find nothing to ascertain the particular place of their coinage, which, from the mean, wretched draught or designing, and poor execution, the workmanship, the little resemblance of the emperor's countenance whose superscription they bear round them, and the ,⁴ or rather Celtic ease of characters on their reverses, are generally called or deemed colony pieces. But to come to greater certainty, and what amounts with me, for the reasons before assigned, to a proof of those pieces being coined here (let them have been found anywhere), are the letters on the exergues denoting as much."

He then gives a list, from his own collection, of coins with the above-mentioned initials upon them.

They are of

Carausius,	Maximianus,	Constantinus jun.,	Magnentius. ⁵
Allectus,	Constantinus,	Constantius, and	

From this time the mint, if it ever really existed, must have fallen into total disuse, from which it did not recover even in the reign of Æthelstan, when the coinage was regulated, and various mints were either first established or renewed.

The earliest coin which can be appropriated with certainty to this place was struck by Eadgar; after whom the following monarchs coined here:

Eadweard the Martyr,	Cnut,	Harthacnut,	and Harold II.
Æthelred II.	Harold I.	Edward the Confessor,	

In Domesday Book it is recorded, that at the time of making that survey this place had increased very considerably in importance. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it paid to the king twenty pounds, and to the earl ten pounds. But when that record was compiled it paid one hundred pounds equally between the king and the earl. What the mint paid at the former period is not mentioned; but at the latter it paid seventy-five pounds,⁶ a larger sum than, as far as the testimony of Domesday Book extends, was paid by any other mint.

At that time Alured, nephew to Thurald, had three tofts de t'ra sybi, which the king gave to him. In these he had all customs except the king's tax for moneyage.⁷

¹ Grose says, a little to the west of Newport Gate is an Isolé wall, called the Mint Wall, said to be Roman. It is sixty-three feet long, about thirty high, and three and a quarter thick, with five layers of Roman brick between the stones. [*Antiquities, article Newport Gate, Lincoln.*]

² "Bately, 60. *Baxter*, 153."

³ Here I have omitted the names of several persons who are said to have possessed such coins, of whom Mr. Johnson himself is one.

⁴ This break stands thus in the printed copy.

⁵ Maurice Johnson on the mint at Lincoln. *Account of the*

Gentleman's Society at Spalding, Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. xx. p. 56. This memoir by Mr. Johnson abounds in words, nearly in the same proportion as it is deficient in proof.

Dr. Stukeley mentions two coins of Constantine, in his possession, with P. C. L. [percuussa Lindi Colonie] in the exergue. *Metallick History of Carausius*, part i. pp. 276 and 277.*

⁶ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 336. b.

⁷ *Ibid. id.*

* The letters P. L. C. are frequently found on the coins of the lower empire, but they doubtless refer to the mint of Lyons.—[Ed.]

William I. coined here; as did likewise

William II. Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II.

In the first or second year of Richard I., 1189 or 1190, the citizens of Lincoln had a grant of this privilege, amongst others, that they should not be obliged to plead out of their own city, except in pleas of foreign tenures; but the moneyers and the king's officers were excepted in this grant.¹

King John, in his ninth year, 1208, commanded the moneyers, etc. of this city, in common with those of several others, to attend his commands at Westminster.²

Henry III. struck money in this mint. On his coins the name is sometimes written LINCOL, and at others SICOL.

Edward I. also coined here.

Mr. Johnson thinks it "highly probable that the mint here became, in Christian times, within the jurisdiction of St. Martin the Great,³ in this city; for beyond it, eastward, bishop Remigius, when he determined to build his cathedral church of St. Mary in this city, and removed his see hither, not long after the Norman Conquest, and the injunction of king William I. for that purpose, purchased part of the possessions of the canons of the most ancient church of St. Martin, the steeple whereof was rebuilt in 1740, and the fabric then repairing; over the south door whereof, on an ample square rag-stone, much defaced, or worn flat by the weather and injuries of time, is this sculpture, now in low relievo, as I then took a sketch of it on the spot, July 31.

"It represents the emperor with a nimbus, or circle of glory, round his head, signifying his divinity, or majesty, holding his globe of empire in his right hand, and the imperial eagle or head of the sceptre in his left, with his master of the mint, or monetarius of Lincoln, and man attending with the sportula, spovella, or square box, used to receive the new-coined money at the mint,⁴ and for congiaries of the emperors at their largesses or donations to the people, before pockets or even purses were in use, sometimes called Tessora.⁵

"There appears not any circumstance in this saint's life or legend⁶ that this sculpture can allude to, as I apprehend; therefore I conclude that, when this church was first built by Paulinus, this stone might be brought from the old Roman mint-office, but a small distance off, and fixed up in the south wall of this church, whereto the mintage was devolved, as a proper decoration or ornament; for as their mint was then become within their jurisdiction,⁷ and upon the land of this church, perhaps this rude piece of sculpture, as it now seems, might relate thereto. The instrument under the emperor's right arm, representing the square box, or sportula, wherein new-coined monies are put at several mint offices to this day; and such are still used by the churchwardens of Spalding, and several other parishes, to collect charity for briefs in churches."⁸

ECCLESIASTICAL.

It is generally agreed, that the pennies with the name of St. Martin on one side, and with that of this city on the other, were struck here; but by whom, at what period, or on what occasion, has never been discovered.⁹

TORCKSEY.

A coin of Æthelred II. with TVRC on the reverse, was probably struck at Toreksey, in this county, as it appears from the Saxon chronicle, under the year 1373, that the name of that place was written by the Anglo-Saxons Tupecege.

¹ Cart. Antiq. F. n. 16. N. 20. *Brady on Burghs*, Appendix, p. 46.

² See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

³ "He flourished in the time of Maximus and Victor his son, usurpers, and was famous for opposing their punishing heresy with death, and was in so great favour with the first Christians here as to have churches dedicated to him."

⁴ He who would find all these things in the engraving of this stone must

"purge with euphrasie and rue
The visual nerve, for he has much to see."

⁵ "See Godwin, III. c. 36, 199. Du Choul, de Religione vet. Rom. 152 Oysellus."

⁶ "See it in *Legenda Aurea*, and in *Ecclesia sibi dedicata* in Civ. Eboraci, in *Gent's History in Conyng-street there*, 1730, p. 173.

⁷ Thus, as the imagination warms, that which a little before was only highly probable, becomes a fact on which an hypothesis is founded.

⁸ *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 11. p. 60.

⁹ See *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, plate xii.

WAINFLEET.

A penny of Henry II. has WAIN on the reverse; probably struck in this mint.¹

MIDDLESEX.

LONDON.

Some antiquaries (reasoning from *probabilities*, and even *possibilities*, up to *certainities*) have persuaded themselves, and have endeavoured to persuade others, that there must, of necessity, have been a mint here during the continuance of the Romans in this island.

Thus Dr. Milles says, "there might be, and probably was, a mint in London, during the time of the Romans, for the coinage of copper at least, if not for silver also."

"The Tower of London was undoubtedly the capital fortress of the Romans; *it was their treasury as well as their mint.*"²

Camden, in his *Remains*, proceeds a step further, and not only informs us of the existence of a Roman officer of the mint here, but also produces the legend of a coin, which, could the coin itself be produced, would set the question at rest for ever.

He says, "Constantine, as it seemed, erected a mint at London; for we have seen a copper coin of his with P. LOND. S., implying Pecunia Londini Signata; and there was an officer, as treasurer of this mint at London, called Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustensium; for London was called Augusta in the declining state of the empire."³

For the appointment of this great officer of the mint Camden gives no authority; therefore, respecting him and his office, implicit confidence may, without offence, be withheld.

As to what he declares himself to have seen, I must observe (without intending the least disrespect to that truly great man) that the medallists of his time were in the habit of admitting into their cabinets coins in so corroded and imperfect a state, that whatever an antiquary wished to read upon them might be read with at least as much facility as the real legend.

Every one who has been accustomed to the perusal of coins so eroded, or of manuscripts much defaced, must have experienced with what ease he has deceived himself, whenever he has determined what the reading must be previously to the examination of the original.

To some error of this kind I can readily ascribe the above legend, as I cannot even suspect such a man as Camden of intentional deceit. The coin is not at this time known to exist in any cabinet.

Dr. Stukeley has ascribed to this mint a coin of Carausius, which he conjectures to refer to the first coming of that emperor to London; he honestly, however, informs his readers that Banduri supposes it to relate to his first coming to Rome.⁴ Other coins of this mint are described by him in the pages referred to below;⁵ where may be found divers delectable visions—of the college of twenty-one, of its various officers, and of the occasions, and the very days, upon which the coins were struck; the whole of which depend upon the letter L, which Dr. Stukeley interprets London. Genebrier, who seems to have been a much more sober antiquary, does not attempt to explain the letters in the exergue.

On evidence such as this is founded the existence of a mint in London during the Roman government of this island.*

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 6.

² *Id.* vol. v. p. 295.

³ *Remains*, article Money, p. 233.

⁴ *Medallick History of Carausius*, part i. p. 71.

⁵ *Id.* part i. pp. 75, 85, 96, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 147, 164, 167, 180, 191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 210, 226, 228, 244, 245, 255, 258, 267; and part ii. p. 126.

* Our author is here too sceptical, and appears to have taken no pains to ascertain the fact that Roman coins bearing in the exergue P. LON. certainly exist. The coins with these letters belong to the family of Constantine the Great; and the evidence of their having been minted in London appears undeniable. Jobert

was desirous of giving these coins to the mint of Lyons, and reads the P. LON. *Percussa Lugduni in officina nona*, but his learned and judicious commentator, the Baron Bimard de la Bastie, restores them to the London mint. [*Science de Medailles*, tome ii. p. 104, edit. 1739.] The circumstance of these exergual letters being confined to the copper coins, is another reason for their appropriation to this country, in which they are frequently found, while they are of comparatively rare occurrence on the Continent. [Vide *Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*, p. 63; and the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. i. p. 217.]

With regard to the coins of Carausius and Allectus, we have still better evidence that they were struck in England, and that great numbers of them were minted in London. Some of the

The first authentic coin yet discovered which can with certainty be appropriated to this mint, is a penny of Ælfred the Great, which bears on the reverse *LONDONIA* in a monogram.¹

928. In the famous statute by which Æthelstan first regulated the mints of his kingdom, this city was allowed eight moneyers, a greater number than any other place was permitted to employ.²

This mint had therefore at that time gained some degree of pre-eminence; but at what period it became paramount, or when it was first placed in the Tower of London, I have not been able to discover. Money of his coinage still exists.

There is a coin of Eadmund I. which reads on the reverse *LONEM*; but I cannot ascertain that it was struck here.³

Eadwig coined in this mint; as did also

Eadgar,	Æthelred II.	Harold I.	Edward the Confessor, and
Eadward the Martyr,	Cnut,	Harthacnut,	Harold II.

This mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, though many coins of William I. still remain.

William II. also struck money here; and so did Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., in whose 14th year the moneyers paid to an aid for marrying the king's daughters in the following proportions: Achard, one hundred shillings; Lefwine Besant, five marks; Ailwine Finch, two marks, with others.⁴

In the first year of John, 1199, when the citizens of London had a grant from the king of the privilege of not being impleaded out of their city, except in pleas of foreign tenures, the moneyers and others the king's servants were excepted.⁵

In the fourth year of the same king, 1202, Guy de Vou stood charged with *MLXVI. viijs. iiijd.* for the ferm of the cambium⁶ of London for the time mentioned in the roll of the first year of the king.⁷

In the year 1208, the moneyers, etc. of this mint, together with those of divers others, were ordered to attend at Westminster, in the quinzime of St. Denys, to receive the king's commands.⁸

1221. A considerable coinage being about to be executed in the sixth year of Henry III., the following persons were sworn in the court of exchequer, on the morrow of Ash-Wednesday: Ilger, and three others, as *custodes monetæ* of the city of London; Adam Blund, and seven others, *custodes cuneorum*; Michael de St. Helen, *reparator cuneorum*; and Robert de Grettone, and Geoffrey de Frowe, assayers. On the same day eight dies for round halfpennies and farthings, and, in a short time afterwards, eight more for pennies, and eight for halfpennies, and the same number for farthings, over and above the eight first-mentioned, were delivered to the same persons.⁹

1229. In or about his 13th year, Henry III. committed to Richard Reinger the cambium or mint in this city, and in Canterbury, with the dies and appurtenances, together with *mccccxxl. xs. viijd.* paid to him by the hand of Alexander de Dorsete, to negotiate therewith. Richard was to hold, from Midlent in the 13th year, for the term of four years; and to render to the king yearly *pcc* marks. Provided that the king was to have the *mccccxxl. xs. viijd.* at the end of the four years; and that Richard should give to the king security that he would safely keep the said cambium in the meantime, according to the assize of the cambium; and that at the end of the term he would answer to the king, as well for the said annual sum of

¹ See *Saxon Coins*, plate xv. Nos. 6—9.

² *Leges Anglo-Sax.* p. 59.

³ It is probably a blundered coin.

⁴ *Mag. Rot.* 14 Hen. II. Rot. 1 a. Lond. and Midd. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. i. p. 589.

⁵ *Cart. Antiq.* C. n. 26. N. 18. *Bradley on Burghs*, Appendix. p. 43.

⁶ The Latinity of that time is so void of precision that it is not possible always to be certain of the exact meaning of this term, which is sometimes used for the exchange, at others for the mint, and even, if I am not mistaken, for both those offices together. In the following entry of the date of the 13th of Hen. III. it should seem, by the mention of the dies, to mean the mint.

⁷ *Mag. Rot.* 4 Joh. Rot. 1 b. Lond. and Midd. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 133.

⁸ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁹ *Memor.* 6 Hen. III. Rot. 3 b. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 87.

coins of Carausius may have been struck in Boulogne, but the far greater part of them must have been coined in England, and in all probability at London. The meaning of solitary exergual letters cannot always be ascertained on Roman coins, but there is every reason to believe that *ML* on the money of Carausius and *Allectus* signifies *Moneta Londinensis*.

It is very probable that Camden is in error in giving *p. Lond. s.* and that the last two letters do not occur. Since this was written, we have seen a second brass coin of Maximianus with *LON.* in the exergue.—[Ed.]

pec marks, as likewise for other monies which he should receive with the cambium. And the constable of the Tower of London was commanded to take security of the said Richard for the purposes above-mentioned, and to certify to the king the names of those who would give security for the performance of the before-recited covenants.¹

In Michaelmas term, 1243, Otho Fitz-William presented before the barons of the exchequer Richard Abel, goldsmith, to be maker and cutter of the dies, until the feast of the Purification.²

1245. Two years after this, William Hardell rendered an account, as custos of the cambium of London and Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past; that is, from the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in the 22d year to the 8th day of April in the 30th year. He accounted for 271*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* for the issues of this cambium for the first year; for 238*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* for the second year; and 539*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* for the third year; and so for other sums for the rest of the years.³

In 1247, the mayor and sheriffs of London were commanded that, by the oath of twelve good men of their city, they should choose one, *de proprioribus* and *legalibus*, of their said city, to be the king's custos cunei, in the room of Walter le Flemeng, deceased, and bring him before the barons of the exchequer on the morrow of the close of Easter.⁴ And John Hardell being accordingly elected, and presented before the treasurer and barons, by the sheriffs of London, was there sworn, and admitted into the said office.⁵

1248. In the 32d year, Richard Bonaventure was presented in the exchequer by the mayor and sheriffs of London, as assayer of this mint, and Walter de Mora as custos cuneorum, ad custodiendos cuneos; and both, being sworn, were admitted to their respective offices.⁶

1249. John Juvenal, elected by the mayor and citizens of London to be keeper of the mint, was sworn, and admitted at the exchequer, in the 33d year of this reign.⁷

By a writ directed to the barons of the exchequer, dated in the 35th year of the king, 1251, John Silvester, keeper of the king's mint, was allowed two shillings per diem for his expenses out of the said mint, so long as he should continue in that office.⁸

In 1255, William de Gloucester had a grant of that die which Richard de St. Albans before held in the king's mint in London, to hold by the said William during life.⁹

1256. In the following year, the barons of the exchequer were empowered to farm the dies of the king's mint at London, and to take a fine upon entering into the same, for the king's benefit.¹⁰

By a writ which was directed, in the course of the next year, 1257, to the moneyers, clerks, and all others, appointed to the mint and exchanges throughout England, it was notified that John de Somerkett, the king's clerk (who had been appointed keeper of the king's cambium¹¹ throughout England, during pleasure) being about to go abroad with a message from the king, had therefore committed the custody of the said cambium to William de Gloucester, the king's goldsmith, of London, who was to account to the king for the same. And the barons of the exchequer were commanded to receive his oath, and to give him custody of the office.¹²

¹ Mag. Rot. 13 Hen. III. tit. London and Middelseissa. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 133.

² Mich. Commun. 27 Hen. III. Rot. 4 a. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 88.

³ Mag. Rot. 29 Hen. III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 134. See the account for Canterbury under the history of that mint. The date of this record, in the 29th year, does not agree with that of the account, which is said to extend to the 8th day of April in the 30th year.

⁴ Hil. Commun. 31 Hen. III. Rot. 5 a. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 88.

⁵ Pas. Commun. 31 Hen. III. Rot. 5 b. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 88.

⁶ Pas. Commun. 32 Hen. III. Rot. 8 b. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 88.

⁷ Memor. 33 Hen. III. Rot. 4 a. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 89. Madox here translates *electus ad custodiam cunei*, by "chosen keeper of the mint;" but it may be doubted whether cuneus in this place means mint, or only a single die. See the next year, and also Canterbury mint, under the year 1256, when three different persons had each a grant of the custody of a single die.

⁸ Memor. 35 Hen. III. Rot. 7 b. *Mador, Hist. Erch.* vol. ii. p. 204.

⁹ Pat. 39 Hen. III. m. 8.

¹⁰ Pat. 40 Hen. III. m. 14.

¹¹ Cambium in this place should seem to mean both mint and exchange.

¹² Pat. 41 Hen. III. m. 1.

* Sir Henry Ellis discovered in one of the registers of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (temp. Edw. I.), liber A. 1. pilosus, fol. 17, the name of Theobald de Lyleston, who is described as a goldsmith, and the engraver of the dies for all England.—"Aurifaber et insculptor cuneorum monete totius Angliæ."—[Ed.]

In the year 1264, Thomas Fitz-Oto, or Otho, came before the king (then actually present), in the exchequer, and the barons, and petitioned that the broken dies of the mint¹ of London, which were in the treasury, should be delivered to him, as appertaining to him by right and inheritance, and what his ancestors had been accustomed to have.

The king, having examined and found his allegations to be true, commanded the said dies to be delivered to him.²

1268 or 1269. About four years after this, the said Thomas came before the barons, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Hilary, and presented Ralph le Blund to the office of engraver of the king's dies, who was admitted on the same day, and took the oath for the due performance of that office.³

1272 or 1273. In the first year of Edward I., Bartholomew de Castell was allowed the wages of the moneyers, exchangers, assayers, etc. in his account of the mint of Canterbury for the 56th year of Henry III.⁴

And in 1273, or the following year, he, as keeper of the cambium of London, presented, on the 4th day of June, Bartholomew de Brauncestre to be assayer of the money in the said cambium; who was then admitted, after having taken the usual oath.⁵

On the 17th of May, in the seventh year of the same king, 1279, the dies for the new money were delivered to Gregory de Rokesle, mayor of London, and Rolandine de Podio, keepers of the cambium, who, with the other officers of the said cambium, took the usual oaths, before the barons of the exchequer.⁶

In the same year, Bartholomew de Castell accounted for the issues of the cambium of London; when it appeared that he was indebted *mccll. xvij s.* From this sum was deducted *xl.* which he had delivered in silver, by weight, to Gregory de Rokesle, and the merchants of Luka, keepers of the said cambium, and also twenty marks, paid by him to Nicholas de Castell, by virtue of the king's writ. The sum then remaining due was *ccxxxvii l. x s. iiij d.*, for which he was committed to the custody of the marshal.⁷

At this time William de Turnemire, master of the mint, had power to work as many furnaces as he could in London.⁸

1281 or 1282. In the ninth or tenth year of the king, an assay was ordered to be made of the monies which had been coined in this mint.⁹

1282. In the latter of those years, Gregory de Rokesle, keeper of the cambium of London, was ordered to pay to John Guyot, assayer of the king's money, twenty-five marks for his wages for that year.¹⁰

And in 1286, a writ was issued to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, commanding them to deliver the pixes of the exchanges of London and Canterbury to John de Catureco and Gerald Mauban, in order to coin money, and to administer to them the oath requisite upon that occasion.¹¹

On the 29th of March, in the year 1300, it was ordained, that there should be thirty furnaces in London; and that John Porcher, master of the money of England, should make money in London, with deputies in the other mints.¹²

In the second year of Edward II., 1309, the king granted to John de Puntoise the office which John le Porcher lately held in the king's mint¹³ at the Tower, to hold during pleasure. Whereupon John de

¹ Here cambium is clearly the mint.

² Hil. Commun. 49 Hen. III. Rot. 6 b. *Madox Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 11.

³ Mich. Commun. 52 incipien. 53 Hen. III. Rot. 5 b. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 89.

⁴ *Madox, Hist. Exch.* ii. 207. Memor. 1 Edw. I. Rot. 6 b.

⁵ Memor. 1 and 2 Edw. I. Rot. 8 a. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 90.

⁶ Pas. Commun. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 6 a. and Trin. Commun. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 6 b. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 90. In this place Madox translates cambium, where it first occurs, mint; but in the second instance he renders it by exchange.

⁷ Trin. Commun. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 6 b. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 134.

⁸ Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259 a. See the Annals under this year.

⁹ Trin. Commun. 9 and 10 Edw. I. Rot. 5 b. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. i. p. 291.

¹⁰ Claus. 10 Edw. I. m. 2.

¹¹ Trin. Commun. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 12 b. *Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 90. Madox has not given this record at length; I can therefore only conjecture that cambium is here translated exchanges; and suspect that it is incorrectly translated.

¹² Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259. He was master of the mint. See list of officers.

¹³ Madox says exchange, but Porcher was master of the mint in the reign of Edward I. See list of officers.

Puntoise came to the exchequer before the chancellor of England, H. le Despencer, J. de Sandale, the treasurer's lieutenant, the barons of the exchequer, and others of the king's council, and undertook to pay to the king, as long as he should hold the said office, one farthing for every pound of silver, which should be delivered to him to coin, more than had been heretofore answered to the king, for the like quantity of silver, by way of proficuum; and found pledges for his true answering the same, and for his good abearance in his said office.¹

In 1315, W. Trente was sworn the king's *custos cambii* for London.²

On the 1st of August, in the year 1318, John de Wengrave, executor of the last will of William Trente, deceased, came before the barons of the exchequer, and granted that of 86*l.* 5*s.*, which belonged to the said John as *superplus*³ in the account returned, for the said William, of the issues of the *cambii* of London and Canterbury, certain sums should be allowed to divers persons on his account.⁴

About the same time, Lapine Roger was sworn, in the exchequer, into the office of *master moneyer*, during the king's pleasure; provided, that if he were removed from that office, he should be restored to the offices of assayer of the king's money and exchanger in the exchange of Canterbury, which had been lately granted to him for life.⁵

In the first year of Edward III., 1326, the king, on the 18th of February, appointed Roger Rykeman to be master of his mint in the *cambii* of London and Canterbury, during pleasure, with authority to act in the said office, and to receive annually, as preceding masters had done. And Lapine Roger, late master, was commanded to deliver the said office, with its appurtenances, to the aforesaid Roger Rykeman. Robert de Swalecliff and Gregory de Norton were Rykeman's securities for the due performance of his office.⁶

At the same time the office of assayer and exchanger in the above-mentioned *cambii* was committed to John de Pointroyse, during pleasure, with salary as heretofore; and Roger de Frowk, late assayer and exchanger, was commanded to deliver the said office to the aforesaid John.⁷

1329. In the third year of the king, William, Lord Latimer, having, without license from the king, purchased the office of coinage in the Tower of London and city of Canterbury from Maud, the widow of John de Botetourt (who held it by inheritance of the king *in capite*), obtained his pardon for that transgression.⁸

1344. In his eighteenth year, George Kirkyn and Lotto Nicholyn, of Florence, late masters and workers, were commanded to deliver to Percival de Porche de Lucca, then appointed master and worker, all things belonging to the said office. The like writ was directed to John de Flete, warden of the mint.⁹

1346. The same persons were re-appointed about two years afterward; and William de Wakefeld, *custos cambiorum* of London, etc. was commanded to deliver to them all things belonging to the office.¹⁰

In 1366, John Chichester, master of the king's mint in the Tower of London, paid 760*l.* for letters of pardon respecting all defects, falsities, frauds, deceits, transgressions, and excesses, in making the money, by himself, his ministers, servants, and deputies, and in taking three pence in the pound, or in any other manner, of the said monies, during the time that the said John was master of the said mint; and he and his heirs were released from all actions, etc. on account of the above-recited frauds, etc.¹¹

In the first year of Richard II., 1377, the office of master of the mint in the Tower of London was confirmed to G. de Bardes, according the form of an indenture of the 37th of Edward III.¹²

On the 24th of June, in the same year, Thomas Hery, the king's clerk, was appointed keeper of the

¹ Trin. Fines, etc. 2 Edw. II. Rot. 91 a. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 90.

² Hil. Commun. 8 Edw. II. Rot. 3 a. *Madox, ubi supra.*

³ *Superplusagium*. This term meant, that upon the account of the crown was found to be indebted to the accountant; probably because it was so much more than the accountant's receipts. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 231.

⁴ Trin. Commun. 12 Edw. II. Rot. 37 b. *Madox, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 233.

⁵ Trin. Commun. 12 Edw. II. Rot. 35 b. *Madox, vol. ii. p. 90.*

Master moneyer should, I suspect, be master of the mint, which Lapine Roger then was. See list of officers.

⁶ Hilar. Commiss. 1 Edw. III. Rot. a. *Madox's MSS.* vol. lxix. p. 107.

⁷ Id. p. 109.

⁸ *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 31. See the list of engravers of the mint.

⁹ Claus. 18 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 4.

¹⁰ Claus. 20 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 22.

¹¹ Pat. 40 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 12.

¹² Pat. 1 Rd. II. pt. 1. m. 31.

king's money to be coined at London during pleasure;¹ and John de Salesbury, late keeper of the money dies of king Edward III. in the Tower of London, was commanded to deliver all the dies in his custody to the said Thomas Hery.²

On the 4th of July, John de Leicester had the appointment to the office of exchanger and assayer of the king's mint within the Tower of London at the king's pleasure.³

And, on the 20th of August, John Gurmoncheater was made warden of the mint in the Tower of London during pleasure.⁴

In 1381, Stephen Rummelowe was appointed keeper of the dies of gold and silver in the same mint, and also in that at Canterbury, during his good behaviour, in the same manner⁵ as that office had been held by William de Hussebourne and John Salesbury, then deceased, who were appointed by king Edward III. during life.⁶

1389. By writ directed to Guy de Ronclif, keeper of the king's die of money⁷ within the Tower of London, he was commanded to admit John Edmund, goldsmith of London, to the office of engraver of the dies, and to certain houses within the Tower of London belonging to that office, to which he had been appointed by the king.⁸

In 1393, notice was given, by a writ dated April 18, to the master of the mint, the comptroller, workers, moneyers, and others, that Andrew Newport was appointed warden for life with the same wages as were received by Guy de Roncliff.⁹

1394. In the following year, John Wildeman was made exchanger and assayer of the mint during pleasure, with the usual wages.¹⁰

Richard Hethecote was appointed warden of this mint in 1400, the second year of Henry IV.¹¹

1412. In the 13th year of the same king, the office of keeper of the exchange in the Tower, and of warden of the coinage of gold and silver throughout the realm of England, was committed to Henry Somer, for life.¹²

And, in the same year, Thomas Drayton was made assayer and comptroller of this mint, with the usual wages.¹³

In the first year of Henry V., 1413, the mayor, etc. of London were commanded to seize all the wine and other goods of Richard Garner, late master of this mint, and keep them in safe custody until further orders.¹⁴

Lodowick John had a grant, dated upon the 14th of April in the next year, 1414, of the office of master of the mint, and of the exchange of London and Calais, and the government of the mystery of the mint, during pleasure. To answer for one half of the profits of the exchange to the king.¹⁵

On the 6th of March, in the first year of Henry VI., 1423, Bartholomew Goldbeter appeared in the king's chancery at Westminster, and recognised the indenture of the 16th of February preceeding, with all its provisions.¹⁶

1431. The office of master of the mints in the Tower of London, in Calais, Bristol, and York, together with the office of the exchange in the city of London, were granted to William Russe, on condition of paying one hundred marks per annum for the said exchange.¹⁷

1432. In this year, the executors of Bartholomew Goldbeter, late master of the mint, had their acquittance, the assay being first made.¹⁸

¹ Pat. 1 Rd. II. pt. 1. m. 29.

² Cl. 1 Rd. II. m. 42.

³ Pat. 1. Rd. II. pt. 1. m. 20.

⁴ Pat. 1 Rd. II. pt. 1. m. 13.

⁵ That is at sixpence a day. Cl. 6 Rd. II. pt. 1. m. 15.

⁶ Pat. 5 Rd. II. pt. 1. m. 11.

⁷ From the writ immediately following, and from the list of wardens, it would seem that this title was equivalent to that of warden of the mint.

⁸ Cl. 12 Rd. II. m. 25.

⁹ Cl. 16 Rd. II. m. 10.

¹⁰ Pat. 17 Rd. II. m. 2.

¹¹ Pat. 2 Hen. IV. pt. 4 m. 16.

¹² Pat. 13 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 18.

¹³ Pat. 13 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 27.

¹⁴ Cl. 1 Hen. V. m. 30.

¹⁵ Pat. 2 Hen. V. pt. 1. m. 34.

¹⁶ Cl. 1 Hen. VI. m. 13 dors.

¹⁷ Pat. 10 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 29. N.B. In an indenture of this year Russe is called citizen and jeweller of London; and Bristol is omitted among the mints. [Claus. 10 Hen. VI. m. 12. dors.]

¹⁸ Pat. 11 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 11.

1433. The profits of the coinage in this mint for one year and a half, to Michaelmas in the tenth year of the king, is stated in an account dated in his eleventh and twelfth year to have amounted to

					£.465	19	9½
The expenses for fees, wages, etc.	-	-	-	-	378	11	5
And the clear remainder	-	-	-	-	87	8	4½ ¹

In the year 1447, John Lematon was appointed warden of the exchange and coinage in the Tower of London for life, with two shillings and sixpence a day for wages.²

John Blakeney and Robert Caterton were made clerks of the exchange and mint in the same place for life, or to the longer liver, on the 26th of June 1452. Their wages were to commence from the 25th year of the king, and the arrears to be paid.³

In the 31st year of Henry VI., 1453, the office of warden of exchange and mint in the Tower was granted to Thomas Montgomery and Jo. Hynde, for life. The wages two shillings and sixpence a day.⁴

A writ directed to the sheriffs of London, etc., and dated in the year 1454, stated that the king had granted to William Wodewarde, goldsmith of that city, the office of engraver of his dies, for money to be made of gold and silver, as well in the Tower as in the town of Calais, with twenty pounds annually for the said office; and the sheriffs were ordered to pay to him that sum every year.⁵

1460. In the last year of Henry VI., Robert, bishop of Ross, was appointed master and worker of the mints in the Tower of London, realm of England, and town of Calais, by himself or sufficient deputies, with all advantages, fees, and profits to the said office belonging, during pleasure, according to the effect and form of a certain indenture made, or to be made, between the king and the said bishop. With all fees, etc. from the 11th of July preceding; without any payment whatsoever to the king, or any account to be rendered to him.⁶

1461. In the first year of Edward IV., Thomas St. Legere was appointed to the office of comptroller, exchanger, and assayer of the mint and coinage of gold and silver in the Tower, during life, at the daily wages which had been paid in ancient times, viz. in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. The salary amounted to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually.⁷

This grant was repeated in the next year, 1462.

About the same time, Edmund Shaa, citizen and goldsmith of London, was appointed engraver of the mints of London and Calais, for life, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum.⁸

1465. A writ directed to the warden of exchange and money in the Tower of London, and in Calais, dated in the fifth year of the king, recited the above appointment, and ordered seven shillings to be paid to Shaa, annually, for making and engraving one dozen of irons, to be made by him every year during his life.⁹

On the 16th of September, in this year, Hugh Bricc, deputy to the Lord Hastings, was desired by the king to take upon him the occupation and keeping of his mints and exchanges, and to have the charge thereof. And whereas, before the said day, there had been paid in the mints of London, York, Coventry, Norwich, and Bristol, to every person who brought gold or silver, for every pound Tower of gold 21*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and for every pound of silver 1*l.* 13*s.*, according to the proclamation; it was ordered, that the said Hugh Bricc should receive by weight, and deliver by weight, taking for the coinage of a pound Tower of gold 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and for the same weight of silver 4*s.* 6*d.*¹⁰

1466. In a writ directed to the warden of the mint, money, and exchange [custodi minte, monete, &

¹ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 433. This account appears in a state of the annual revenues of the kingdom, made by the officers of the exchequer in Michaelmas term, 12 Hen. VI., and annexed to Rauf Cromwell's petition, being treasurer of England; wherein he states that the king's ordinary charges exceeded his revenue by 35,000*l.* a year, or more. The total revenue was 164,814*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*

² Pat. 25 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 29.

³ Claus. 30 Hen. VI. m. 17.

⁴ Pat. 31 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 20 and 23.

⁵ Claus. 32 Hen. VI. m. 30.

⁶ Pat. 39 Hen. VI. m. 16. He was bishop of Ross in Ireland. That see is now united with Cork.

⁷ Claus. 1 Edw. IV. m. 14.

⁸ Claus. 2 Edw. IV. m. 25.

⁹ Claus. 5 Edw. IV. m. 10.

¹⁰ Pat. 9 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 10. This writ contains a confirmation of the agreement between Lord Hastings and Bricc.

cambii] within the Tower of London, it was recited that, on the 24th of March preceding, Hugh Brice and John Sandes were appointed clerks of the mint, money, and exchange, by themselves or deputy, for life; and as it appeared from the account of John de Horton, late warden of the mint to king Edward III., that nine pence a day had been allowed to the said warden for the clerks' wages, it was therefore commanded that such wages should be paid to the said Brice and Sandes, or to the survivor of them.¹

In the year 1472 this writ was repeated.²

1482 or 1483. The writ of 1465 respecting Shaa, which allowed him to have seven shillings per dozen for the irons, was renewed in the last year of Edward IV.³

1489. In the fourth year of Henry VII. a warrant was granted to Sir Giles Lord Daubeney, and Bartholomew Reid, of London, goldsmith, to occupy and execute the office of master of the mint in the Tower of London.⁴

This warrant is, however, but a repetition of a former appointment, for they were masters of the mint in the first year of the king; and by this warrant they were to coin according to an indenture lately made between the king and them.

1572. In the 14th year of Elizabeth, John Lonyson, citizen and goldsmith of London, was appointed by letters patent, to the office of master and worker of the queen's monies in the Tower of London, and elsewhere within the kingdom of England, by himself or deputy, for life, according to the form of an indenture to be made between the queen and the said Lonyson; he paying to the queen all things of right due from the said monies. In consideration of which he was to have all the accustomed fees, etc.⁵

Of the same date was a grant to Richard Martyn, citizen and goldsmith of London, as well of the office of warden of the exchange and mint within the Tower of London, as of that of keeper of the coinage of gold and silver within the same, and elsewhere within the realm of England, for life, either by himself or deputy, with the same wages as were paid in the last year of king Edward III., and the first of king Richard II., with all the fees, etc. that were received by John Brown and Sir Thomas Pope, kut., or any other in the reign of the aforesaid king Edward III., or at any other time.⁶

1625. In the first year of Charles I., Randall Cranfield was appointed, by patent dated on the 11th of July, master and worker of the king's monies of gold and silver within the Tower of London and realm of England. Accordingly an indenture was made between the king and him on the 17th of the same month; but, in consequence of divers complaints which were made against him, he was, in the course of that year, for a time sequestered from the profits of his place, until other order should be given by the king or his privy council.⁷

This mint has been worked in every reign from the commencement of the Norman Conquest to the present time, with the exception only of the reigns of Richard I. and of Edward V.

EXCHANGE.

See p. 138. of the account of the mints and exchanges.

DURHAM-HOUSE MINT.

In the reign of Edward VI. a mint was established here, under the management of Sir William Sharrington, and the influence of the aspiring Thomas Seymour, lord admiral. Here he proposed to have money enough coined to accomplish his designs upon the throne. His practices were detected, and he suffered death. His tool, Sharrington, also was condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of John Dudley, earl of Northumberland.⁸

¹ Claus. 6 Edw. IV. m. 18.

² Claus. 12 Edw. IV. m. 28.

³ Claus. 22 or 23 Edw. IV. m. 28.

⁴ Original warrant, dated March 1, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

⁵ Pat. 14 Eliz. April 18, pt. 12. m. 43. Rymer, *Fædera*, vol. xvi. p. 705.

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⁶ Pat. 14 Eliz. pt. 12. m. 43. Rymer, *Fædera*, vol. xvi. p. 786.

⁷ Pat. 1 Ch. I. pt. 4. m. 2 do. Rymer, *Fædera*, vol. xviii. p. 6.

⁸ Pennant's *London*, p. 132. I have not discovered the precise time when this mint was established; but No. 7 in the ninth plate of silver coins, which bears date 1547, is marked with the letter n, to shew, according to Leake, p. 220, that it was struck here by Sir Martin Bowes.

The Lord Rich, lord chancellor, in his speech to the lord mayor and aldermen at Ely House, accused the protector Lord Seymour (amongst other things) of having erected a mint at Duresme Place for his own advantage.¹

This charge, however, appears to have been groundless, for it is not enumerated in the articles which were exhibited against him; nor has it any place in Sharrington's confession, who states the improper coinage to have been carried on in the mint at Bristol, a much more convenient situation for such practices than a mint in the metropolis.

NORFOLK.

CASTLE RISING.

To this place probably belongs a penny of Stephen, which reads *RISINGES*.

HEDINGHAM.

A penny of Stephen reads *HEDEX*, which, I presume, was struck at one of the Hedinghams, of which there are two in Essex, and one in this county. I have, by conjecture, placed the mint here, as the Essex Hedinghams are sometimes written in Domesday Book with an *n* instead of the *d*. It appears, from the histories of Essex and Norfolk, that the Hedingham of either county was of nearly equal note in the Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman periods. If Morant be correct, that the deanery and hundred sometimes took the name of Hengham from the town in Essex, it should seem that Henningham, which he calls the vulgar pronunciation, is in fact the proper designation of that place.

Another penny of the same monarch has *HEDVA* on the reverse, which I am unable to appropriate, if it were not of this mint.

LYNN.

This does not occur as a place of mintage in the Anglo-Saxon times (unless a penny of Edward the Confessor with *LY* was struck here), nor is it noticed in Domesday Book. There is, however, a coin of William I. or II. which, according to Snelling, reads *LYNDR*, and may possibly belong to this mint, if London be not intended.

The first record relating to the mint here is to be found in the ninth year of king John, 1208, when the moneyers of this and various other places were commanded to attend the king's commands at Westminster.²

Coins of Henry III. are known with the name of this town.

It appears, from "Blomefield's History of Norfolk," that there was a mint here in the 35th of Edward I. 1307, when a writ was directed to the wardens of it, ordering them to seize upon all prohibited money, and to put the statute against it in execution. There was also a *computus* of the chamberlain of Lynn, at that time, wherein 6*d.* stands charged, as given out of courtesy to a messenger of the king, bringing a writ to the keeper of the mint.

Some persons have fancied that the mints were not in Lynn, but at Mintling, a little hamlet at that time near Lynn, which took, as they conceive, its name from them; whereas the name was taken from its site.³ Mints were not permitted to be in such private villages, or hamlets, but in cities, or in burgh towns, and in fortified secure places thereof.⁴

The author of the history referred to above, thinks it probable that this mint became useless about the 18th of Edward III. 1344, when that king reduced all coinage to the standard of the Tower of London, and enjoined all other mints to take their coining tools, or stamps, from the Tower, allowing them but one pound and five shillings in the coinage of a hundred pounds; so that other mints grew weary, and left it off.⁵

¹ *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 363.

² See the writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

³ He says that it is called *Meltinga* in Domesday Book, from *Mel*, a river, and *Ing*, a meadow. [*History of Norfolk*, vol. iv. p. 535.]

⁴ *History of Norfolk*, vol. iv. p. 582.

⁵ *Id. ibid.* I know not his authority for this piece of history, as he has not referred to any; but, in conformity with this idea,

he considers the words *cuneos vestros*, in the patent of the ninth of John, to mean that those dies did not belong to the king. It is, however, probable that nothing more was intended by those words than the *dies in your custody*. If he had looked a little further into the writ, he would have found *civitate vestra*, which, according to his mode of interpretation, would prove that the city belonged to the officers of the mint.

MINT OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, AT LYNN.

The historian of Norfolk has also discovered that the bishop of Norwich had a mint in this place; but this discovery is likewise founded upon a misapprehension of the writ of the ninth of king John, wherein there is nothing to justify such an opinion.¹

NORWICH. THE KING'S MINT.

In the history of Norfolk this mint is dated from about the year 872, on account of a coin of Aelfred, on which is a monogram, which Blomfield reads *nothwic*.² But this is evidently a mistake, the monogram being intended for London.³ It is therefore probable that this mint was first established by that law of Aethelstan which regulated the number and situation of his mints, about the year 928;⁴ at least his coins are the earliest which can with certainty be appropriated.

Eadmund also struck money here; as did

Eadred,	Eadgar,	Æthelred II.	and Harold I.
Eadwig,	Eadweard the Martyr,	Cnut,	

Harthacnut has a penny with *x* only for the place of mintage, which possibly may mean this city.

Edward the Confessor and Harold II. coined here.

In Domesday Book the king's mint does not occur; but coins are known of William I. and II., of Henry I. and Stephen.

In the 5th year of Henry II., 1158, the moneyers paid to the king 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*⁵ His coins are known to exist.

In his 14th year, 1167, when the burgesses of Norwich paid two hundred pounds towards the aid for marrying the king's daughter, the moneyers in this city paid ten marks.⁶

When Richard I., in his sixth year, 1194, in consideration of two hundred marks, granted a charter to the citizens, in which, amongst other things, he gave to them the privilege that they should not be forced to answer to any plea without their city, unless to pleas concerning foreign tenures, the moneyers and the king's own officers were excepted.⁷

In his ninth year, 1197, the citizens paid six pounds in default of six moneyers.⁸

King John, in the year of his accession to the throne, 1199, confirmed the charter which Richard I. granted in his sixth year, nearly in the same words.⁹

"In 1203, the citizens tried, convicted, and hanged several essayers or triers of the money, that were arrested in this city, under pretence of their charter; but it appearing that all persons belonging to the mint were exempted out of their jurisdiction by the very words of their charter, in 1205 the king seized all their liberties for this offence by the hand of the sheriff of Norfolk."¹⁰

By a writ which bore date in the ninth year of John, 1208, the moneyers, etc. of this mint were commanded to attend at Westminster, there to receive the king's orders.¹¹

Henry III., in 1228, confirmed the above-mentioned charters granted by John and Richard I.¹²

In 1255, the king granted his third charter to this city; by which the citizens were not to be forced to

¹ *History of Norfolk*, vol. iv. p. 582. This volume was written by Parkins.

² *Id.* vol. ii. p. 4. By Blomfield.

³ See *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, plate xv. Nos. 6—9.

⁴ *Leges Anglo-Saxon*, p. 59.

⁵ *History of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 459.

⁶ *Mag. Rot. 14 Hen. II. Rot. 2b. Norfolk and Suff. Mador, Hist. of Exch.* vol. i. p. 590.

⁷ *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 26. The persons excepted were to answer to the king, and not to be under the jurisdiction of the city. Blomfield's note (b) p. 27.

⁸ *Mag. Rot. 9 Rd. I. Rot. 16 a. tit. Norfolk and Sudfoleth. Mador, Firma Burgi*, p. 121.

⁹ *Brady on Burghs*, Appendix, p. 48.

¹⁰ *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 29. "These essayers were persons deputed by the king to survey the mints, and to see that the money was not too much debased; and instead of performing their duty, many of them took bribes of the mint-masters, and so the current coin was made of scarce any value." Blomfield's note.

The whole of the above extract from Blomfield is, I believe, founded on mistake. The persons then executed are called in the writ *PROBATORES* [Approvers or Accusers, Cowel]; and it is by no means certain that either they, or the transactions they were concerned in, had any relation to the mint; at least it does not appear in that record. The essayers, as surveyors of the mint, I presume, never existed but in the imagination of Blomfield.

¹¹ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

¹² *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 31.

plead out of their city, for any offences committed therein, as in the charters before recited; but in that charter the moneyers were not excepted, as they had been in all the preceding ones.¹

Coins of Henry III. are still remaining.

Edward I., in 1284, at Easter, seized the liberties of this city; but at St. Peter's day the citizens had them restored, upon their accounting with the king in his exchequer. On that occasion they were allowed six pounds for the deficiency of four moneyers; and in the next year, 1285, they obtained a charter, in which all former charters were recited and confirmed, but no new liberties granted.²

By a charter of the same king, in 1304, the citizens had their former privilege of not being forced to plead out of their city, unless in matters particularly concerning the king or his heirs.³

This last clause, I presume, brought the moneyers again under the king's jurisdiction, out of which they appear to have been taken by the charter of 1255.

In 1312, the sixth year of Edward II., information was given to the king, that several persons as they were building the city walls found large sums of money in the ditches, and in digging the trenches for the foundations, all which were of the coin of Henry I.; upon which the several persons were attached, and delivered up the money to the assay-master of the mint here; and an assay thereof being made, it was found, that one pound of silver of that money was more in value by three pence, or three pennyweights, than a pound of the then current coin.⁴

Notwithstanding the evidence which these records furnish of the existence of this mint subsequent to the reign of Henry III., yet no coins have as yet been discovered from the termination of that reign until Edward IV. struck groats and half-groats, which bear on the reverse the name of this city. They are distinguished on the obverse by the letter *x* upon the king's breast.⁵

On the 15th of February, 1578, John de Loy, a Frenchman, and five English gentlemen, were conveyed from the Tower of London towards Norwich, there to be arraigned and executed for coining of money counterfeit.⁶

In the year 1617, farthing tokens of copper were received by the mayor, from the Duke of Lenox, to put forth and disperse in the city, paying nineteen shillings for every twenty shillings put off. And, three years afterward, 1620, Thomas Garnet, one of the patentees for the tokens, offered to give any officer the mayor would appoint, either 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his pains for one year, or twelve pence in the pound.⁷

On the 8th of November, 1669, king Charles II. granted a pardon to this city for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their coining halfpence and farthings, by which they had forfeited their charter, all coinage being determined to belong to the king's prerogative; upon which all of them were called in.⁸

In 1697 the coin was new regulated, the old money being taken in, and new coined; for which there were mints erected in divers places; among others one in this city, which began to work in September, and in that and the next year coined 259,371*l.* The coin and plate brought in here to be coined was 17,709 ounces.⁹ According to Folkes, the quantity coined at this mint was 83,040 lbs.¹⁰

THE BISHOP'S MINT AT NORWICH.

It appears, from Domesday Book, that, in the reign of William I., the bishop had the privilege of one moneyer in that city, if he thought fit.¹¹ It is not, however, known that he ever exercised it.

THETFORD.

The commencement of this mint is not known: but the earliest coin extant, which can be appropriated to it, is of the reign of Eadgar.

¹ *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 37.

² *Id. ibid.* p. 46.

³ *Id. ibid.* p. 50.

⁴ *Id. ibid.* p. 56.

⁵ See *Silver Coins*, plate v. No. 7, and Supplement, plate iii. No. 15.

⁶ *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 248.

⁷ *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 257.

⁸ *Id. ibid.* p. 290.

⁹ *Id. ibid.* p. 300.

¹⁰ *Table of English Silver Coins*, p. 124. This money was marked with *x* under the king's bust. See *Silver Coins*, plate xxxvi. Nos. 12, 17, and 22.

¹¹ *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. folio 117 b.

Eadweard the Martyr also coined here; as did

Æthelred II. Cnut, Harold I. Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.

In the reign of William I., Thurstan or Thurstan, of Thetford, and Ralf his son, were mint-masters here. And in Domesday Book it is stated that this town paid to the king forty pounds for the mint.¹

1158. Coins are known of William I. and II., of Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II. In the fifth year of the reign of that monarch, the moneyers of this place paid five marks to the king. And in his 14th year, 1167, when the burgesses paid forty marks to the king, towards the aid to marry his daughter Maud to Henry Duke of Saxony, then William, son of Derewald, and William of Wicklewood, minters of Tedford, paid five marks and a half.²

In the third year of John, 1201, there were four moneyers here, as appears by the pipe roll.³

From this time nothing further occurs; but as coins with the name of this place are known to have been struck by Henry II., it is evident that the privilege of coining was not taken away from this town at the general resumption in his first year. How long after that period it continued to be exercised I have not discovered.

YARMOUTH. EXCHANGE.

It is not known that any mint was fixed here; but in the year 1299, the 28th of Edward I., a table of exchange was appointed to be held in this place, and John Ballard, John Galeys, and their companions, merchants of Lucca, were to act according to the indenture made between the king and them. At the same time Henry Rose was appointed comptroller of the exchange.⁴

1335. In furtherance of the statute of money, which was made at York, in the ninth year of Edward III., a table of exchange was established here, and at other places.⁵

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.

In the History of Northamptonshire it is conjectured that a coin, bearing on the obverse, ÆTHELRED REX ANGLOR., and on the reverse FOLCEARD MO NORTH., was struck in this mint, in the reign of Æthelred, who succeeded Wulfor, his brother, in the kingdom of Mercia, about the year 676.⁶ But this conjecture is made in direct contradiction to the authority of Cauden, who is quoted as saying that Northampton lay dead and neglected during the Saxon heptarchy; and also in contradiction to the author himself, who, in the same page, has said that the Saxons called both this place and Southampton simply Hamtune; and that the present name occurs soon after the Conquest.

The coin itself also declares, upon the face of it, that it was struck by one of the sole monarchs of England, and is indeed a penny of Æthelred II., probably coined at Norwich.

This mint is not mentioned in Domesday Book, where the name is written Northamtone;⁷ but a penny of William I. reads NORT, which may be either this place or Norwich.

A coin of Henry I. has NORHA, and was, I presume, coined in this mint, with which these letters agree better than with any other name.

There is a penny of Henry II. which reads NOR only, and it is therefore doubtful whether it should be ascribed to this town or to Norwich; but there are other coins of his, which are sufficiently distinguished from those of the Norwich mint. They bear on the reverse NOHA, NORAM, or NORHA.

In the tenth year of the reign of Richard I., 1199, Geoffrey Fitz-Walter accounted for forty shillings

¹ *History of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 459. For mint-masters, I presume, should be read moneyers.

² *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. folio 118 b.

³ *History of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 469. Mag. Rot. 14 Hen. II. Rot. 2 b. Norfolk, and Sutf. *Mador, Hist. Exch.* vol. i. p. 589.

⁴ *Id. ibid.* But do not the words which are quoted by Blomefield, "Et in defalcatione quatuor Monetarium de Tedford,

4 lib," imply that the town was fined because there were not four moneyers there?

⁵ Pat. 27 Edw. I. m. 24.

⁶ Cl. 9 Edw. III. m. 8 d. *Rymer, Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 608. See *Annals of Coinage* under this year.

⁷ Vol. i. p. 421, note [g].

⁸ Vol. i. folio 219.

to the exchequer to be discharged from the inspection of the coinage here, and that the stamp in his custody might be broke.¹

1205. Peter de Stokes paid sixty marks for the liberty of working four stamps for the space of a year, in the seventh of king John.²

1208. In the ninth year of the same king, the moneyers, etc. of this mint, together with those of divers others, were ordered, by writ, to attend the king at Westminster, there to receive his commands.³

1229. And in the 14th year of Henry III. the townsmen accounted for sixty shillings out of the profits of coinage, and for thirty-six pounds, arising from the said profits, which had been unpaid for some years past.⁴

The money of this king is the first that can with absolute certainty be appropriated to the mint here, as the coins of Norwich, the only occasions of doubt, are invariably distinguished by the insertion of the letter w.

There are no records to prove that this mint was worked by any of the succeeding monarchs; nor has any money struck by them ever been discovered.

STAMFORD.⁵

972. When king Eadgar restored the monastery of Medehamstede, to which the name of Burgh was then given, he bestowed upon it the perpetual privilege of having one moneyer in Stamford.⁶

Peck supposes that this mint was only a confirmation of that coinage before granted by king Æthelstan;⁷ and Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, says, John Stow in his Chronicle reports, that in the time of king Athelstone, before the Conquest, there was a mint for the coining of money in Stamford Baron.⁸ But Stow says nothing about Stamford; he only gives Æthelstan's law, by which divers mints were established, and in which Stamford does not occur. Peck remarks this, but yet seems inclined to think that there was a mint here, on the south side of the river, in Æthelstan's time.⁹

Eadgar's grant was confirmed by Eadweard the Martyr, Æthelred II., and Cnut.¹⁰

About 1017, Thureyl, or, as Hugo Candidus calls him,¹¹ Turkil Hoche,¹² gave the church of Burg a mint in Stamford, and the land there on that side the water,¹³ that is, in Northamptonshire, on that side of the Welland where the church of Burg stands. But king Wulfere gave those lands to the church of Burg, then called Medeshamstede. Turkil Hoche, therefore, only confirmed what lands were before given by that prince. In the same manner, his grant of a mint was no more than a confirmation of what king Athelstan granted in 924, and king Edgar confirmed in 972 to the abbot and monks of that church. However, this passage confirms, that the abbot of Burg's mint here was kept ex ista parte aquæ, on that part of Stamford which lies on the south side of the water, and is yet within the particular jurisdiction or fee of the soke of Burg.¹⁴

Edward the Confessor also confirmed that grant which was made by Eadgar to this church.¹⁵

Notwithstanding the conjectures above stated, of the existence of a mint here in the reign of Æthelstan,

¹ *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 423. The author says, "this is the first mention, in any record we have seen, of a mint at Northampton, though there are sufficient reasons to believe there was one in earlier times."

² Rot. Pip. 7 John. *History of Northamptonshire*, ubi supra.

³ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint. No doubt can exist that Northampton is intended by North in this writ, because Norwich likewise occurs in it.

⁴ Rot. Pip. 14 Hen. III. *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 423.

⁵ This town is placed here because it seems that the mint was in this county.

⁶ *Guntton's Peterborough*, p. 137. The reason for the moneyer being so placed was probably on account of Peterborough then being an obscure place, and Stamford a sort of capital or head town over all the lesser places which lay about it. [*Peck's Stam-*

ford, p. 20, etc.] The abbot of Medehamstede was lord of Stamford beyond the bridge. [*Id.* p. 18.]

⁷ *History of Stamford*, p. 24.

⁸ *Survey of Stamford*, p. 13, quoting *Stow's Chronicle*, p. 131.

⁹ *History of Stamford*, p. 17.

¹⁰ *Dugdale Mon. Anglic.* vol. i. p. 68, and *H. Candid. Canobii Burg. Hist.* p. 25.

¹¹ *H. Candid. Canobii Burg. Hist.* p. 25.

¹² Cnut gave to him the country of the East Angles, to which Stamford was then added, having been before that time reckoned a part of Mercia. In 1021, the Saxon Chronicle says that Cnut outlawed Earl Thurkil. [*Peck's Stamford*, p. 35.]

¹³ *H. Candid. Canobii Burg. Hist.* p. 44.

¹⁴ *Peck's Stamford*, p. 35.

¹⁵ *H. Candid. Canobii Burg. Hist.* p. 25. *Monasticon Anglic.* vol. i. p. 68.

I suspect that it was first established by Eadgar, not only on account of the words of his grant, but also because no coins of an earlier date than his reign have hitherto been discovered, although the money of Æthelstan is by no means rare.

But, however that may be, coins still exist of

Eadgar,	Æthelred II. ¹	Harold I.	and Harold II.
Eadweard the Martyr,	Cnut,	Edward the Confessor,	

After the Norman Conquest, coins of this mint are known of William I.² and II., Henry I., and Stephen.

A bull of pope Eugenius III., dated 1146, confirms, amongst other things, the grant to this church of Bureh, in Northamptonshire, anciently called Medeshamstede, cum cuneo monete; and also lands, etc. in Stamford, cum cuneo monete likewise.³

Henry II. is the last monarch whose coins are known to have been struck in this mint.

WELLINGBOROUGH.

In Mr. Tyssen's sale catalogue,⁴ a penny of Henry I. is said to have been struck here. But this place does not appear to have been at that time of sufficient importance to be favoured with the privilege of a mint; and it is more probable that the coin was struck at Wallingford, which was sometimes called by the Anglo-Saxons Wealingaford.

Wellingborough is in Domesday Book written Wedlingebarie, Wendleberie, and Wendlesberie; and in old records, usually Wendlyngburg.⁵

NORTHUMBERLAND,

(See CUMBERLAND).

BERWICK.

In the year 1296, this place was taken from the Scots by king Edward I., who at some period, not now to be ascertained,⁶ placed a mint here, and struck money, specimens of which still remain. They have a boar's head in one quarter of the reverse. Snelling has engraven a halfpenny of this mint, which reads EDW R. ANGL DNS HYB on the obverse, and VILLA BERVICI on the reverse.⁷

Edward II. also coined here. A penny of his has on the obverse EDWA, etc. etc., and on the reverse, which has the pellets in every quarter, VILLA BEREVICI. Thus it is represented in the plates published by Withy and Ryall;⁸ but in those which were added by the Society of Antiquaries to their edition of Folkes's Tables the name of the king is given EDWAR, but in every other respect it resembles that above-mentioned.

In the same plate of the Antiquaries' edition is also engraven a halfpenny with EDWAR on the obverse, and VILLA BERVICI on the reverse, with a boar's head in one quarter, exactly similar to that which has been described in the reign of Edward I.⁹

Mr. Bartlet engraved a halfpenny of Edward III. in the first of a set of plates which he intended as a second part to the Antiquaries' supplemental engravings.¹¹ It reads, on the obverse, EDWARDS D G R. The reverse has the boar's head in two of the quarters of the cross, instead of one, as on the coins of Edward I. and II., with this legend, VILLA BERVICI.

¹ Mr. North thinks that Æthelred's money with STAN was struck by the abbot. [MS. once belonging to my lamented friend Richard Gough, esq., but by his kindness now in my possession.] But this can hardly be ascertained until we have evidence to shew that the king had not a mint in Stamford.

² A penny of William I. has AVN, intended, I presume, for BYRGH, and struck in this mint by the abbot.*

³ H. Candid. Carnobii Burg. Hist. p. 79.

⁴ Page 72, No. 1019*.

⁵ History of Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 149.

⁶ Edward I. held a parliament at Berwick, for many days, in 1296 [Hearne's Hemingford, p. 100]; and was again in that place in 1299. [Id. p. 170.]

⁷ View of the Silver Coins, etc., plate ii. No. 4.

⁸ Twelve Plates of English Silver Coins, plate vi. No. 19.

⁹ See supplemental plate i. No. 31.

¹⁰ No. 31.

¹¹ This plate the kindness and liberality of Dr. Combe have permitted me to add to this work. See Supplement, plate ii. plate i. The halfpenny above-mentioned is No. 21. An imperfect specimen of this coin was first given by Mr. Wise in his account of the coins in the Bodleian Library, plate xix.

* Among the hoard discovered at Beaworth were several with AVAN and AVROD. Those of the mint at Stamford read STI. STAN. etc.—[Eo.]

CORBRIDGE.

The Ulpian, which was a Syrian legion, was stationed here, and struck a coin after their own country manner, in honour of Carausius.¹

This, which is borrowed from Dr. Stukeley, is all the information that I have been able to gather relating to a mint that, in all probability, never had an existence.

NEWCASTLE.

From the year 826, when Northumberland ceased to be a distinct and separate kingdom, until the reign of William the Conqueror, this town was known by the name of Monk-Chester; but it appears to have been at that time of little importance, as no mention occurs of it in history for more than two hundred years after that period, as the scene of any remarkable transaction. It belonged at that time to the earls of Northumberland; but no coins minted by them have ever been discovered.²

The earliest coin now extant of this mint is a penny of Henry I., which has on the reverse *NE* for the place of mintage.³

Henry II. also coined here, and has been thought by some to have been the first establisher of this mint.⁴

Their opinion is confirmed by an entry which appears in that ancient record called the Boldon Book, where it is said that Henry II., on account of the dies which he first placed at Newcastle, reduced the rent paid by the city of Durham from ten marks to three.⁵

In the reign of king John, or near to it, some rents were paid out of property in this place. In an account of the same is the following entry: "Per Willielmum filium Willielmi Monetarii." The name of Arkenwaldus Monetarius also occurs.⁶

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a writ was directed to the bailiffs, etc. of this town, commanding them to choose a certain number of fit persons to be moneyers, etc. in their mint, and keeper of their exchange.⁷

Coins of this king still remain.

1279. In the 28th year of Edward I. it was ordained that there should be two furnaces here;⁸ and in 1300 an order was given for the building of houses for the workmen, and for sending beyond the seas for workmen.⁹

Coins of this monarch are still extant; as are those also of his son Edward II., after whose reign this mint was no longer worked.

NEWCASTLE EXCHANGE.

It appears above that there was an exchange here in the 33d of Henry III.

1279. In the eighth year of Edward I. the king committed to John le Fleming, burgess of this town, the custody of his exchange here, with its appurtenances, during pleasure.¹⁰

1299. And in his 28th year he appointed Taldus Isaniam, and Coppus Cottenne, and their fellows, merchants of the company of Frisobalds of Florence, keepers of this exchange;¹¹ after which time I have not met with any notice respecting it.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NEWARK.

In the late Mr. Southgate's collection there was a penny of Henry I. which read *NE*, and which, as is stated above, was communicated by him to Mr. Brand, as a coin of the Newcastle mint; but as this appro-

¹ *Medallist's History of Carausius*, part I. p. 248.

² *Brand's History of Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 384.

³ This coin is placed here upon the authority of the late Mr. Southgate, who communicated it to Mr. Brand; but, for the reason after mentioned, I believe that Henry II. first established the mint here, and that this coin was struck at Newark. See that mint.

⁴ *Brand's Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 385.

⁵ The Boldon Book was compiled in 1183, and contains an

account of the rents, etc. of the bishopric of Durham. [*Cutler's Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. ii. p. 88.] Henry II. has coins with *NE*, and others also with *NIXA*.

⁶ *Brand's Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 385.

⁷ See the writ at length in the account of Wallingford mint.

⁸ Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259.

⁹ Claus. 28 Edw. I. m. 9.

¹⁰ Abbreviatio Rot. Orig. Scaccarii.

¹¹ Id. See the exchanges of Exeter and Kingston-upon-Hull.

priation is in direct contradiction to the Boldon Book of Durham (compiled in the year 1183), which declares that Henry II. first established dies at Newcastle, I consider the coin in question as the produce of this mint; and also one of Henry II., with the same letters on the reverse, as coins of that monarch occur with *NUCA*, for Newcastle.¹

Alexander, who was bishop of Lincoln from 1123, the twenty-third year of Henry I., to 1147, the twelfth year of Stephen, had a charter for coining money here.² It is probable that this charter was granted by the former of these kings, for Stephen confirmed to the bishop of Lincoln, Robert de Caysneto,³ one die for making money in his castle here.⁴ This grant was pleaded by the bishop⁵ in the third year of Edward III., when he was called upon to shew by what right he claimed the privilege of coining. It seems that his plea was overruled, upon the ground that Stephen was not the lawful king, but an intruder into the kingdom, and therefore had no power therein beyond the term of his natural life. The original grant itself stood unimpeached.⁶

The troubles during the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. produced a species of coins before unknown in these kingdoms, and which, from their being struck in places which were in a state of siege, are commonly called siege-pieces. Of this sort there were coined here sixpences, ninepences, shillings, and half-crowns, all marked with Roman numerals, to shew the number of pennies for which they were to be current. They were all of the same lozenge-like form, and of the same type, viz. on the obverse a crown between the initials C. R.; and the value placed beneath it; and on the reverse OBS. NEWARK. 1645 or 1646.⁷

NOTTINGHAM.

This place (which by the Anglo-Saxons and Normans, as low as the reign of Stephen, was always written with the letter S prefixed) it is probable did not possess a mint until the general words in Æthelstan's law authorized it to have one in common with many other burghs. At least, the earliest coins which are known to have been struck here are of his reign.

Cnut also coined in this mint; as did likewise Harold I.

In the time of Edward the Confessor this mint had two moneyers, who paid forty shillings.⁸ His coins and those of Harold II. still remain.

When Domesday Book was compiled, this place seems to have been in a very flourishing state; for the payment to the crown, which was no more than eighteen pounds in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was then increased to thirty pounds; and ten pounds more were paid for the mint.⁹

Specimens are known of the coinage of William I. and II., Henry I. and Stephen.

1248 or 1249. In the 53d year of Henry III. a writ was issued commanding certain officers to be chosen for this mint, as well as for various others.¹⁰ After this time not any coins, nor any records relating to it, are known.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.

The mint in this city is of very high antiquity. It can even boast of a specimen remaining unto this day of the money struck here by Ælfred, the great patron of the university. On this coin, which is the chief ornament of the cabinet in the Bodleian library, the name of the city is written *ORSNAFORDA*. This word is singularly placed on the obverse with the king's name. Another coin, struck also by Ælfred, has *DORO* for Canterbury, in a similar position; and these two are, as I believe, the only instances in which such a circumstance occurs, in the whole series of coins which have been struck in this island.¹¹

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 4.

² Gough's edition of *Camden*, vol. ii. p. 291, additions to Northumberland. Mr. Gough has not stated his authority.

³ Robert de Chesney was bishop from 1147, 14 Stephen, to 1183, 30 Henry II. [Godwin, p. 286.]

⁴ Newark Castle was built by bishop Alexander. [Camden, vol. ii. p. 284.]

⁵ This must have been Henry Burwash, who filled this see from 1320 to 1340. [Godwin, p. 294.]

⁶ *Hearn's Preface to William of Newbury*, p. 45.

⁷ See *Silver Coins*, plate xxviii. Nos. 7–10. No. 9 is countermarked with a shield of the king's arms.

⁸ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 280.

⁹ *Id. ibid.*

¹⁰ See this writ at length in the account of Wallingford mint.

¹¹ See *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, pl. xv. No. 10, and pl. xvi. No. 14.

I have not met with the name of this city on any coin of Æthelstan, though Sir Henry Spelman says that he appointed two mints here;¹ nor do I find that any money was coined in this place again until the reign of Eadgar. After his time there are coins of Eadweard the Martyr, of Æthelred II., of Cnut, of Harold I., of Edward the Confessor, and of Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that the county of Oxford paid, for the burgh, twenty pounds by weight, and for the mint the same sum of pennies that were twenty to the ounce.² It is likewise stated in the record, that Suetman, a moneyer, had one free house within the city, which was rented at forty pence.³

Coins of William I. and II. are known, and also of Henry I., in the 17th year of whose reign, 1116, Faratus, abbot of Abendon, mentions, among several revenues in Oxford which he bestowed on the infirmary there, five shillings for the land of Eadwin the moneyer.⁴ Also in the foundation charter of Oseney abbey, by Robert Doily, in the 30th year of the same king, 1129, are granted lands held by Godwin and Brithric, moneyers.⁵

Stephen coined here.

1160. Henry II. likewise had a mint in this city. This appears from the following entry in the sheriff's accounts of Oxford, in the seventh year of his reign: "Vicecomes redd. Computum de quatuor Marcis de Burgo de Oxenford, et de Monet."⁶ His coins are known.

1208. In the ninth year of king John, the moneyers, etc. were ordered to attend at Westminster, there to receive the king's commands.⁷

Henry III. also coined here, as appears from his money still remaining.

1421. Nothing further occurs respecting this mint until the ninth year of Henry V., when the sheriff accounted for it;⁸ as he did also in the third year of Edward IV., 1463.⁹

Charles I. having removed from Shrewsbury, and having fought, on Sunday the 23d of October 1642, the battle of Edgehill, came, on the 28th of the same month, to this city; where the several colleges presented him with all that remained of their plate, and with all the money left in their several treasuries.¹⁰

¹ *Council*, edit. 1689, fol. 403, cap. 6, from a MS. some time belonging to Jorual abbey. [*Peshall's History of Oxford*, p. 330.]

² Vol. i. folio 154 b.

³ *Id.*, folio 154.

⁴ *Reg. Cenob. Abendon*, fol. 161. [*Peshall's Oxford*, p. 330.]

⁵ *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 137.

⁶ In *Offic. de Pipe*. [*Twyne*, 8,331. *Peshall's Oxford*, p. 330.]

⁷ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁸ *Cart. Ed. Christi*, 101. [*Peshall's Oxford*, p. 330.]

⁹ *Wood's Not.*, folio 96. [*Peshall*, *ubi supra*.]

¹⁰ "The Earl of Carendon [*History of the Rebellion*, vol. ii. p. 53] seems to represent the first loan made to the king to have consisted chiefly of plate, and the last now made by this university to have been altogether money. But it is more probable, from the following extracts of papers and memorandums still remaining in this university, that their first benevolence was principally money; and that their plate was not, at least the greatest part of it, presented to him 'till after his coming to Oxford.' Which is also more agreeable to his immediate removal of the mint thither."

These extracts, etc. "were very kindly communicated [to Dr. Folkes] by the reverend and learned Francis Wise, B. D. of Trinity college in Oxford, who has further informed me that there is very little more to be found at the university relating to these affairs; excepting only two or three other receipts for plate delivered to the same purpose as the under-mentioned receipt to the rector and fellows of Exeter college. The great danger of being called upon by the parliament, as the vice-chancellor and several heads of houses had already actually been, having made all people very careful what they entered and committed to writing in those times concerning such matters: and for the same reason, in all

probability, all the records of the proceedings of the mint here were secreted and destroyed. So that no more is now known about these transactions than what is to be gathered from old and very imperfect traditions. The substance of the extracts above spoken of, is as follows:—

"From the University Register:

"July 11, 1642. The king sent a letter to Dr. Prideaux, bishop of Worcester, and then vice-chancellor of Oxford, to borrow money of the colleges and halls, to be repaid with the interest of 8 per cent."

"From the College Register of All Souls.

"July 11, 1642. Upon a letter from the king, the college agreed to lend all the ready money in their treasury, viz. — 351l. 7s. 3d.; and that they would borrow as much as is owing to the said treasury upon the college bond, which is 300l.; in all, 651l. 7s. 3d., to his majesty's use, receiving an acquittance for the same, by his majesty's direction, from Sir Richard Chaworth, chancellor of Chichester.

"Note, that in *Rushworth's Collections*, part iii. vol. ii., may be seen the king's letter to the vice-chancellor, from Beverley, the 18th of July 1642; wherein he returns his royal thanks for a most large and ample testimony of the affection of this loyal university, by the free loan of a very considerable sum of money, in a time of so great and urgent necessity."

"From the same College Register of All Souls.

"Jan. 6, 1642. The king's letter to the college, to deliver their plate to Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, esq., masters of the mint, to be repaid, as soon as God shall enable us, after the rate of five shillings per ounce white silver, and five shillings sixpence gilt silver."

On Tuesday the 3d of January in the same year, there came into this city and to the court divers carts, to the number of twelve or more, loaden with Prince Rupert's goods, and with the mint from Shrewsbury, and with some good store of silver ore to be melted into silver, and coined into money, one Mr. Bushell being the chief dealer therein: the mint was set up in New Inn,¹ under the direction of Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, esq.²

On the following Tuesday, January 10, the king's letters came abroad to all the colleges and halls, for their plate to be brought in to the mint, there to be coined into money, with promise of refunding it, or paying for it again after five shillings the ounce for silver, and five shillings and sixpence for silver and gilt;³ with which order the members of the university complied, excepting New Inn, which alone disputed the authority.⁴

Accordingly the colleges sent in plate, upon the 20th of the same month, to the following amount:—

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.
The Cathedral Church of Christ	-	172	3 14
Jesus College	-	86	11 5
Oriel College	-	82	0 19
Queen's College	-	193	3 1
Lincoln College	-	47	2 5
University College	-	61	6 5
Brazen Nose College	-	121	2 15
St. Mary Magdalen College	-	296	6 15
All Souls' College	-	253	1 19
Balioi College	-	41	4 0
Merton College	-	79	11 10
Trinity College	-	174	7 10
Total	1610	1	18

The gentry and clergy likewise sent in, on the same day,—

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.
Sir Peter Wich, Comptroller, &c.	-	360	5 13
Dr. Smith, Parson of Tredington	-	33	4 0
Plate brought in by William Barefoote	-	13	10 15
Mr. Leviston, of the Bedchamber	-	178	5 18
Mr. Andrew Boreman	-	12	2 13
Mr. Hipsley, presented by Dr. Tolson	-	103	5 10
Total	701	10	9 ⁵

To these must be added the plate of Exeter College, which was given on the 2d of February - - - 246 5 1⁶

¹ An original paper, in the hand of the President of Corpus Christi College.

² Jan. 21, 1642. It was agreed that our college plate should be sent unto the king, according to his letter of Jan. 6, 1642. By us, ROSE NEWLIN, Pr. and four more."

³ From a Letter to the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College.

⁴ CHARLES R.

"— and having received several quantities of plate from divers of our loving subjects, we have removed our mint hither, to our city of Oxford, for the coining thereof.

"And we have entrusted our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Parkhurst, knt., and Thomas Bushell, esq., officers of our mint, to receive the same plate from you."

⁵ The Receipt for the same.

⁶ Feb. 2, 1642. Received of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter in Oxford, in plate, for his majesty's service, as followeth:

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.
In white plate	-	208	4 18
In gilt plate	-	38	0 3

Total 246 5 1."

"By the register of the same college, wherein are some letters that passed between the king and the college, it further appears, that, upon his first desiring their plate, they presented a petition, setting forth, that it was contrary to the statutes they were sworn to observe, to alienate or so much as to alter the form of their plate, upon any pretence whatsoever. To which the king, in his answer, urged the example of other colleges, who were equally tied down in that respect by their statutes; and told them, that, if they considered the intention of their benefactors, they would make no scruple. Upon which they complied with his desire."

⁷ From the University Register.

⁸ To the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Convocation.

⁹ CHARLES R.

¹⁰ Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we

have lately, by our letters to the several heads and fellows of every college in this our university, desired the loan of all the plate belonging to these our said colleges, for the supply and maintenance of our army raised for the defence of us and these whole kingdoms; and whereas we are informed that there are other quantities of plate belonging to our university for the use of several halls, which cannot be disposed of but by the consent of the convocation; we have thought fit, etc. etc.—Oxford, 25th Jan. 1642."

"Quibus perfectis per procuratorem universitatis, protogante Vice-Cancellario, omnis catus magistrorum regentium et non regentium annuebat, ut quæcunque vasa et utensilia argentea aut deaurata, in aulis invenirentur, ad usum serenissimi, etc.—31 Jan. 1642." [*Folk's Table of Eng. Silver Coins*, p. 85, note*.]

¹ Appendix to Hearne's Chron. Priorat. de Dunstaple, p. 763. New Inn Hall had been appointed for that purpose by an order from the king on the 15th of December. [*Wood, Hist. and Antiq. Oxon.* p. 338.]

² Table of English Silver Coins, p. 85.—Mr. Bushell having obtained a grant from the king to coin silver, clothed the king's army at Oxford, and brought the said mint to serve the king's present occasion in his garrison there, when his mint in the Tower was denied him. The mint-mark upon some of the coins struck in this mint is the letter a, which is conjectured, in the explanation of the plates in the Antiquaries' edition of Folk's Tables [page 78], to refer to this person. [*Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. xxxix*, p. 101.] In the Monthly Review, New Series, vol. xvii. p. 43, he is said not only to have clothed the whole army, but also to have accommodated the king with a loan of 40,000l.

³ Appendix to Hearne's Chron. Priorat. de Dunstaple, p. 764.

⁴ Wood, Hist. and Antiq. Oxon. p. 338.

⁵ Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, vol. i. p. 227.

⁶ See note, ubi supra.

And that belonging to the halls, for which there was an order of convocation, but the amount of which does not appear.¹

In the next year, 1643, according to Anthony à Wood, all the plate in Oxford was carried by his majesty's command to the mint at New Inn, and there turned into money, to pay his majesty's armies.²

About the same time the mint narrowly escaped destruction from a dreadful fire, which was occasioned by a soldier roasting a pig that he had stolen.³

At this mint chiefly⁴ were struck the coins which are commonly called Exurgat money, from the legend on the reverse, EXURGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.⁵ They are dated in the years 1642, 43, 44, 45, and 46.⁶

In this last year, Oxford was taken by the parliament, on the 24th of June, and the mint was then discontinued.

During the years before-mentioned, large quantities of money, both of gold and silver, must have been struck, if we may judge by the number of the pieces still extant.

As this mint was managed by the officers and moneyers that came from Aberistwith, and was itself considered as the same mint removed,⁷ the greater part of the money that was coined in it was marked on both sides with the Welsh feathers, the distinguishing mark of that mint; and some have even the mint mark of the open book.⁸

One beautiful crown has the city of Oxford under the king's horse, with oxon over it.⁹

This money, says Folkes, not only differed in form [type, I presume, must be meant] from what had been before coined, but some pieces of new denominations were also now introduced, these being made of silver pieces of ten and twenty shillings. They are in general of very coarse and mean work, but in their weight are not to be found fault with.¹⁰ Some are marked with an R and a B interlaced; of the date of 1644, and of silver only. They are reported to have been thus marked in memory of Dr. Richard Baylie, president of St. John's college and dean of Salisbury; a gentleman who suffered greatly afterwards for his services to the king, and who is said to have procured him a considerable loan about this time; but what credit is to be given to this tradition I shall not determine.¹¹ Others have a B at the head of the king's style, the meaning of which is not known, unless it should be intended for the initial of Bushell, the name of the mint master.

There were made in this mint, of silver, pieces of twenty shillings, and ten shillings, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, half-shillings, groats, quarter-shillings, half-groats, and pennies.¹² The gold coins were, the three-pound piece, the twenty shillings, and the ten shillings.¹³

WITNEY.

The name of this place makes its first appearance as a mint town upon a penny of Harold II., which

¹ *Gutts's Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. i. p. 103.

² *Life of Anthony à Wood*, p. 20. All Anthony's plate, which had been given to him by his godfathers and godmother, and was considerable, was taken from him.

³ *Id.*, p. 25. See a poem intitled "A Curse to Vulcan, occasioned by a great fire in Oxford, which began at the roasting of a pigge, 1643."

"You dined, Hell doe you good on't, at the pigge,
Which sure was roasted well, we'r nere so bigge;

But not content to feed as you could catch,

On so course meat as hospitable thatch,

You foam'd and chafed, tasted the Braines and Hay,

And swallowed all the woodyards in the way.

And then you and your warme tempestuous trayne

Followed by sent into a close by-lane. [New Inne Lane.]

Where you had seized the mint, but that withall

Aurom Potabile was too cordiall.

Where you had injured those by rash designs [Sir W. P.*

Whom virtue more than all thy flame refines. his quarters.]

[*Men Miracles, with other Poemes.* By M. LL.† of
Ch. Ch. in Oxon. 16mo, London, 1656, p. 29.]

The remainder of this poem, which is extended to more than a hundred lines, describes the progress of the fire through other parts of the city.

⁴ See one struck at Exeter. Supplement, plate v. No. 20.

⁵ From the lxviii th Psalm.

⁶ The mint is not mentioned in the Articles for the surrender of the city. [*Rushworth*, H. Col. pt. iv. vol. i. p. 280], so that it was probably withdrawn before that time.

⁷ *Table of Silver Coins*, p. 86.

⁸ See *Silver Coins*, plate xxiv., Nos. 6 and 8. The silver plate was reduced to standard by fine silver from the Welsh mines. See Aberistwith mint.

⁹ *Id.*, No. 1.

¹⁰ *Table of Silver Coins*, p. 87.

¹¹ *Id.*, p. 90. See plate xxiv., Nos. 2, 3, and 9.

¹² See *Silver Coins*, plates xxiii. and xxiv., and Supplement, plate v. Nos. 10—20.

¹³ See *Gold Coins*, plate xiii., Nos. 9, 10, and 11.

* Sir William Parkhurst, master of the mint.

† Martin Llewellyn. *Athenae Oxon.*, vol. ii. col. 706.

reads WITNI. It is again found upon a coin of William I., where it is written WITTI; but no money has been discovered of a date later than his reign.

SHROPSHIRE.

HEDLEY.

A penny of Henry III., of the coinage which took place in his 32d year, reads HEDLIE¹ for the place of mintage; but I know not to which town that name it is to be referred. The only one which occurs in Domesday Book is HADEHELLE, in Shropshire.²

Snelling has given HADLEIE as a mint town on the money of Edward I. or II.;³ but I believe erroneously, as Robert de Hadley was moneyer at St. Edmundsbury.⁴

LUDLOW.

It is probable that Eadgar, Eadward the Martyr, Æthelred II., Cnut, Harold I., struck coins here, and possibly also Edward the Confessor, and William I.

SHREWSBURY.

This town was of sufficient importance in the reign of Æthelstan to be allowed the privilege of a mint, though it is not particularly mentioned in his law for the regulation of the coinage. Some of his money, however, bears the name of this place on the reverse.

Eadgar also coined here; as did Æthelred II., Cnut, and

Edward the Confessor; in whose reign there were three moneyers in this town; who, after they had purchased their money dies, in like manner as other moneyers of the country did, each of them within fifteen days gave to the king twenty shillings. This was done whilst the new coinage was in progress, *moneta vertente*.⁵

A penny of Harold II. has s n only for the place of mintage, but was probably struck here.

When the general survey of the kingdom was taken, in the reign of William I., Earl Roger held this city of the king, and also the whole county, and all the demesne which king Edward the Confessor had there.⁶ With these he no doubt held the mint also, though it is not specified in the record, for there are still existing coins of William I. which were struck in it.

His son William II. also coined in this place; and so did

Henry I., Henry II., and Henry III.; in the 33d year of whose reign, 1248 or 1249, a writ was issued for the election of officers for this mint:⁷ coins from which still remain.

Nothing further is known respecting the coinage of money in this place until the year 1642,⁸ when king Charles I. removed from Nottingham to this town, and erected his mint, in which was coined the remainder of the plate given by the two universities, part of which had already been minted at York. In the king's speech to the gentlemen at this place, he said, that "he had sent for a mint, and would melt down all his own plate, and expose all his land to sale or mortgage, that he might bring the least pressure upon them." At the same time expressing his hope, that whilst those who pursued him with violence "sacrificed their money, plate, and utmost industry to destroy the commonwealth, they would be no less liberal to preserve it." Accordingly he delivered all his own plate, for the service of his household, to the mint which he had established here, which made other men think theirs was the less worth the preserving; and such proportions of plate and money were brought in voluntarily, no man being pressed, that the army was fully and constantly paid. But yet, for want of workmen and instruments, they could not coin a thousand pounds a week, and the mint was more for reputation than use.⁹

¹ Dr. Combe's MS.

² Vol. i. folio 235.

³ View of the Silver Coin, p. 12.

⁴ Register Kempe, folio 117. Harl. MSS. No. 645.

⁵ Domesday Book, vol. i. folio 252.

⁶ Id. folio 254.

⁷ See this writ at length in the account of Wallingford mint.

⁸ This seems to have taken place in the month of September. [Parl. Hist. vol. xi. p. 433.]

⁹ Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 29. It should seem, that after the parliament had seized the Tower, almost all the officers of the mint were employed by them; for the moneyers stated that in five years, viz. from 1640 to 1645, they coined for the parliament about six millions of silver. [Answer of the Corporation of Moneyers to Blondeau, folio 1653, p. 27.] The plate coined here was reduced to standard by five silver from Mr. Bushell's mines in Wales. See Aberistwith mint.

This mint was under the direction of Mr. Bushell, the officers of the Aberistwyth mint being removed to this place, where they did not continue long, being soon ordered to Oxford, where they arrived on the 3d of January 1642.

It is not known that the money which was coined here was distinguished by any particular mark.

The name of this place is written with *scr*, for *Serobesberie*, on all the Anglo-Saxon money until that of Harold II., when the *c* appears to be omitted. It is found again, however, upon the pennies of William I. and II.; but on the coins of Henry II. it is written *salopes*, and on those of Henry III. *sros*.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.

The earliest coin which has occurred of this mint was struck by Æthelstan, on which the name is written *BAT CIVITATE*. This addition of the term *city* was continued by Eadgar, whose penny of this mint reads *BATHA CIFI*.¹ On the coins of Æthelred II. it does not appear, nor upon any of those of the succeeding monarchs who coined here prior to the Norman Conquest, except only Cnut and Edward the Confessor.

Sir A. Fountaine, in his eighth table, No. 2, gives a coin of Harthacnut, which reads on the reverse ❖ *WOLSIG ON BATHIE*; but I cannot learn that the coin is to be found in any cabinet at this time.

Specimens still exist of the coinage of William I.; in whose reign, as it appears from Domesday Book, the mint in this city paid one hundred shillings.²

William II. also coined here; and in the tenth year of his reign, 1097, gave to God, and the church of St. Peter in Bath, and to John the bishop, and to his successors, all the city of Bath, for the augmentation of the revenue of the see; for the good of the soul of his father king William I., and the souls of his mother, of himself, and of his ancestors and successors. Together with the mint, etc.³

Henry I. confirmed this grant in his second year, 1100;⁴ and he also coined money in this place. Beyond his reign this mint cannot be traced.

BRISTOL.

The historian of this city has thought fit to found the early account of its mint upon documents which were communicated to him by Chatterton; and it is evident that he had no doubt of their authenticity, though he affects to leave that point to the judgment of the reader. In justice to him, I shall give the words in which he introduces the extraordinary tale; upon which it is true that he does not give any express opinion, but of his reliance on which no doubt can be entertained, not only from his mode of expression, but also from his having in various parts of his work, referred to other communications of Chatterton, as if they were of indubitable authority.

"Here," says he, "I shall have recourse to a curious collection of coins, etc., mentioned by Turgot, preserved afterwards in the cabinet of Mr. Canynge; and although the coins themselves cannot be produced, yet an account of them, said to be drawn up from the cabinet itself, by Thomas Rowlie, about 1460, in his own writing, is still extant. And as I would give the real and genuine account of the translator's own words from Turgot, I shall confine myself to a faithful and exact copy of the original parchment manuscript, as follows, in which the ink and letters by time were almost defaced, and leave the reader to judge of its authenticity."⁵

¹ In Collinson's History of Somersetshire, it is said that Bath "at length assumed new splendour under the Augustan reign of Edgar, who in the year 973 was consecrated and crowned with great solemnity in the church of St. Peter in the presence of Oswald, archbishop of York, and several other prelates of England." [Gervas, Act. Pontif. Cantuar. de Sanct. Dunstano.] "This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough, granting it a market, and the liberty of coinage," etc., etc. [vol. i. p. 17.] I know not where the author found those passages which are marked with italics. There is

nothing of the first in Gervase; and for the grants of Edgar he has quoted no authority whatever.

² Domesday Book, vol. i. folio 87.

³ Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglic.* vol. i. p. 185. Ex ver. Exempl. in Bibl. Deuv. an. 10. Dugdale, by a strange mistake, gives this as a charter of William I.

⁴ *Id. ibid.*

⁵ It is scarcely possible to believe that some doubt would not have been expressed in this place, if any had existed in the mind of the author.

From his copy of this Turgot-Rowley Treatise I shall now give all that relates to the Bristol mint:

"Oure fyrste fathers the Bryttons usyde yron and brasse ryngs, some round, some shapyd like an egge: eleven of these were founde in the gardeine of Galfrydus Coombe on Sainete Mychael's Hylle, bie theyre dysposicionne in the gronde seemed to have been strunge onne a stryng, and were alle marquede on insyde thus m."

[From the next sentence it appears that all these were in Maystre Canynges Cabynet.]

"Julys Cæsarres Coynes were the fyrste enstamped monies ysede in Englande: after whomme the Brytonnes coyned as follows. Tenantius at Caer Brytoe, Cnnobelyne at sundarie places, butte notte at Caer Brytoe. Arvyragus at Caer Brytoe, Bassianus at Caer Brytoe. Syke was the multitude¹ of Monies bie them coyned upon vycторыes and sykelyke that neyther anie Kyngge tyll Arthurre's tyme coyned quantity of Metalles for anie use, nor did Arthure make Monie, but a peece of Sylverre toe be worne rounde of those who had wonne honour in Battelles."²

"In Adelstane's reynge were two Coyners in Bryghstowe,³ and one at Wyckewarre; at which two places was made a peece yelopen Twain Penny.

"Robert Rouse, Erle of Gloucester, had hys Mynte at Brystowe, and coyned the best Monie of anie of the Barones.

"Henry secundus graunted to the Lord of Bristow Castle the ryght of coynynge, and the coynynge of the Lord wente curraunte unto the Regne of Henricus the thyrd: the Coyns was onne one syde a Rampaunte Lyonne with ynne a strooke or bend Synyster, and on the other the Arms of Brightstowe.

"Eke had the Maioure libertie of coynynge, and did coyne several Coynes, manie of whyche are in mie second Rolle of Monies. Kyngge Henricus sext offred Maystre Canyngge the righte of coynynge, *ichiye* hee refused; whereupon Galfrydus Ocambus, who was wyth Mayster Canyngge and miesel, concerning the saide ryghte, saith, 'Naie bie St. Paul's Crosse hadde I such an offre, I would coyne lead, and make ne law hyndrynge Hyndes takyng it.'—'No doubt (sayde Mayster Canyngge) but you'd dyspend Heaven to gette Goulde, but I dyspende Goulde to get Heaven.'

"This curious account is an exact transcript from the writing on vellum, which having all the external marks of antiquity to give it the credit of an original could not be passed by, however readers may differ in their opinions. If genuine and authentic it proves that British money was coined here with the name of Bristol inscribed,⁴ though hitherto unnoticed."⁵

Rowley, in his Account of Mr. Canynges Cabynet, as published by Mr. Barrett, says that it contained, "Coynes of Greece, Venyce, Rome, Fraunce, and Englande, from the daies of Julyus Cæsar to thys present, consystynge of Denarii, Penys, ORES, MANCAS, BYZANTINES, HOLLYLAND MONEIE; of which Penys, Denarii, and TWAPENYES,⁶ there are coined in Brystoe fourtie and nyne of dyffarante sortes; Barons Monie, Citle Monie, Abbye Monie to besyde; the Coynes and Moneie would fylle a REDDE⁷ Rolle.

"From this repository there were derived the coins mentioned above, in the little Essay on Coining."⁸

I have thought it most expedient to give the whole of Turgot's and Rowley's communications on the subject of this mint at one view, as the whole is of equal authority, and the different parts must stand or fall together.

¹ Of all this multitude not one piece has reached these times!

² Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 38.

³ Below, at p. 40, Mr. Barrett says, "In the days of king Athelstan, says Roger Hoveden, it was decreed there should be at Canterbury seven monetaries, viz. four of the king, two of the bishop, one of the abbot; at London eight, etc.; and at Bristow and other boroughs one." Of all this Hoveden does not say one word. Neither is the name of Bristol to be found in any printed copy of Athelstan's laws.

⁴ I am at a loss to discover how it proves this, as Turgot does not say that any name was inscribed on the coins. By what means Mayster Turgot himself discovered that the coins were struck at Caer Brytoe is another question, not of very easy solution.

⁵ Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 37.

⁶ Rowley left behind him a drawing of the Bristol Twapenny, which was shewn by Mr. Barrett to Mr. Whitaker, who treated it as a forgery in a letter to Dr. Ducarel. [Gent. Mag. July 1786, p. 380].

⁷ Why a red roll? In Chatterton's communications to Mr. Barrett we find yellow and purple rolls. Can it be proved that it was the fashion of those times to stain the rolls with various colours? or was Chatterton misled to think it was so by having heard of black and red books in the exchequer?

⁸ Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 44.

We now pass on to more authentic records, and to the legends of coins which are still in existence. The first of these bearing the name of Bristol, which I have met with, is a penny of Cnut, of which there are four or five varieties.

Harold I., Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., all likewise coined here.

This mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, though coins of William I. are known; as are also those of William II., Henry I., and Henry II.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a writ was issued concerning the election of officers for this and several other mints;¹ and his coins of this mint still remain.

1279. In the eighth year of Edward I. it was ordained that there should be four furnaces in this city;² and in the year 1300 an order was given for the building of houses for the workmen in the castle here, and for sending beyond the seas for workmen.³

Both he and his successor coined here.

1422-3. Henry VI. in his first year gave authority to the master of the mint to coin in this place, by an indorsement upon an indenture of the 9th of Henry V.⁴

Coins of Edward IV. still remain.

As the money of Henry VIII. which was struck here bears on the reverse CIVITAS BRISTOLIE, it must have been coined subsequent to the year 1542, when Bristol was made a city, by the erection of it into an episcopal see.⁵

In 1549, the plate belonging to All Saints church in this city was delivered into the mint for the king's use, as appears by the following receipt:

"On the 13th of August 1549⁶ was received by me Robert Recorde, Comptroller of his Majesty's Mint of Bristol, to his Highness use, of Mr. William Younge and John Pykes, Proctors of All Hallows in Bristol, in gilt Silver, 19 lb. 11½ oz., and in parcel gilt, 15 lb. 3 oz.

ROBERT RECORDE."⁷

In the same year, Recorde likewise accounted for the receipt of 107 ounces of gilt plate, and 142 of parcel gilt, belonging to the church of St. Auden.⁸ And 13 lb. 8 oz. of plate belonging to St. Leonard's church were delivered to the king's mint for his highness's use, by virtue of his majesty's letter, two chalices excepted.⁹

On the 19th of January in this year, Lord Seymour of Sudley, high admiral of England, was committed to the Tower; "and now many things broke out against him, and particularly a conspiracy of his with Sir William Sharrington, vice-treasurer of the mint at Bristol, who was to have furnished him with 10,000*l.*, and had already coined about 10,000*l.* false money,¹⁰ and had clipt a great deal more, to the value of 40,000*l.* in all; for which he was attainted by a process at common law, and that was confirmed in parliament."¹¹

The 23d article of high treason, etc. against Lord Seymour stated that he had moved the lord protector and the whole council that he might, by public authority, have that which by private fraud and falsehood, and confederating with Sharrington, he had gotten—that is, the mint at Bristol to be his wholly.¹²

It appears, by the act for his attainder, that he had devised, after 10,000*l.* a month for the wages of his men, out of this mint, which he had obtained, with all the treasure in the same, to be at his command by the means and consent of Sir William Sharrington.¹³

There being much plate still remaining in All-Hallows church in 1552, it was, on the 6th of August, delivered to the king's commissioners for the use of his mint here, two chalices and six bells excepted, which were left till the king's pleasure was further known.¹⁴

¹ See the writ at length in the account of Wallingford mint.

² *Lib. Bub. Scaccarii*, folio 259.

³ Claus. 28 Edw. I. m. 9.

⁴ Bundle in the Tower, unclassified. ⁵ *Folkes*, p. 27.

⁶ Burnet does not date the visitation for the plate in the churches until the year 1553 [*Reformation*, vol. ii. p. 205]; which must be too late, if the above receipt be correctly given.

⁷ *Barrett's History of Bristol*, p. 440.

⁸ *Id. ibid.*, p. 478.

⁹ *Barrett's History of Bristol*, p. 509. Even one of those was afterwards taken away in 1553.

¹⁰ In the *State Trials* the sum is 12,000*l.*; vol. vii. p. 1. The articles are in the following page.

¹¹ *Burnet's History of the Reformation*, vol. ii. p. 93.

¹² *Id. Collection of Records*, p. 148. His lordship answered only three of the articles, of which this is not one.

¹³ *State Trials*, vol. vii. p. 7.

¹⁴ *Barrett's History of Bristol*, p. 440.

This city had a license from queen Elizabeth to make farthing tokens, which were struck in copper, with a ship on the one side, and c. n. on the other, signifying Civitas Bristol. These went current (for small things) at Bristol and ten miles about.¹

I know not the date of this license; but, on the 12th of May 1594, a letter was sent to the mayor and aldermen of Bristol, requiring them to call in all the private tokens which had been stamped and uttered by divers persons within that city without any manner of authority, and which they many times refused to accept again. The mayor, etc. were required, by authority of that letter, henceforth to restrain them, and, in the names signed to that letter, straightly to charge and require them to change the same for current money, to the value they were first uttered by them; and that none should make the same without license from the mayor, etc., who were to take especial care that the former abuses were duly reformed.

This letter appears to be from the privy council, as the following persons are stated to be present: L. Arch B. of Cant. L. Keeper. L. Th'rer. L. Admirall. L. Chaunblaine, L. Buckhurst. Sr Ro. Cecil. Sr Jo. Wolley.

On the 2d of April 1609, Thomas Moze, one of the ordinary yeomen of the king's chamber, and William Edgeley, ordinary groom of the same, petitioned the king for a sole license to stamp farthing tokens for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester; which petition was referred by the king to the commissioners appointed by his highness for suits. The petitioners state that the city had received, many years past, authority from the queen, of famous memory, to stamp farthing tokens in copper; and that such authority ceased upon his majesty's coming to the crown.²

On the 15th of August 1696, notice was given, by the mayor and aldermen of this city, that the right honorable the lords of his majesty's treasury had been pleased to send down, for the benefit of the city and the counties adjacent, one thousand weight of silver, value 3000*l.* and upwards, to this mint, to be coined into the lawful coin of the kingdom, and to be put into the hand of some able and sufficient person in the city, to exchange such old clipped sterling money as any person would bring in, on the encouragement or allowance of five shillings and twopence an ounce, and sixpence an ounce by way of recompence; and the officers of the mint had directions to keep an account of the deficiency thereof, and also to pay the said allowance and recompence for such wrought plate as should be brought in, pursuant to the late act of parliament, as soon as such plate should be melted, assayed, and reduced to sterling. Which five shillings and twopence and sixpence an ounce, as well for clipped sterling money as for wrought plate, was to be immediately paid down.³

A petition of the mayor and commonalty of this city, presented to the House of Commons on the 30th of December 1697, stated, that there would, by computation, in a month's time, be in the city at least 150,000*l.* of old hammered money, brought to the fair from Wales and other places; and prayed that the mint might be continued some time longer, for the coining of that money, in order to prevent the inconvenience of sending it to the mint at the Tower.⁴

The weight of hammered money and wrought plate imported into this mint, for the recoinage, amounted to 146,977 lbs.;⁵ which, at 3*l.* 2*s.* the pound weight, was coined into 463,728*l.* 1*s.*

BRISTOL EXCHANGE.

In the 43d year of Elizabeth, this, together with other places, had an exchange for the remittance of the money which was then coined for the use of Ireland.⁶

CREWKERNE.

A penny of Cnut reads on the reverse *cnog*, which is supposed to mean this place; but it does not

Malynes, Lex Mercatoria, p. 194. The token, with this type, in Snelling, is dated 1652.

² *Snelling's Copper Coinage*, Appendix, p. 2. See explanation of plate xxiv. note to No. 2, for the probability of this mint being worked in the reign of Charles I.

³ Half-sheet folio, broadside. British Museum. Folio vol. entitled *Banks, Coin, etc.* vol. x.

⁴ *Commons Journals*, vol. xii. p. 18.

⁵ *Tables of English Silver Coins*, p. 124. The coins are marked with a under the king's bust. See *Plates of Silver Coins*, xxxvi. Nos. 9, 14, 19.

⁶ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 41. See the *Annals* under that year.

appear that it was then of sufficient importance to receive the privilege of coinage. A coin of William I. or II. is also attributed to this mint.¹

GLASTONBURY.

A charter of the empress Maud, queen of England,² gave to the church of Glastonbury, to Henry, prelate of that church, and to his successors that many mints were established by him, and that Glastonbury was a burgh³ of such consequence as to be called a city by king Ina in the year 704.⁶

Hearne supposes it not to be older than Æthelstan;⁴ but I suspect that he had no other reason to believe it to be as old, than his knowledge that many mints were established by him, and that Glastonbury was a burgh⁵ of such consequence as to be called a city by king Ina in the year 704.⁶

The mint, he thinks, was placed in the abbey itself,⁷ and in a chapel appropriated to that purpose, which, he says, was commonly the case in Saxon times; and therefore Æthelstan's decree relating to the mints was considered as an ecclesiastical law.⁸ This idea of coining in chapels he seems to have gotten from having observed the figures of churches on coins, of which he mentions an instance of a penny of Æthelstan, which he has engraved.⁹ It is remarkable that this mint is not even alluded to in any other charter. Nor is that charter itself recited, or referred to, in the charter of Insepeximus of king Henry III., which mentions the names of those kings who had given charters to this abbey.

IVELCHESTER.

In Domesday Book the name of this place is written Givelcestre; I therefore conclude that a coin of Æthelred II., which reads GIVELC, was struck here. If that coin be correctly appropriated, then the following monarchs also coined in this mint:

Cnut, Harold II. William I. and William II.

I know not at what time the prefixed G was disused; but there are coins of Henry II. with IVE, IVEL, or IVELCE, on the reverse, which I presume were struck here; as also one with IVLCE, which I suspect to belong to this place.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a writ was issued for the choice of officers in this mint, and also in several others;¹⁰ it is therefore probable that a penny of that reign with IVE was struck here.

TAUNTON.

Although this place was of very considerable importance in the early Anglo-Saxon times, I have not been able to trace its coinage to any higher period than the reign of Cnut.

After him, Edward the Confessor and Harold II. coined here.

From Domesday Book it appears that in the reign of William I. the mint paid fifty shillings; a considerable sum, and equal to that which was paid for the market.¹¹

Coins of William I., Stephen, and Henry III., still remain.

WATCHET.

On the reverse of a coin of Æthelred II. is WECE; which, according to Lambarde, Camden, and Gibson's explanation of the names of places in the Saxon Chronicle, was the ancient designation of this town, it being called *Fecceþont*.

WECE also occurs upon a penny of Cnut; but after his reign I have not met with it.

¹ Tyssen's *Sale Catalogue*, p. 71, No. 995.

² So she is styled in the Charter.

³ Hearne. *J. Glaston. Chron. Prefat.* p. xxvii. So also *Adam de Domerham*, p. 329.

⁴ *J. Glaston. Chron. Prefat.* p. xxvii.

⁵ *Id. ibid.* p. xxxiii.

⁶ *Id. ibid.* p. 92.

⁷ This, he says, appears from Maud's Charter; which, as it

gave the privileges above-mentioned to the church of Glastonbury, he concludes, I presume, for no other proof is to be found in the Charter, that it fixed the situation of the mint within the church. [*J. Glaston. Chron. Prefat.* p. xxxv.]

⁸ *Id. ibid.* p. xxxv.

⁹ *Id. ibid.* p. lvi.

¹⁰ See this writ at length in the account of Wallingford mint.

¹¹ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 87 b.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

LICHFIELD.

If a penny of William I. with *LICAE* were not struck here, I know not what other mint it can be appropriated to.

William II. has one which reads *LIC*; but later than this I have not met with any coin which can be supposed to have issued from this mint.

LICHFIELD EPISCOPAL MINT.

King Stephen gave by charter to the church of St. Chad in this city, and to Walter, bishop of Coventry, and his successors for ever, the privilege of one die here.¹

This grant, which is without date, must have been made between 1149, when Walter Durdent was consecrated, and 1159, the year in which king Stephen died.

1189. Richard I., in his first year, granted to the church of St. Chad, and to Hugh, bishop of Coventry, to have one pair of dies in Lichfield, and that the mint should be for ever.²

STAFFORD.

When Æthelstan regulated the coinage, in the year 928, this town was of sufficient importance to be favoured with a mint. It does not, however, appear in the list which was given of the places where mints were established; but coins of that monarch are still extant, having on the reverse *STEF* or *STF*.

A penny of Æthelred II. reads *STÆTH*, which was probably intended for this place.

Cnut also has a coin with *STÆ* on the reverse.

In Domesday Book this mint is not noticed; nor has it yet been found upon any coin after the Norman Conquest.*

SOHO.

As it has been thought expedient to permit the lawful coin of the kingdom to be struck in this place, it has become so far an authorized mint, and therefore must be noticed.

It is in the parish of Handsworth in this county, and is situated about two miles from Birmingham. About the year 1762, Mr. Bolton removed his manufactory at that place to Soho; and in 1788 applied the powers of Mr. Watt's steam-engine to the purposes of coinage. In this mint nearly all the operations are performed by mechanical power; such as rolling the cakes of copper hot into sheets; fine rolling the same cold between steel polished rollers; cutting out the blanks, which is done with greater ease and rapidity by girls than could possibly be done by strong men; shaking the coins in bags, to wear off the sharp edges; working a number of coining machines, with greater rapidity and exactness, by a few boys of twelve or fourteen years of age, than could be done by a great number of strong men; without endangering their fingers, as the machine lays the blanks upon the die perfectly concentric with it, and, when struck, displaces one piece and replaces another.³

This coining mill has been greatly improved since its first erection, and is adapted to work eight machines, each of which is capable of striking from seventy to eighty pieces of money, the size of a guinea, per minute, which is equal to between 30 and 40,000 per hour;⁴ and at the same blow which strikes the

¹ *Monasticon Anglic.* vol. iii. p. 235. Ex Registro albo penes Dec. & Cap. Ecel. Cath. Lich. folio 85.

² *Chart. Antiq.* p. 25, in Turr. London.

³ The idea of a machine formed to execute all the operations of coinage is by no means novel. "At the mint of Segovia in Spain, there is an engine that moves by water, so artificially made that one part of it distendeth an ingot of gold into that breadth and thickness as is requisite to make coin of. It delivereth the plate, that it hath wrought, unto another that printeth the figure of the coin upon it; and from thence it is turned over to another that cutteth it according to the print in due shape and weight. And lastly, the several pieces fall into a reserve in another room, where the officer, whose charge it is, finds treasure ready coined." [*Wanley's Wonders of the Little World of Man*, p. 226, from Sir Kenelm Digby's *Bodies*, chap. xiii. p. 207.]

I have not found when this machine was erected; but the first

edition of Sir Kenelm Digby's work was printed at Paris in folio, 1644, and its full title is, "*A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*." See the General Dictionary, article Digby, note [F]. This machine still continued to be worked in the year 1776, according to Swinburne, who in his *Travels through Spain* [p. 409] calls it the most ancient place of coinage in the kingdom.

⁴ Mr. Shaw has not expressed himself very clearly in this place. From his words it should seem that each of the eight machines is capable of striking 30 or 40,000 pieces in an hour; but his meaning really is, that the whole number of the machines can produce that effect. Taking it upon his lowest estimate, the machines would stamp 360,000 pieces in a day of twelve hours. In the year 1816 it was proved that the eight machines could strike 350,000 pieces in fourteen hours.

* Two coins of William I. discovered with the Beaworth hoard read *GODFRIE STIFF*.—[Ed.]

two faces the edge of the piece is struck, either plain or with an inscription upon it; and thus every piece becomes perfectly round, and of equal diameter, which is not the case with any other national money ever put into circulation.

Such a coining mill, erected in the national mint, would, in cases of emergency, be able to coin all the bullion in the Bank of England at a short notice, without the necessity of putting dollars, or other foreign coin, into circulation.

Dr. Darwin, in a note to his *Botanic Garden*,¹ gives a short description of this mint, and says, that the whole of this magnificent and powerful apparatus moves "with such superior excellence and cheapness of workmanship, as well as with works of such powerful machinery, as must totally prevent clandestine imitation, and in consequence, save many lives from the hand of the executioner; a circumstance worthy the attention of a great minister. If a civic crown was given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen, Mr. Boulton should be covered with garlands of oak."²

"It is worthy observation, that the ground of the silver money coined by this machine has a much finer and blacker polish than the money coined by the common apparatus."³

SUFFOLK.

BLYTHEBURGH.

It should seem, from Domesday Book, that there was an exchange here in the time of Edward the Confessor. But see the account of Dunwich mint for the probability of this.

DUNWICH MINT.

Leland, in his *Commentary de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, under the article *Sigebertus Rex*, calls this an ancient city, "*Quam Ostroangli veteres quidem illi, ut ex numismatum inscriptionibus apparet, DONMOC appellabant.*"⁴

These coins, however, are now unknown.

Sir John Pettus says, it appears, by several coins of gold and silver, that there was a mint at Dunwich in the time of Henry II. and III.⁵ These also are unknown.

In the preface to the history of this place is given a tradition of the oldest inhabitants, that it was, in ancient time, a city, surrounded with a stone wall and brazen gates; had fifty-two churches, chapels, religious houses, and hospitals; a king's palace, a bishop's seat, a mayor's mansion, and a MINT; as many top-ships as churches, and not fewer windmills;⁶ all of which, it is probable, never had existence.

Gardner, however, misled by this tradition, has engraved a coin which he supposed to have been struck in this mint. But it is clearly a penny of one of the Edwards, coined at Durham, and the true reading CIVITAS DONOLI.⁷

Weever says, "one master Holliday told me that he had a grothe, whose superscription on the one side was CIVITAS DONWIC."⁸

¹ Part i. p. 21.

² All this is very poetically expressed. The doctor has indeed (to borrow honest Fluellen's phrase) "uttered as prave 'ords as you shall see in a summer's day;" but, in the warmth of poetic imagination, it doubtless escaped his recollection that he was writing in prose, and therefore he omitted that without which prose is nothing worth; in short, there is not one word of truth in his animated description of the prevention of clandestine imitation by this machine. The statement of a few facts, which were given at the time in the *Gentleman's Magazine* [vol. lxxiv. p. 639] will irrefragably prove this assertion.

Dr. Darwin's poetical description was published prior to the first issuing of the copper money in 1797.

In February 1799, that money was counterfeited. [See *St. James's Chronicle*, Feb. 5—7.]

The dollars struck in this mint were issued in May 1804.

In June 1804, counterfeits appeared. [*St. James's Chronicle*, June 2.]

On the 19th of the same month, Mr. Bourne moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the counterfeiting dollars or tokens; which passed into an act on the 10th of July, and affixed the crime of felony to the counterfeiting those INIMITABLE coins. This, however, was not thought a sufficient security; and therefore, in the month of August following, Mr. Boulton found it necessary to invent a gauge plate to detect counterfeits. [See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August 1804, p. 725.] Thus

"Proofs rise on proofs, and still the last the strongest."

³ *Shaw's Staffordshire*, vol. ii. p. 118.

⁴ Page 83.

⁵ *Fodine Regales*, p. 40.

⁶ *Gardner's History of Dunwich*. He refers to *Stow's Chronicle*, p. 73.

⁷ See his plate i, No. 11, and the explanation of the plates.

⁸ *Funeral Monuments*, p. 720.

It appears probable that these authorities made a strong impression upon the mind of Leake, and that whilst he was under their influence he read an indenture between king Henry VI. and Bartholomew Goldbeater, of which he has given the following account: Goldbeater, he says, is called in it mint-master en le Cite de Londres, Cite de Denwyk, le Ville de Brisaut, et en la Ville de Calais; and coins struck at the second place mentioned are inscribed CIVITAS DUNWIC.¹

His authority for these coins, I presume, was the passage in Weever, which is given above; but his Cite de Denwyk is founded upon a palpable mis-reading of the record, where the word is most distinctly Denwyk, or Do Everwyck, the city of York. This, which is evident upon the inspection of the record, is confirmed (if further confirmation should be required in so plain a case) by a copy of this indenture in Latin, wherein Goldbeater is appointed master of the mint infra Turr' London, Civ' Ebor', etc.²

EXCHANGE AT DUNWICH.

From an obscure passage in Domesday Book, it should seem that there was an exchange here at the time when that record was compiled. The words are, tempore Regis Edwardi non fuit ibi [*i. e.* in Dunwich] Cambitor sed in Blideburgh.³ It will be difficult to account for this statement in the record, that the exchanger was not here in Edward the Confessor's time, but at Blitheburgh, unless it should be supposed that when the survey was taken he was at this place. It must not, however, be concealed that Mr. Kelliam, in his Dissertation upon Domesday Book, interprets Cambitor by *Hangman*, and that such interpretation is somewhat warranted by the context. But I am unable to guess upon what other grounds he can have given the word this signification.

If his hangman can be established, there is an end of my exchanger.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY ROYAL MINT.

This town was not a place of any great importance before the reign of Cnut, though afterwards it rose to great splendour. It seems, however, not to have been of sufficient consequence to be honoured with a mint until Edward the Confessor placed one here; at least no coins are extant of a date prior to his reign; nor has any other evidence of a coinage here been yet discovered. To this monarch then must be ascribed the establishment of the regal as well as the abbatial mint in this place. There appears to have been but little money issued from the royal mint during this reign; for of all the numerous types of the Confessor's pennies, one only bears the name of this town.⁴

The mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, although coins of William I., struck in it, are still extant.

William II. likewise coined here; as did also Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II.

1208. In the ninth year of king John, the officers of this mint, as well as those of divers others in various parts of the kingdom, were ordered to attend at Westminster in the quinzime of St. Denys, there to receive his commands.⁵

Henry III. coined here.

1283. In the 11th year of Edward I., J. de Lovetoft and G. de Rokesle were appointed, on the 16th of July, to inquire, on oath, what moneyers had made the king's money here; and also concerning the die which had been made here by Re. Albacum; and to examine the money which had been made by such moneyers, wherever it should be found, within the liberties or without; and to act as circumstances should require.⁶

During the whole of this reign, and the early part of the following one, this mint seems to have been conducted in a very negligent manner; for in the 12th year of Edward II., 1318, it was stated, in a writ directed to the barons of the exchequer, that no trial of the money coined here had been made either in his reign or in that of his father; and they were commanded to cause it to be assayed by the usual mode.⁷

¹ *Historical Account of English Money*, p. 149, quoting Claus. I Hen VI. m. 1.

² Claus. I Hen. V. m. 13.

³ *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. folio 312 b.

⁴ It is of the type No. 9, in plate xxiv. and reads MOR - RE ON EDMVN. It is in the Ashmolean Museum.

⁵ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁶ Pat. II Edw. I. m. 13 dors.

⁷ Hil. Brevia. 12 Edw. II. [Nov. 30] Rot. 79. *Madox, Hist. Arch.* vol. i. p. 292. See Notices of Trials of the Pix.

I have not met with any evidence to shew that the money which had been coined at the royal mint during that period was now assayed; but the abbot's coins were tried, as may be seen in the account of his mint. It is, however, certain that Edward II. coined here, for some of his money is still extant. In his reign this mint, as it should seem, ceased to be worked; at least it cannot now be traced any further.

THE ABBOT'S MINT AT ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

The first grant of a mint to this abbey was from Edward the Confessor to Baldwin, who was abbot from 1065 to 1097, in this form:

"Edward King gret Aylmer Bisscop, and Girthl Erl, and Toly and all mine Theynes on Estangle frendlike. And Ic kithe ihu that Ic habbe nnnen Baldewine Abbot one munetere with innen Seynt Edmunds Biri, also frelike on alle thing to habben, also me mine on hande stonden ower on ani mine burgh aldrefrelikest. God se ihu alle frend."¹

To some period subsequent to this, but probably at no great distance, must be referred, as I conjecture, those coins, evidently of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, which bear on the obverse the name of St. Eadmund;² and I incline to think that they were coined by the abbot (although they do not bear either his name or any distinguishing mark), because the money which was struck in this place by Edward the Confessor, has both his name and effigies on the obverse.³

By the above grant, which was afterwards confirmed by William II., Henry I., Richard I., John, and Henry III.,⁴ the abbot had the privilege of one moneyer.

That privilege he continued to exercise during the reign of William I., and also during that of his son, William Rufus, as appears from a writ directed by Henry I. to Herebert Losinga, bishop of Norwich, to Roger Bigot, R. Passelawe, and Otho Goldsmith, of London; in which it was stated that the king granted that S. Edmund should have his moneyer within his vill, with all the privileges of a mint, in like manner as he had it in the time of the king's father, and in like manner as the king's brother had granted it to him by his writ.⁵

King Stephen granted a second money die, in addition to the one which had been granted in former times;⁶ and to these two he afterwards added a third.⁷

When king Henry II. confirmed the liberties of this church, he granted that it should have one moneyer, with all the privileges it had been accustomed to exercise.⁸

Richard I. confirmed this, in the same words.⁹

It was also recited in a charter of king John.¹⁰

And again in the 32d year of Henry III., 1247;¹¹ at which time the king commanded, by writ, William de Haverhull, treasurer, Edward de Westminster, and William Hardell,¹² to deliver to the monks of St. Edmundsbury a die of the new engraving [*novæ incisionis*] for the making of their money, in like manner as of right it used and ought to be done. Saving to the king all the privileges and dignities of his crown respecting coinage.¹³

This was on account of the change which was made in the type of his coins, by extending the cross on the reverse to the outer circle.

According to Kempe's Register of the Abbey, the monks received at this time not only a new die, but also an exchange, which is the only instance in which I have met with the mention of an exchange in this

¹ Charta Edwardi regis et confessoris de monetario habendo, e registro sacriste, folio 23. Antiq. S. Edm. Burgi, *Appendix*, p. 134. Spelman, in his Glossary, quotes the following words as part of the foundation charter of this abbey: "Dedit idem sanctus E. (i.e. Edouardus Confessor) S. Edmundo, Packenham, Congeston, et concessit etiam dicto Edmundo monetarium sine cuneum infra Bury." [Voce Cuneus.]

² See plate xii. of *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, Nos. 1—6.

³ Mr. Pegge concludes that they were struck by the king, because they have neither the name nor the effigies of the abbot. *Assemblage*, p. 61.

⁴ Reg. Kempe, *Harl. MSS.* 645, folio 133 b.

⁵ E Registro Sacriste, *Cole's MSS.* vol. xlv. p. 35, from Sir James Burrough's Collections.

⁶ *Id.* p. 36. ⁷ *Id.* *ibid.*

⁸ Confirmacio Henr. s'e'di de libert'. Collect. Carta, etc. S. Edmundi, *Harl. MSS.* 743. folio 10.

⁹ *Id.* folio 11.

¹⁰ *Id.* folio 11 b.

¹¹ Commun. in seaccario, 32 Hen. III. *Mr. North's MSS.*

¹² He was warden of the mint in the Tower of London.

¹³ Claus. 32 Hen. III. m. 16.

place. The exchanger, however, occurs in the list of officers of this mint.¹ The dies were to be used as in London and other places.²

1265. In the 49th year of the same king, the sacrist of this church presented at the exchequer a moneyer, an assayer, and a keeper of the die [*custos cunei*], who were sworn into their offices.³ And again, in his 52d year, 1268, William le Shrub was sworn as keeper of the die in the town of St. Edmund, on the presentation likewise of the sacrist.⁴

Jocce, the goldsmith, was sworn, in the exchequer, for the same office for the abbot, in the fourth and fifth years of Edward I.,⁵ 1276 or 1277. And in the latter of those years Richard de Bentley took the usual oath as assayer of the money in this mint.⁶

When the money was changed, in 1279, the king granted to the abbey its die, viz. one standard of iron, with two trussels.⁷

1280. Robert de Hadleye was presented as moneyer, and John de Rede as assayer, in the court of exchequer, and were admitted accordingly.⁸

In the 25th year of Edward I., 1297, Roger de Rede was admitted by the said court as moneyer, and Hugh Houton as assayer, in this mint.⁹

At the same time it was pleaded before the barons, that the die had been so much used that it was no longer workable, and therefore it was prayed that another might be given. Peter de Lyecester, warden of the mint of London, was therefore ordered to destroy that die, and deliver a new one to the abbot's attorney (the sacristan), who appeared for him.¹⁰

Roger de Rede was again admitted as moneyer, in the third year of Edward II., 1309.¹¹

1318. In the 12th year of the same king, an order was made for a trial of the monies which had been coined in this mint, from the beginning of the reign of king Edward I. to that time, during which period, it seems, no assay had been made.¹²

Accordingly the abbot was commanded, by writ from the barons of the exchequer, to cause the officers of his mint within the liberties of St. Edmund to appear at the exchequer, in the octave of Candlemas, and to bring with them all the pixes of assays made of the money coined in the said mint, together with the money in the said pixes, as well of the time of king Edward I. as of the present king, and not yet assayed, to the intent that an assay might be made thereof. In compliance with the writ, the abbot sent, upon that day, brother William de Stowe, sacrist of the abbey, and warden of the mint, as his attorney (constituted in that behalf by his letters directed to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer), and Roger de Rede, the master of his mint, with two pixes, containing the money taken out to make assays withal, for the whole time since the money was last assayed, together with the three keys belonging to the same; and two assays were then made at the exchequer. The following account of this trial is still extant in the register of abbot Kempe:—

“Memorandum, that on the Monday next following the octave of the Purification, in the 12th year of Edward, the son of Edward, that is, on the 12th of February, Master John de Everdon, baron of the exchequer, Augustine le Waleys, warden of the mint of London, John de Cockermouth, clerk of the treasury, and others of the exchequer, being present, a pyx was opened, in which were found *LIXs. jiiij d.*, taken from *vii. cxxl.* of money coined in this mint, between the eighth year of Edward, the son of Henry, and the 25th year of the said king, during which time Richard de Lothebury, deceased, was master of this mint.

¹ See after the year 1327.

² *Hart. MSS.* 645, folio 134. I know not to what particular circumstance the following passage in the Register refers: “cum su’ difficultate cunei’ noue incisionis urbi’ duxim.”

³ *Hil. Commun.* 49 Hen. III. *Mador, Hist. Exch.* v. ii. p. 89.

⁴ *Memor.* 52 Hen. III. Rot. 2 b. *Mador, ubi supra.*

⁵ *Mich. Commun.* 4 and 5 Edw. I. Rot. 1 b. *Mador, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 90.

⁶ *Pas. Commun.* 5 Edw. I. Rot. 5, a. *Mador, Hist. Exch.* vol. ii. p. 90.

⁷ *Reg. Kempe, Hart. MSS.* 645, folio 133.

⁸ *Reg. Kempe, Hart. MSS.* 645, folio 117. Snelling has, but erroneously as I conceive, placed the town of Hadeleie amongst the mints of Edward I. or II. Robert de Hadeleie was the last moneyer whose name appears upon the coins.

⁹ *Reg. Kempe, Hart. MSS.* 645, folio 117.

¹⁰ *Id.* folio 134 b.

¹¹ *Id.* folio 117.

¹² *Hil. Brevia.* 12 Edw. II. Rot. 79. *Mador, Hist. Exch.* vol. i. p. 292.

Which monies being mixed, and one pound weighed, it was found to be a pound of just weight; and xli pennies being taken thence and cut, assay was made by Lapine Roger, the king's assayer, and it was found to agree with the standard.

"On the same day the other pyx was opened, and in it were found *ixl. vijs. jiiij. d.* taken from *xxij m. jiiij. jiiij. l.* coined between the said 25th year and the said octave of the Purification, in the 12th year of king Edward II., during which time Roger de Rede was master of the mint. These being in like manner assayed, were found to agree with the standard.

"Mem. as soon as this assay was finished, Roger de Rede petitioned, in the exchequer, to be removed from his place as master of the mint; and accordingly he was removed."¹

In consequence of Rede's resignation on account of age and infirmity, the abbot presented in the exchequer by William de Stowe, the sacristan, Alan de Cove to succeed him, who was admitted and sworn into his office.²

In the year 1320, on the 3d of January, the presentation of Hugh de Houton, late assayer of this mint, to be master in the place of Alan de Cove, deceased, and also that of John de Redgrave, to succeed the said Hugh in the office of assayer, were signed, and directed to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer.³

When they were presented in the exchequer, the records were examined; and the admissions stated above, in the 4th, 8th, and 25th years of Edward I., and in the 3d year of Edward II., being proved, the said Hugh and John were admitted, and sworn into their respective offices.⁴

1321. On the 9th of July, in the 15th year of the king, William de Hausted, warden of the mint of London, was ordered to deliver to the abbey, one new money die, viz. one stapell and two punzones, to strike money as often as might be necessary; and the abbot was to return the old die before the new one was delivered.⁵

In 1324, John de Prestone, moneyer, and Thomas Dunworthy, assayer, in the room of Redgrave, were admitted in the court of exchequer.⁶

1327. In the first year of Edward III., the inhabitants of Bury besieged the abbey, burnt the gates, etc. etc., bore out of the abbey the assay of their coin [*i. e.* I presume, the boxes which held the pieces to be assayed], the stamps, and all other things pertaining to their mint; for which they were amerced 140,000 pounds; but by the leniency of the abbot and convent (at the king's request) they were forgiven, on condition of paying 2000 marks in twenty years following.⁷

On the 22d of January in the same year, the king ordered a new die and assay for the mint to be made, to replace those which were forcibly taken away.⁸

From the sacristan's register, it appears that the abbot had in his mint the following officers:

Nomina officiariorum. Monetarius. Cambiator. Duo custodes. Duo assaiotores. Custos cunei.⁹

IPSWICH.

The name of this town (which was written Gypeswic by the Anglo-Saxons, and in Domesday Book *Gepeswiz*) first appears upon a coin of Eadgar.

There are also coins of Edward the Martyr, which were struck in this mint.

In the third year of Æthelred II. the town was ravaged by the Danes; and in 993, his fifth year, they quite destroyed it;¹⁰ so that his coin which was struck here was probably coined very early in his reign.¹¹

Cannt also coined here.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the moneyers paid four pounds per annum for the mint.¹²

Coins of that monarch remain, as do also those of Harold II.

¹ Registrum Kempe, folio 116, *Harl. MSS.* 645.

² Reg. Werketone, folio 11 b. *Harl. MSS.* 638. See the form of presentation and admission in the Appendix.

³ Reg. Thomæ, folio 102 b. *Harl. MSS.* 230.

⁴ Reg. Kempe, folio 117. *Harl. MSS.* 645.

⁵ Reg. Kempe, folio 134. *Harl. MSS.* 645.

⁶ *Id. ibid.*

⁷ *Stow's Chronicle*, p. 253. Register of Bury. John Prigton.

⁸ Reg. Kempe, folio 134, *Harl. MSS.* 645.

⁹ E. Registr. Sacristæ. *Cole's MSS.* vol. xlv, p. 35, from Sir James Burrough's Collections. The date is not mentioned.

¹⁰ See *Saxon Chronicle*, under those years.

¹¹ *North's MSS.*

¹² *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. 290 b.

From Domesday Book it appears that the payment due from the moneyers was increased from four pounds, which were paid in the Confessor's reign, to *twenty* pounds; but that in the four years preceding the date of that survey they had paid no more than *twenty-seven* pounds; and that the earl [Guert] had always the third part.¹

Harold II. has a penny with GRS; probably struck here.

There are coins still remaining of

William I. William II. Henry I. and Stephen.

In the fourth year of Henry II., 1157, the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk accounted for xls. de commutatione monetæ of this town.² His coins of this mint are known.

The officers of this mint, as well as those of divers other places, were, in the ninth year of King John, 1208, commanded to attend at Westminster, there to receive his majesty's orders.³

The money of Henry III. is the last which is known to have been struck here.

SUDBURY.

This place was called Suthberi by the Anglo-Saxons, and Sutherie, or Suthberie, after the Norman Conquest.

The first coins which occur of this mint were struck in the reign of Æthelred II. They read SVDBY [probably for SVTHBY], SVTHB, SVTHBI, and SVTHBY.

Domesday Book only informs us, that in the reign of William I. there were moneyers in this place, without specifying their number, or any other particulars.⁴

There are coins of William I. which were struck in this mint, having SVTHBI on the reverse.

William II. has a penny which reads SVD; but it cannot now be ascertained whether it were of this mint or of that in Southwark.

Pennies of William II., Henry I., and Stephen, have SVD for the place of mintage, which, provided the last letter was not intended for Ð, were probably struck here.

I have not been able to trace this mint any lower.

WALTON CASTLE

"had certainly the privilege of coining money, for several dies have been found for that purpose. Roman coins, etc., are frequently found here. The whole of the foundation is now washed away by the sea."⁵

This very imperfect and inconclusive account is all that I have found relating to a mint in this place.

SURREY.

SOUTHWARK.

The name of this mint first occurs upon the money of Cnut, which reads sv and svth. A penny of Edward the Confessor has svthe on the reverse. As these coins want the letter n, I have placed them here rather than under Sudbury, to which place however it is possible that those of Cnut may belong.

Although the mint is unnoticed in Domesday Book, yet there unquestionably was one here in the reign of William I., some of whose coins read SVTHEWER or SVTERK.*

Pennies of William II. have for the place of mintage svthevr, svthewi, and svthewr; one of Henry I. has svtwvn, and another svtwe; all of which, I presume, were of this mint.

On a penny of Stephen we find svd, which, if the last letter be certainly n, must be given to the Sudbury mint; but if it be the character for th, imperfectly formed, may possibly have been struck here.

Almost against the church of St. George the Martyr, stood formerly a large and fair pile of building, called Suffolk House,⁶ built by Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, in the reign of king Henry VIII., which

¹ In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Queen Edeua had two parts of this burgh, and Earl Guert the third part. *Domesday*, vol. ii. folio 220 a.

² Mag. Rot. 4 H. II. Rot. 3. a. Norfolk & Suthf. *Mador*, *Hist. Erch.* vol. i. p. 278. This was a fee which was paid to the king upon every alteration of the coin.

³ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁴ *Domesday Book*, vol. ii. folio 286 b.

⁵ *Kirby's Suffolk Traveller*, p. 90.

⁶ It was originally called Suffolk Place.

* 468 pennies of the Southwark mint were discovered with the Beaworth hoard.—[Ed.]

coming afterwards into the king's hands, with its owner lost its name, being called Southwark Place, and was made use of as a mint for coining of money.¹

In 1549, king Edward VI., in his passage from Hampton Court, dined here, and knighted John York,² one of the sheriffs of London.

Queen Mary gave this house to Nicholas Heth, archbishop of York, and his successors, in recompense for York House, which her father had forced from Cardinal Wolsey and the see of York. This the archbishop sold, and with the purchase money bought Norwich House, or Suffolk Place, near Charing Cross, which he left to his successors in the see.

This Suffolk House and the parts adjoining were formerly set apart for a mint for the coining of money; and in an old public house called Hogmagog Hall, was the very place for coinage.³

SUSSEX.

CHICHESTER.

This was one of the mints which Æthelstan established, by name, in his Law for the Regulation of the Coinage, A.D. 928, and it was then allowed one moneyer;⁴ but no coins have yet been discovered of his reign.

Coins still remain of

Æthelred II. Cnut, Harold I. Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.

This mint is not noticed in Domesday Book; but William I. coined here: as did also Henry I. and Stephen.

In the sixth year of king John, 1204, he commanded, by writ, that there should be three dies in this city, two for the king and one for the bishop: and William Fitz Otho, hereditary cuneator, was ordered to deliver them accordingly.⁵

1208. In his ninth year, the moneyers and other officers of this mint were commanded to attend the king at Westminster, there to receive his orders.⁶

Henry III. is the last monarch who is known to have coined here.

CHICHESTER. BISHOP'S MINT.

I have not met with any record by which the date of the establishment of this mint can be ascertained. The earliest notice of it which has occurred, bears date in the sixth year of king John, 1204, when it was ordered by writ that the bishop's coins should be current alone in this city until money could be struck in the king's mint; after which, both were to be current together.⁷

In the same year, William Fitz Otho was ordered to deliver to the bishop one die for his mint.⁸ And in the following year, 1205, the king, by writ directed to William de Wrotham, etc. granted to the bishop of Chichester two of his dies in that city, and the mint, with all its appurtenances and liberties, at a rent of thirty marks, for one year, from the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula; and commanded the said William, etc. to deliver the same without delay. The like writ was directed to Reg. Cornehulle, and the keepers of the dies in this mint.⁹

The coins which were struck by the bishop are not at present known to exist; though it should seem, from the above statement, that they must once have been considerable in number.

¹ *Stow's Survey of London*, p. 454. Qu. whether the mint were established before the reign of Edward VI.?

² He was master of this mint in the first and second years of Edward VI., when indentures for the coinage of both gold and silver were made between the king and him. [*Lowndes*]. How much longer he continued in that office I know not; but in an indenture of the fourth year of the same king, I find Sir John Yorke to be under-treasurer of this mint. *Lansdowne MSS.* No. 745.

³ *Aubrey's History of Surrey*, vol. v. p. 98. There seems to be some confusion in Aubrey's description.

⁴ *Leges Anglo-Saxon*, p. 59.

⁵ Claus. 6 John, m. 1. Before this, the money coined by the bishop was ordered to be current alone, until a sufficient coinage could be issued from the royal mint, when both were to be current together. [Claus. 6 John, m. 3, No. 8, April 29.] It is probable that John only renewed the privilege of coining, which had been taken from this city in the general resumption at the beginning of the reign of king Henry II.

⁶ See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

⁷ Claus. 6 John, m. 3, No. 8, April 29.

⁸ Claus. 6 John, m. 1, May 17.

⁹ Claus. 7 John, m. 19. *North's MSS.*

HASTINGS.

928. When Æthelstan regulated the mints throughout his kingdom, he allowed one moneyer in this place;¹ but no coins of his have yet been discovered.

The earliest piece which can be appropriated is of the reign of Cnut.

Edward the Confessor also coined here.

Harold II. has a penny which reads AEST, and was probably struck here.

Domesday is silent as to this mint, but coins are extant of

William I. William II. and Henry I.

LEWES.

928. This place must have been of considerable note in the reign of Æthelstan, when it was allowed to have two moneyers;² but no coins struck by him in this mint have ever been discovered.

Eadgar, Æthelred II. and Edward the Confessor,

Eadweard the Martyr, Cnut, all coined here.

In the reign of the latter monarch each moneyer paid twenty shillings when the money was renewed. Of these the king had two parts, and Earl Warren the third.³

Harold II. struck money in this mint.

When Domesday Book was compiled, this burgh, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was worth only twenty-six pounds, had increased in value to thirty-four pounds; and the new money paid one hundred and twelve shillings; of which the king had, as before, two parts, and Earl Warren the third.⁴

Coins are known of the Conqueror, of William II., of Henry I., and of Stephen; beyond whose reign I have not been able to trace this mint. It was probably resumed into the hands of the crown soon after the accession of Henry II.

PEVENSEY.

It appears from Domesday Book that there was not a mint here in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, it not being enumerated in the privileges which this burgh enjoyed at that time; but in the 20th year of William I. 1086, when that survey was compiled, the burgh is stated to have paid twenty shillings for the mint to Earl Moriton;⁵ but none of the coins have yet been discovered.*

WINCHELSEA.

A coin of Eadgar reads WINCLES, which may possibly be Winchelsea in this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COVENTRY.

All that is known of this mint is, that a rare groat of Edward IV. bears the name of the city on its reverse.⁶

The date of this coinage is involved in much obscurity from the numerous visits which Edward IV. paid to this city, as it is probable that the mint was worked at some time when he was resident here.

Leland is the only author whom I have found to have mentioned this mint; and he says merely "there was a parliament and a mint of coynage at Coventrye," without affixing any date either to the one or the other.⁷

Dugdale is unaccountably and absolutely silent upon the subject of this and of the other mints in this county.

¹ *Leges Ang. Sax.* p. 59.

² *Id.*

³ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 26.

⁴ *Id. ibid.*

⁵ *Id.*, vol. i. folio 20, b.

⁶ Of this groat there are two kinds: one with the letter c, and the other with n, upon the breast of the king.

⁷ *Itinerary*, vol. iv. p. 119. There was a parliament held in

the chapter house 38 Hen. VI. and called the *Devilish Parliament*, from the many attainders. Another, 6 Hen. IV., from the exclusion of the lawyers, called the *Unlearned Parliament*. [*Gough's Camden*, vol. ii. p. 345.] I do not find in Dugdale, any summons to a parliament at Coventry during the reign of Edward IV.

* Several coins of the Pevensey mint were discovered with the Beaworth hoard, see vol. i. p. 154. [Ed.]

So completely are all traces of the mint lost in Coventry, that there is not even a tradition remaining of the place where it was situated. There can, however, be but little doubt that it was placed at Cheylsmore, which was a royal domain; and this situation will sufficiently account for the silence of the Corporation records with respect to this mint, as it was not within their jurisdiction.¹

The scarcity of these coins gives reason to suppose that the existence of the mint was but of short duration; and that supposition is greatly strengthened by the following circumstance:

In the court of Exchequer there are mint accounts still remaining of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th years of Edward IV., but they are for the mints of London, York, and Bristol only; that of Coventry not once occurring, although they are the accounts of the warden John Wode, and of the master William Lord Hastynges, whose offices are therein stated to extend over the whole kingdom of England. It is certain, however, that this mint was in existence some time prior to the 9th Edward IV.²

TAMWORTH.

The name of this town first occurs upon a penny of Eadweard the Martyr; after whose reign I do not find it again until the reign of Edward the Confessor, whose successor, Harold II., also struck money here.

After the Norman Conquest, coins are known of William I., William II., and Henry I., the produce of this mint.

WARWICK.

This mint does not appear upon any coin before the reign of Cnut; nor is it to be found on the money of any of the succeeding monarchs, except Harold I., Harthacnut, Harold II., and William I.

Ross says, the mint in early times was in the east, as he discovered in certain writings in the chancel of the collegiate church of St. Mary; wherein he frequently read the names of Baldred, Everard, and other moneyers (in the reign of Richard I., and of other preceding monarchs), whose accustomed dwelling was undoubtedly in the house which [at the time he wrote] was occupied by the vicars of the college.³

WILTSHIRE.

BRADFORD.

On a penny of king Æthelred II. are found the letters *BARD*, which I know not how to appropriate, unless it may be supposed that the second and third letters are transposed, and that Bradford, a place of some note in the Anglo-Saxon times, was intended.

CREKELADE.

A penny of Edward the Confessor reads *CRECLAD*.*

MALMSBURY.

The name of this town is found only on coins of William I., where it is written *MALM* and *MALME*.

It appears from Domesday Book that the borough paid for the mint one hundred shillings.⁴

MARLBOROUGH.

The existence of this mint is known only from a penny of William I., which bears on the reverse *MRLERGEI*.†

¹ That able antiquary, Mr. Sharp of Coventry, in a letter dated in 1806, says, that he had not discovered a trace of this mint in his numerous researches into the corporation books and MSS., nor in any other documents whatever; and in fact, says he, but for the existence of the coins, we should here be utterly ignorant that Coventry ever possessed the privilege of coining. All hope of further information must therefore be abandoned; for who can expect to find that which has escaped his acuteness and persevering research?

² See *ante*, page 144.

³ *Historia Regum Angliæ*, p. 194. This house is now the Free School, and is still called the College.

⁴ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 64 b.

• Among the coins discovered at Beaworth were several pennies with *EPHE*, which are assigned to Cricklade. [Ed.]

† The pennies discovered at Beaworth read *MIELEB*. [Ed.]

OLD SARUM.

Dr. Stukeley discovered that Carausius struck coins in Old Sarum, on his passing through that city;¹ but for this discovery he produced no authority except his own assertion, founded upon the letter s in the exergue.

On a coin of Æthelred II. is found SEARME; and on others of Cnut, SAEBER, or SEBER, or SER, or SERE.²

In the description of the cathedral church of Salisbury, is given an engraving of a coin of Edward the Confessor. It is of the sovereign type, and reads on the obverse EADWEARD REX NGLO; on the reverse, GODRIC ON SEARRYM.

In the description of this coin it is said that "Dr. Mead had in his cabinet a coin of Edward the Confessor, having on the reverse GODRIC ON SEA, with the arms of that monarch. Very few antiquarians could tell what to make of this particular abbreviation till the coin before us was discovered, which was found at Old Sarum some years ago, and is now in the possession of Mr. John White, of Newgate Street in London.

"This is the first instance we have met with of Sarum's being written in this manner, and differs very little from the spelling of our times."³

As the coin itself has never appeared publicly, those who are acquainted with the culpable ingenuity which was in so many instances exercised by the person in whose possession it is stated to be, will have little hesitation in pronouncing it to be a forgery. The description is so much in his manner, that I have no doubt but that it was drawn up by him. It contains a reference to a genuine coin, whose inscription was rendered obscure by abbreviation; and the conclusion of the abbreviated word was artfully introduced upon the coin before us. Thus, as was his custom, he erected a spurious superstructure upon a legitimate foundation, and gave to airy nothing a local habitation and a name.*

It is probable that Henry I. had a mint here, for a penny of his has SERBI on the reverse; as had also Henry II., on whose coins SAL, SALE, and SALEB occur.⁴

Modern Salisbury seems to have arisen from Old Sarum, in the reign of Henry III.⁵

It is not known that any mint was ever established in the new city.

WILTON.

The earliest coin which has hitherto been discovered of this mint is of the reign of Eadgar.

The following Anglo-Saxon monarchs also coined here:

Æthelred II. Edward the Confessor, Harold II.

After the Norman Conquest,

William I. William II. Stephen, Henry II. and Henry III.;

in whose 33d year, 1248 or 1249, a writ was issued for the election of officers of the mint in this and in various other towns.⁶

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.

The name of this city first appears upon a coin of Æthelstan, which was struck after he had assumed the title of REX TOT BRIT.

A penny of Eadwig reads WE; but we have no means of positively appropriating it to this mint, as it possibly might be struck at Wareham, or Wallingford, or Warwick.

After his reign, coins are known of

Æthelred II. Cnut, Harthacnut, and Edward the Confessor;

¹ *Medallie History of Carausius*, part i. pp. 90, 193.

² Salisbury was written by the Anglo-Saxons, *Seapbýrig*, *Seapbýrig*, *Seapberu*, and *Seapberu*. *Saxon Chronicle*.

³ *Description of Cathedral Church of Salisbury*, p. 50.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 5.

⁵ *Description of Cathedral Church of Salisbury*, p. 50. *Account of Old Sarum*, p. 8.

⁶ See the writ at length in the account of Wallingford mint.

* Several pennies of the Beaworth hoard read *SEB* and *SEBRI*, and are assigned to the mint of Sarum. [Ed.]

in whose reign the king had this custom in the city, that whenever the money was changed, each moneyer paid twenty shillings to London for the money dies which he was to receive.¹

Harold II. also coined here.

It is remarkable that Domesday Book, after the recital of the custom above-mentioned respecting this mint, in the time of Edward the Confessor, should be totally silent as to its existence in the reign of William I., especially as coins still remain which were struck here by that monarch. I know not to what cause this silence is to be imputed, unless it be supposed that the privilege of coining was withdrawn by the Conqueror before the commencement of the survey.

There are also coins of Henry I., of Stephen, and of Henry III.

After that monarch none occur until the reign of Charles I.

During the unhappy contest between him and his subjects this place was one of those wherein his mint was established. It is probable, however, that it was but little used, as the half-crown of this coinage is all that is known to exist, and is extremely rare. It has on the obverse one pear, and three on the reverse, as mint marks.²

The pear now forms a part of the arms of this city, which were anciently a pear tree bearing fruit, according to Drayton, who, in his poem on the battle of Agincourt, enumerates the ensigns by which the various counties of England were distinguished, and says,

"Wor'ster, a pear tree, laden with the fruit."³

YORKSHIRE.

ALDBOROUGH.

In the exergue of a coin of Carausius are the letters I. M., which, according to Dr. Stukeley, are to be interpreted Isurii Monetarium, the mint at Isurium by Boroughbridge, in this county.⁴ Isurium, he afterward (in an account of another coin which bears the same letters) explains to be Aldborough.⁵

I have no other authority for the existence of this mint.

BOLTON HALL.

If tradition may be depended upon, a large coinage of silver was made in or near to this place, which is in the parish of Giseburne, in Craven, in this county.

The story is thus told:⁶ "William Pudsey, who held the estate from 1577 to 1629, had upon his land a lead mine very rich in silver. He extracted the precious metal from this ore, and coined it into a large quantity of shillings. Information having been given against him he was taken into custody; but as the sheriff was conducting him to the castle of York, he being mounted on his own horse, suddenly broke from his guards, and galloping to a very high precipice which overhung the Ribble, forced his horse down, and escaped, his pursuers not daring to follow. This place is called Pudsey's Leap to this day."

Thus far tradition. This tale receives some confirmation from a passage in Webster's *Metallographia*.⁷ The author is speaking of silver which had been found in this part of Yorkshire, and says, the other place was within the township of Rimington, in the parish of Gisburn, in Craven, in a field called Skelkorn, belonging to one Mr. Pudsey, an ancient esquire and owner of Bolton Hall juxta Bolland; who in the reign of Elizabeth did there get good store of ore, and converted it to his own use (or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being many shillings marked with an escallop, which the people of that county call Pudsey shillings to this day), but whethersoever way it was, he procured his pardon for it, as I am certified from the mouths of those who had seen it.

Some of the ore from this mine Webster procured, and found it so rich in silver, as to yield twenty-five pounds per ton.⁸

¹ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 172.

² See *Silver Coins*, plate xxvi. No. 1.

³ *Drayton's Works*, p. 7.

⁴ *Medallic History of Carausius*, pt. i. p. 191. ⁵ *Id.* p. 227.

⁶ This account is taken chiefly from the History of Craven, by Dr. Whitaker, p. 102.

⁷ Quarto, London, 1671, p. 21.

⁸ "Webster says, while old Basby (a chemist) was with me, I procured some of the ore, which yielded after the rate of 26lb of silver per ton. Since then good store of lead has been gotten; but I could never procure any more of the sort formerly gotten, the miners being so cunning that if they meet with any vein that contains so much ore as will make it a mine royal, they will not discover it."

That part of this tradition which is true is probably this, that Pudsey finding his lead ore to be so rich in silver as to make it a mine royal, and consequently the property of the crown, concealed it as long as he could, and appropriated it to his own use, which was a capital crime. That being arrested, he contrived to make his escape (whether by Pudsey's Leap can only be determined by an inspection of the spot, for if the passage appear practicable, I should have little doubt of the fact) and getting to court, procured his pardon.

The shillings which Webster mentions, were, I presume, not coined by Pudsey, but were made either from silver which was found in his possession at the time of his seizure, or which was separated from the ore after the mine was taken into the hands of the crown. All this, however, is merely conjecture.

But I will venture to assert that if any shillings were coined by him, they were not such coins as that which is represented by the Antiquaries' xv. plate, No. 3, in their edition of Folkes' Tables, which bears on the obverse an escallop, filling the whole of the inner circle where the head of Elizabeth is placed on all her coins of that size."

Pudsey's only motive for coining his silver must have been the idea that he could dispose of it more readily in that form than as bullion, the sale of which would have rendered him suspected immediately. He would therefore have adopted not only the superscription which appears on those escallop coins, but also the image of the reigning sovereign, as the only means in his power to escape detection.

It is, however, very doubtful whether Webster, when he described the shillings as being marked with an escallop, intended such a coin as that above-mentioned; for had it been his meaning that the mint mark was an escallop, he would probably have used the same terms. Should any circumstance hereafter arise to prove that such was his meaning, the date of this transaction will be very nearly marked, as the escallop-shell was used as a mint mark upon the coins of Elizabeth in the years 1584, 1585, and 1586.²

Dr. Whitaker has bestowed some pains upon the investigation of this tradition, and has thus stated his opinion: "Though no such pardon as that which is mentioned by Webster is now to be found among the papers of the family, and there is little reason to suppose that Mr. Pudsay ever took the frightful leap called Pudsay Leap, in order to escape his pursuers, I see no reason to discard the tradition, and many to support it.³ The pardon may have been destroyed by his descendants, and the story of the leap invented by

¹ This is punched on the piece, which is a sixpence. It is dated 1568, the tenth of Elizabeth, and there is another of 1569. These are said by the note in page 55 of the explanation of the plates, communicated by the late Mr. West, "to have been hereby made current in Ireland for a shilling, to pay the army in the time of rebellion there, by the advice of one Pudsey, who was afterwards executed for giving it."

As no author is mentioned, I can only observe that as a large coinage of shillings and groats had been made in her second year, it would scarce seem necessary to use such an artifice as is here mentioned, especially as it was putting it into the power of any person who could procure a number of sixpences, to enhance their value one half (rather to double it) by a single stroke of the hammer. The true Pudsey shillings so much talked of in former days, were really English, and of full weight.—*Mr. Bartlet's MS. pen's Dr. Combe.*

Those shillings are thus noticed by Sir Philip Skippon, in a letter to Mr. Ray, without date. "I am very desirous to find those Elizabeth or Pudsey shillings Webster mentions in his *History of Metals*, p. 21, that they were made of silver ore in Yorkshire. He says they are marked with a scallop. As you happen upon any of them, lay one or two aside for me and I shall be obliged to you."—[*Philosophical Letters between Mr. Ray, etc.* p. 102.] The date of this letter should be, as I presume, in 1671, as it is placed between two letters of that year.

The escallop is struck upon coins of Elizabeth, her portrait and the royal arms being nearly obliterated. See *Supplement*, pt. ii. plate xvi.*

² See *Snelling's Silver Coinage*, p. 31.

³ In a note, Dr. Whitaker says, "The following papers, lately communicated to me from the evidences of the Pudsays, put the matter out of doubt. 'Case of a myne royall. Although the gold or silver contained in the baser metals of a mine in the land of a subject be of less value than the baser metall, yet if the gold and silver doe countervail the charge of refining, or be of more value than the baser metall spent in refining itt, this is a myne royall, and as well the base metal as the gold and silver in it belongs to the crown.

Edw. Herbert, Att. Gen.	Tho. Lane,
Oliver St. John, Sol. Gen.	Ja. Maynard,
Orl. Bridgman,	Edw. Hyde,
John Glanvill,	J. Glynn,
Jeffrey Palmer,	Harbottle Grimstone, etc.

"So favourable at that time were the opinions of 'the most constitutional lawyers (for such were the greater part of these illustrious names) to the prerogative. But the law on this head has been very wisely altered by two statutes of William and Mary.'—*Blackstone*, vol. iv. p. 295.

"The other paper is of later date.—'Tu the king's most excellent Majesty. The humble petition of Ambrose Pudsay, Esq. sheweth, That your petitioner, having suffered much by imprisonment, plunder, etc. for his bounden loyalty, and having many

* It is more than probable that this is a modern fabrication. See description of the plates. [Ed.]

the vulgar; but Webster was a man of great curiosity and information, an inhabitant of Craven, and contemporary in his early years with the old age of Mr. Pudsay;¹ his evidence therefore, is somewhat more than tradition."—Again, the escallop on the Pudsay shillings was the Tower mint mark² in the years 1584, 1585, and 1586, and a forger would of course imitate the genuine coinage of the time. Now it is remarkable, that in the Harleian MS. No. 286, there is a letter concerning divers persons who coined false shillings and sixpences, and made them look old in an hour's time;³ and this letter is dated 19 July 1587.

"It is altogether unnecessary to confute another tradition that the Pudsay shillings were marked with the rowel, which is the mint mark of 1568:⁴ first, as it was too early in the life of Willam Pudsay; and secondly, as no man who was committing treason would betray himself by using the cognizance of his own family.⁵ When these improbabilities are removed, I think the evidence for the reality of the story not to be resisted; and surely there is no reason, at this distance of time, for anxiety about it."⁶

CATTERICK.

"Cataractonium was a great, populous, and walled city, in the northern part of the Brigantes, Yorkshire; of a vast concourse in Roman times, as the chiefest pass northwards. It is now called Cateric, a mere village upon the river Swale.⁷

"This city, therefore, however now reduced, was a noble city, and extremely flourishing; and NECESSARILY HAD A GREAT MINT FOR COINAGE OF MONEY, for the use of the troops, and their provision, and for religious purposes, which was ever the Roman view in all their actions; as desirous of putting themselves under the protection of a divine power."⁸

The coins which Dr. Stukeley has assigned to this place are so numerous, that it is unnecessary to refer to each of them distinctly. They occur in various pages from 107 to 271.

But at page 139 is so singular an account of a coin struck here, that I shall give it at length, in the words of the author; for I believe few instances can be found where so much has been thus circumstantially made out from such slight materials. It also affords a striking specimen of Dr. Stukeley's creative powers, which, unfortunately for the cause of truth, he seems to have thought as admissible in historic relation as in poetic fiction.

"Plate VI. No. 4," he says, "is a Silver Coin of Sir Hans Sloane's, the bust laureate. The Reverse gives us a just picture of that magnificent transaction in the British Pantheon, between the three Monarchs, Carausius, the King of Scots, and the King of Picts; finely executed here, with great judgment and decency, peculiar to our Emperor. He stands before an altar in armour; he joins hands with Britannia, who holds a scroll in her left, containing the articles of agreement between the three Monarchs. Legend, VICTORIA AVG."

He who shall examine this coin for any vestige of the British Pantheon, for any insignia of the Emperor, or for any of the attributes of Britannia, or even for the articles of agreement in her left hand, will find that Dr. Stukeley has, with an eye in fine phrenzy rolling, disdained to search for proofs of appropriation such as these, and that the whole is probably the creature of imagination only.

years concealed a myoe royall in Craven in Yorkshire, prayeth a patent for digging and refining the same."

"The opinion, above-recited, is printed nearly in the same words, with considerable variations however in the signatures in *Pettus's Fodina Regales*, p. 75, where it bears the date of 1640."

With deference to the judgment of Dr. Whitaker it does not appear, that either the opinion or the petition apply to the question under consideration.

They unquestionably prove the existence of a mine royal upon the Pudsay estate, but I am unable to discover the slightest reference to a coinage of the metals produced from it.

¹ Webster was a physician and preacher, and was appointed vicar of Kildwick, a neighbouring parish to Bolton, in the time of the Commonwealth. He wrote there his *Essay on Witchcraft*. *Mr. Bartlett's MSS. penes Dr. Combe.*

² The escallop on the coin, engraven in the Society of Anti-

quaries' plates to Folke's Tables, is not a mint-mark. See note, p. 407.

³ Could it be necessary, in 1587, to give the appearance of age to counterfeit coins with the date of 1584, 1585, or 1586?

⁴ I do not find it as the mint-mark of that year, although it was used in 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, and 1570.

⁵ But, a little above, Dr. Whitaker says, that a forger would of course imitate the genuine coinage of the time, by adopting the mint-mark then in use. If that idea be correct, as unquestionably it is, Pudsay must have marked his coins with a rowel, if that were the mint-mark of the day, notwithstanding it might be the charge of his own shield of arms.

⁶ *Whitaker's History of Craven*, p. 102.

⁷ *Stukeley's Medallie History of Carausius*, part i. p. 108.

⁸ *Id. ibid.*, part i. p. 109.

The greater part of the coins which he has given to this mint are thus assigned, because they have the letter c in the exergue. But it is the fate of dealers in fiction to be ever at variance with themselves. Accordingly Dr. Stukeley, in another work, is of opinion that the letter c probably signifies CORINTHUM, our Cirencester;¹ and this when actually speaking of the same coin which in the short space of five years afterwards he, without any explanation or apology, thought fit to appropriate to this mint.²

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? is a well-known proverbial saying. But how much is the difficulty of decision increased when one doctor differs with himself!

Mr. Cade, in his Observations on the Roman Station here, is of opinion that Burgh has been the quarter that included the mint, Thornburgh the station, and the limits of the city from the village to the bridge.³

And in his further observations he calls this place the site of the great northern corporate mint, from whence the legions were to be supplied at the Prætenturas, and Caledonian stations.⁴

He also imagines that the celebrated Arthur's Oon would with more propriety accord with Car Oon: the name of the village and water on which it was situate, *with the coins struck at Catterick representing that structure*, plead much in favour of Carausius' Oon.⁵

I know not what his authority might be for this great corporate mint, as he has not condescended to quote any, nor where he saw the coins which represent Arthur's Oon, but I suspect that neither the one nor the other had any better foundation than the wild reveries of Dr. Stukeley.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

1300. The earliest notice of this mint occurs in the 28th year of Edward I., when orders were given for the building of houses for the workmen of this mint, and for sending beyond the seas for workmen.⁶

That monarch struck money here which is distinguished by VILL KYNGESTON on the reverse.

His son also coined in this mint.⁷ After his reign it appears to have been no longer worked.

EXCHANGE.

1300. In the 28th year of Edward I. an exchange was placed here;⁸ and again in the ninth of Edward III. 1335, in consequence of the statute of York.⁹

LEEDS.

There have been two attempts to establish a mint in this place. First by Thoresby, who misread a styca of Æthelred II., the legend of which is on the reverse LEOFDEGN. This he converted into LEODEG, by supposing the f to be redundant, and then conceived the s to have been intended for an m, and to signify Moneta.¹⁰

After him came Dr. Pegge, who, in a dissertation on a coin then in the possession of Mr. John White, has endeavoured to prove that Wulstan, who succeeded to the archbishopric of York, and the bishopric of Worcester, in 1002, and died in 1023, had a mint here.

The penny on which this opinion is founded, has on the obverse two figures, which he supposes to be intended for St. Peter and St. Mary, with this legend, WULSTON. He takes this to be the name of the archbishop above-mentioned, and the male and female figures to be the patron saints of his two cathedrals. He fixes upon this Wulstan in preference to two others, one of whom was the 16th archbishop of York, and the other bishop of Worcester, because their dates will not agree with the age of the penny, which, from similarity of type on the reverse, he appropriates to the reign of Æthelred II.

The legend on that side is EANA ON LVD. The place of mintage he determines to be Leeds, or, as it was anciently spelled, Loid or Luyt; "for the vowels are so easily changed, that Loides, as Leedes is called in venerable Bede, might, by others, as readily be written Lydis or Ludis."

¹ *Palaographia Britannica*, No. 3, p. 21.

² *Medallist History of Carausius*, part i. p. 259.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 291.

⁴ *Idem*, vol. x. p. 57.

⁵ He might as well have mentioned that this was Dr. Stukeley's idea; and have given a reference to the *Medallist History of Carausius*, part i. p. 138.

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 58.

⁷ Claus. 28 Edw. I. m. 9.

⁸ See *Silver Coins*, Supplement, plate I. No. 28.

⁹ *Abb. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii*.

¹⁰ Claus. 9 Edw. III. m. 8 dors.

¹¹ *Ducatus Leodiensis Catalogue of the Museum*, p. 341. See *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, plate xi. No. 33.

His appropriation of the coin to this place is confirmed, as he calls it, in a manner too curious to be withheld. "I myself," says he, "have a coin of Ethelred II. with a reverse minutely in the same form, and coined at the same place, as I conjecture, for the inscription runs, ÆLFRIC MO. LVD. And this, methinks, adds a mighty confirmation to the observation above, as to the age of this piece, *since it shows so clearly, that money of this type was actually coined for the crown, at Leedes, in the reign of King Ethelred II.*"¹

Thus conjecture is exalted to proof, and the meaning of an abbreviated word is ascertained by the self-same abbreviation.

After all, it seems most probable (supposing the coin to be English, which is very doubtful) that the letters LVD were intended for London; as there could not exist any necessity for the establishment of an archiepiscopal mint in this place, when one had been fixed in York for some centuries prior to the date assigned to this piece.

PONTEFRAC T.

During the siege of this place, in the year 1648, a mint was established and coins struck, some of which are octagonal, and others in the form of a lozenge.

The first sort has on the obverse c. r. under a crown, with this legend, DVM SPIRO SPERO, and on the reverse a castle with three towers, and a flag flying on the top with p. c. on the sides of the centre tower. On the right side of the coin a hand, holding a sword, issues from the castle. On the other side are the letters obs., and beneath the castle the date, 1648.²

The lozenge-shaped coin has the same obverse, but on the reverse the flag is omitted, and instead of the hand and sword, it has the value XII placed between p and c.³

These were struck in the reign of Charles I.

The mint continued to be worked after his death, and coins were struck of the same date, and of the octagonal form.⁴

Of these there are two kinds. One with the same obverse as those described above, and on the reverse a castle, with a flag flying on the uppermost tower, and p. c. over the two side towers, with a cannon issuing from the castle on the right side, and the letters obs on the left; round the whole this legend, CAROLUS SECUNDUS, 1648.⁵

The other has on the obverse a crown over this legend, in three lines across the field, HANC DEUS DEDIT 1648, and round it CAROL. II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET. H. REX. The reverse as before, excepting that the letters p. c. are placed nearer to the sides of the centre tower, and that the legend is POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO.⁶

These are all shillings. Folkes says that half-crowns were struck;⁷ but none have yet been discovered.

The supposed crown in Mr. Thoresby's collection proved to be only a shilling, and his half-crown was about half as heavy again as the shilling in common. It is now in the Duke of Devonshire's cabinet.⁸

There is also a piece of gold, apparently struck with the same die as the last-mentioned shilling. It is of the weight of a common twenty-shilling broad piece.⁹ *

¹ *Pegge's Series of Dissertations on some Anglo-Saxon Remains*, p. 19.

² See *Silver Coins*, plate xxix. No. 10.

³ *Id.* No. 11. One of the lozenge-shaped, in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, had the hand and sword. Dr. Combe's MS.

⁴ The castle was maintained for about seven weeks after the king's death, and this money was coined by Colonel John Morris, the governor. *Table of English Silver Coins*, p. 93.

⁵ See *Silver Coins*, plate xxix. No. 12.

⁶ *Id.* No. 13.

⁷ *Table of English Silver Coins*, p. 93.

⁸ Snelling's MS. note in his copy of the *View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England*, p. 42.

⁹ See *Gold Coins*, plate xiv. No. 3.

* Sir Henry Ellis, in a communication read to the Numis-

matic Society, 23d February, 1837, gives an extract from a newspaper of the day, entitled, "The Kingdom's Faithful and Impartial Scouts," Feb. 2d to 9th, 1648, in which the following passage occurs:—"Monday, Feb. 5. The intelligence from Pontefract is this: the besieged have lately made two sallies forth, but repulsed without any great loss to us; in the last they killed but one man of ours, and we took two of their prisoners, one of which had a small parcel of silver in his pocket, somewhat square; on the one side thereof was stamped a castle, with p. o., for Pontefract, on the other side was the crown with c. r. on each side of it. These pieces they make of plate, which they get out of the country, and pass among them for coin." Sir Henry observes that p. o. was misread for p. c.; the form of the c from bad striking or battering being on many of these pieces very much like an o. See *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 273. [Ed.]

SCARBOROUGH.

The only coins which are known to have been struck here are of that kind which is commonly called siege-money, and they were coined whilst this place was in the hands of the Parliament.

One of these pieces is a thin oblong plate of silver, with the representation of a castle, and the value *11s. vii.* impressed on one side, and on the other *ous. Scarborough, 1645, engraved.*¹

Another piece, cut from a silyer, has the same castle, and the value *vs.* under it. The other side quite plain.² It is probably of this mint.

YORK ROYAL MINT.

Mr. Drake conjectures that the Romans had a mint here, but his conjecture is founded principally upon a coin of Severus, mentioned by Camden, which is said to bear on the reverse, *COL. EBORACVM. LIGIO VI. VICTRIX*. He also thinks it probable that the coins with the title *Britannicus*, which Severus unquestionably assumed at York, as lord of the whole island of Britain, could nowhere have their original stamp better than in the same city, where he triumphed for the greater part of his reign. "It cannot be imagined," he says, "but that the mint attended the imperial court; for no sooner was a great action performed, but the whole empire was made acquainted with it, by some signal reverse struck immediately upon the current coin."³

But Camden's coin is at best doubtful, for it is not at this time known to exist; and the imagination that the mint always attended the imperial court may, or may not be just, as I believe no evidence of it can be produced.

It is unfortunate for all these probabilities of Roman money having been coined at York, and at other places in Britain, that no Roman coin bearing the name of a British town has ever been discovered. From this circumstance it is, in my opinion, more than probable, that the Romans did not strike any money in this island, as it can scarcely be supposed that such a circumstance would not have been recorded upon the coins.

This, however, it may be said, is no more than conjecture opposed to conjecture. It is so: and whenever evidence can be produced in confirmation of Mr. Drake's supposition, I will most readily withdraw mine.*

It is supposed by that author, that all the coins struck by the Northumbrian kings were minted here; and he has ascribed to Edwin of that kingdom a penny which evidently belongs to Edward the Confessor.⁴

Under the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish government, there are numerous proofs of the existence of a mint in this city; for coins are known of *Æthelstan*, although this is not one of the places which are particularly enumerated in his law for the regulation of the mint.⁵

The following monarchs also coined here:

Eadmund,	Eadgar,	Æthelred II.	Harold I.	and
Eadwig,	Eadward the Martyr,	Cnut,	Edward the Confessor,	Harold II.

In Domesday Book the mint is not mentioned; but it is there recorded that, at the time of the survey, Nigel de Monneville had one mansion of a certain moneyer.⁶ Coins of William I. are known.

William II. had a mint here, as had likewise Stephen, who granted permission to his son Eustace to strike money in this city,⁷ probably during the time that he was governor of it.

Henry I. coined here. See Supplement, Part ii. Plate ii. No. 3.

1186. In the 33d year of Henry II. the sheriff of Yorkshire paid into the exchequer *ccxxvj. l. xjs. viij. d.*

¹ See *Silver Coins*, plate xxix. No. 4.

² *Id.* No. 3.

³ *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 61.

⁴ *Eboracum*, Appendix, p. ciii.

⁵ *Leges Ang. Sar.* p. 59.

⁶ *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 298.

⁷ See *Silver Coins*, plate ii. No. 1, and the Annals at the end of the reign of Stephen.

* The coin of Severus mentioned by Camden, if that venerable antiquary described from a specimen he had seen, and which had not been communicated by others, must have been a modern forgery. With respect to the Roman coins struck in Britain, see the note, page 190.—[Ed.]

for the donum of this city, assized by the king's justices upon the men of the city, not including the moneyers.¹ His coins still remain.

1208. In the ninth year of John, the moneyers, and other officers of this mint, were ordered to attend at Westminster on the quinzime of St. Denys, there to receive the king's commands.²

1247. By a writ, bearing date in this year, the mayor, etc. of this city were commanded to choose, by the oath of twelve men, three of the most honest persons of the city. One to be a moneyer, another for the assay, and a third to be custos cuneorum, in this mint.³

Coins of Henry III. are still remaining.

1279. This mint was of so much consequence in the eighth year of Edward I. as to be allowed twelve furnaces, when Canterbury had no more than eight.⁴

1333. This year, William de Rockewell, custos cambii London, was commanded to deliver to Henry de Brisele, master of the works of the king's moneyers in this city, six standards and eighteen trussels for making the king's money of the die called the gross; four standards and twelve trussels for the half-gross; and three standards and twelve trussels for sterlings.⁵

Drake says that he had seen, and had taken pains to copy out, a mandate, from the records in the Tower, of this king, to the high sheriff of Yorkshire, for erecting a mint for coining gold and silver money in the castle of York.⁶

Coins are known of Edward I., II., and III.,⁷ and of Richard II.

1423. In the first year of Henry VI., on the 20th of July, Thomas Roderham was appointed, by writ of privy seal, comptroller, exchanger, and assayer of the mint in the castle here, during pleasure, and to receive as should be agreed between him and the treasurer of England.

At the same time, and in the same manner, Thomas Haxey, clerk, was appointed warden of the same; to account to the king under the survey of the comptroller above-mentioned, and to take the usual fees and wages.⁸

In his second year, this county, conjointly with nine other northern counties, petitioned the king in parliament to send down a mint-master to this city, as usual, to coin gold and silver, for the ease and advantage of the said counties;⁹ but, although their petition was granted, it does not appear that a separate mint-master was appointed until the second year of king Edward VI.

After this period, the records fail us for some time; but coins still exist of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.

1545. At the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., namely in his 37th year, a patent was granted for the coining of half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, and likewise of the groat, to be coined in this city.¹⁰

1547. From an indenture of the second year of Edward VI., it appears that George Gale was then master of this mint:¹¹ which seems to have fallen into disuse at the end of his reign, and not to have been worked again until the necessities of Charles I. called it into action. Here, it is probable, was coined a great part of the plate which was sent by the two universities to that unfortunate monarch. This mint continued to be worked until the king removed it from this city to Shrewsbury, in the year 1642.¹²

In the reign of William III., when all the clipped and diminished money was called in, a mint for a new coinage was erected here, from the year 1695 to 1697. At this mint, as Mr. Thoresby writes, from

¹ Mag. Rot. 33 Hen. II. rot. 7 b. Everwichse, *Mador, Hist. Arch.* vol. i. p. 685.

² See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle mint.

³ Pat. 32 Henry III. m. 4.

⁴ *Lib. Rub. Scaccarii*, folio 247. See the Annals, under that year. ⁵ Claus. 27 Edward III. m. 13, July 12.

⁶ *Eboracum*, Appendix, p. ciii. He does not give any date.

⁷ Snelling had never seen the farthing of Edward III. of the York mint. A very fine specimen is now in the cabinet of William Staunton, esq. Longbridge House, near Warwick. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX. Reverse, CIVITAS EBORACI.

⁸ Pat. I Henry VI. part v. m. 12.

⁹ See the Annals under this year. Mr. North says, that all the pennies minted here in the reign of Henry VI. have a rose in the centre of the cross. *MS. note to Folkes' Tables.*

¹⁰ Mr. North's MSS.

¹¹ *Lowndes' Report*, page 45. He was appointed sub-treasurer of this mint 36 Henry VIII. [*MS. Brit. Mus. 83 Hen. II.*] and was sometime treasurer. [*Pedigree of Gale, Lit. Anec. xviii Century*, vol. iv. p. 536.]

¹² See the Annals, and account of Shrewsbury mint.

the information of Major Wyvil, the master of the mint, there were coined 312,520*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* But in a manuscript collection of James West, esq., from the papers of Benjamin Woodnot, esq., then comptroller of the coins, this mint is put down thus:

Silver	-	-	-	-	-	67,000 lbs. 423 oz.
Tale	-	-	-	-	-	209,011 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> ¹

At this coinage were minted [crowns], half-crowns, shillings and sixpences. Those of 96 have a *Y* under the king's head, those of 97 *Y*.²

This mint was worked at the manor, and is the last which has been erected in this city.³

KING'S EXCHANGE.

1345. In the 19th year of Edward III. Conrad Royer, and his companions, merchants dost, were authorized to hold exchanges here, and in other places, on account of the new coinage of gold.⁴

At the same time, Anthony Bythesea was appointed supervisor and warden of the exchanges of London, York, and Canterbury, and the mayor and sheriffs of London were commanded to assist him.⁵

1353. In the 27th year of the same king, the custody of the exchanges in this city was committed to William Hunt, clerk. To hold during pleasure; and to receive twelve pence per day so long as he continued in that office, provided he accounted to the king for the profits arising from the said exchanges, as he ought to do.⁶

1364. On some account, not at this time to be discovered, the exchange in this city was excepted out of a grant made in the 38th year of Edward III. to Adde St. Ive, of all other the king's exchanges, for two years from the Michaelmas-day immediately preceding.⁷

1423. In the first year of Henry VI., Thomas Roderham was appointed, by writ of privy seal, exchanger here.⁸

ARCHBISHOP'S MINT.

The privilege which the archbishops of York enjoyed, of striking money, is probably of high antiquity, though at present we possess no documents which can enable us to trace it to its origin.

The earliest coin now extant, which can be appropriated to this see, is a styca from the mint of archbishop Eanbald. Whether it were struck by the first or the second of that name cannot be determined, but in either case it must be dated at the latter end of the eighth century.⁹

Moneyers:

EADVLF.

EDILVEARD.

There are likewise stycas of Vigmund¹⁰ and Vulhere,¹¹ the first of whom was archbishop at the beginning of the ninth century, and the second about the middle of it.

Vigmund's moneyers:

COENRED.

EDILHARD.

EDILVEARD.

EVLPHLEM.

FROINNE.

HNVLAT.

HNVLAF.

Vulhere's moneyer: VVLFRED.

¹ Neither of these accounts agree with that given by Folkes, who states the quantity of hammered money and wrought plate, imported into this mint, at 99,023 lbs. *Table of Silver Coins*, p. 124.

² This letter *Y* should have been of this form *y*. But the whole statement respecting the letter is erroneous, as each of those years has it in the two several shapes. Drake has omitted the crown piece. See the several pieces coined here at that time, in *Silver Coins*, plate xxxvi. Nos. 13, 18, and 23.

³ *Drake's Eboracum*, Appendix, p. 103.

⁴ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 252. See the Annals and the History of Exchanges under this year.

⁵ Pat. 19 Edw. III. part I. m. 15.

⁶ Orig. 27 Edw. III. Rot. 3. July 12. *Madox's MSS.* vol. lxix. folio 106.

⁷ Claus. 38 Edw. III. m. 10 dors.

⁸ Pat. 1 Henry VI. part 5. m. 12. See the Account of the Royal Mint at York.

⁹ Eanbald I. was consecrated A.D. 780; his successor of the same name, A.D. 796. [*Godwin*.] See the styca in the 14th plate of Anglo-Saxon Coins, and another with the title *Archiepiscopus*, which verifies this, in Supplement, part ii.

¹⁰ Vigmund was consecrated A.D. 831. [*Godwin*.] See his Coins, plate xiv. and Supplement, plate xxvii.

¹¹ Vulhere, A.D. 854. [*Godwin*.] See his Coins, plate xiv.

In the law by which Æthelstan regulated his mints in the year 928, the name of this see does not occur; nor indeed that of any place to the north of London.¹

At that time York as in the hands of the Danes, for Æthelstan did not become perfect master of it until the year 937;² which circumstance will account for the omission of its name in the ordinance above-mentioned.

Besides those coins which bear the names of the archbishops by whom they were struck, there are others which probably were coined by the authority of the see, but those inscriptions only signify that they were of this mint, without specifying the person by whose order they were struck.

They are of rude workmanship, and exhibit on the obverse the name of St. Peter, accompanied in some instances with the figure of a sword. The reverse has only a cross in the centre (except in one instance, where that place is occupied by a figure somewhat resembling the ground-plan of a building), with EBORACE CIV.³ These coins are now vulgarly called by the name of Peter's pence, and are supposed to have been coined for the purpose of paying the tax which bore that denomination. If Selden be right in his idea that Æthelstan's law forbade the coining of any money which did not bear the name or effigies of the king, these pennies must have been coined prior to the year 928.⁴ Dr. Pegge, however, though he admits the general intention of that law, as laid down by Selden, yet considers these coins (and those resembling them which were struck at Lincoln and St. Edmund's Bury) as particular exceptions; and thinks they were made not long before the Norman Conquest.⁵ But it must be observed that they bear a striking resemblance to Nos. 1 and 2 of the money of Eric, the last king of Northumberland. The coins themselves afford no positive evidence whatever of the period to which they belong. From one circumstance, however, it appears probable that they are not of so late a date as Dr. Pegge would affix to them.

Amongst Æthelstan's money is a penny which bears his name on the obverse, and on the reverse that of the moneyer, with a rude figure of a church, and these letters, EBORAC. AC. If by the last two letters is meant, as most probably is the case, ACCLESIA, pro ECCLESIA, then we have a coin of this church precisely conformable to Selden's exposition of Æthelstan's law; and which, in my judgment, renders extremely questionable any license for, or even connivance at, the striking money in direct contradiction to the meaning of that ordinance. The penny before us must have been current with other coins which were struck here in obedience to that law, with the name of Æthelstan, but without any reference to the church.

It should seem also that the Peter's pennies, as they are called, could not be coined subsequent to the law of Æthelred II. A. D. 1008, by which he revoked the privileges granted by Æthelstan to various places, and ordained that no mints should be worked, except those which belonged to the king.⁶

From this period to the Norman Conquest, nothing occurs respecting the Archbishop's mint; but soon after that event we find that Thomas,⁷ archbishop of this province, was seised of his mints, which he enjoyed not only during part of the reign of William I. but likewise in the time of his son, William Rufus.

In the reign of Henry I., one Odo, sheriff of Yorkshire, did hinder Gerard,⁸ the archbishop, from holding pleas and giving judgment in his Court de Monetariis. The archbishop complained to the king, and shewed his seisin, and the right of the church of St. Peter; whereupon the king sent his letters patent to the sheriff, the effect of which was to will and command him, that Gerard, archbishop, should, in the lands of his archbishopric, have pleas in his court of his moneyers, of thieves, and of all others, as Thomas archbishop had in the time of the king's father and brother. And that he should execute the king's new statutes of judgments or pleas of thieves, and false coiners, and that he might do this at his own proper instance, in his own court; and that neither he nor the church should lose anything by the new statutes, but that he might do in his own courts, by his own instance, according to the statutes.⁹

¹ *Leges Ang.-Sax.* p. 59.

² *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 79.

³ See various specimens of them in plate xii. of Anglo-Saxon Coins.

⁴ *Note, etc.* ad Eadmerum, p. 217.

⁵ *Assemblage of Coins by Archbishops of Canterbury*, pp. 57, 58.

⁶ *Leges Ang.-Sax.* p. 118.

⁷ He was archbishop from 1070 to 1101. *Godwin*.

⁸ Consecrated 1101, died 1109. *Godwin*.

⁹ Plea to a quo warranto, 8 Edw. I. *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 542.

1217. In the second year of Henry III. the privileges respecting the mint which had been enjoyed by former archbishops were restored to Walter Grey, then archbishop of this province.¹

1247. And in the 32d year of the same king, John le Franceys was empowered to receive the oath of fidelity from persons to be appointed in the archbishop's mint in this city.²

1279. Amongst the pleas of quo warranto which were held at York before John de Mettingham and his companions, in the eighth year of Edward I., William,³ archbishop of York, was required to shew cause why he claimed to have two dies⁴ within this city, without the king's license. To which the archbishop pleaded, that he and his predecessors had been in seisin of those two dies time out of mind; and stated the instances related above, in the reigns of William I., William Rufus, and Henry I. Upon this issue was joined, and the jury found for the archbishop, and judgment was given that he should be *without day*.⁵

The archbishop stated further, that he and his predecessors used to have a third die,⁶ which the king then had in this city; and prayed that his right therein might be saved to him, etc.; which plea was allowed.⁷

1330 and 1331. In the fourth and fifth years of Edward III. writs were issued to authorize the archbishop to have two dies in his mint.⁸

1353. And in the 27th year of the same reign, the archbishop petitioned the king, stating that he ought to have, and all his predecessors time out of mind had, and were accustomed to have, two money dies for the mint here, as fully appeared from the records and processes of the justices itinerant in the said county, which had been transmitted to the exchequer, and by the rolls and memoranda of that court. The king, therefore, commanded that the said records should be examined, and, if it appeared to be right, that then the two dies should without delay be delivered to the archbishop for the use of his said mint.⁹

And, accordingly, a writ was issued for the delivery of the dies, in the same year,¹⁰ and again in the 48th year of the king.¹¹

1377. This was repeated in the first year of Richard II.¹²

There are coins of Henry VII. with two keys on the obverse, and others with them on the reverse, struck in this city, and, as it is conjectured, in the archiepiscopal mint, but by what archbishop is uncertain.¹³

1522 and 1523. In the 14th and 15th years of Henry VIII. an act was passed to regulate the coinage, but it was particularly provided that it should not be prejudicial to the coiners and mint masters of this mint, as well as those of Canterbury and Durham.¹⁴

1523. On the 1st of May, in the fifteenth year of Henry VIII. an indenture was made between Thomas Wolsey, cardinal archbishop of York, and William Wright, citizen and alderman of York; by which the cardinal appointed Wright to be master and worker of his monies of silver within his mint in this city.

By that indenture the master engaged to make two sorts of money, one running for two pence, called a half-groat, and the other called the half-penny, worth half a sterling. The terms of the agreement

¹ Claus. 2. Henry III. *Drake's Eboracum*, Appendix, p. cvi. Dr. Pegge supposes that these privileges had been lost under the general Act of Resumption in 1154, 1 Henry II. [*Assemblage of Coins by Archbishops of Canterbury*, p. 83.]

² Pat. 32 Henry III. m. 4.

³ William Wickwane, who was archbishop from 1279 to 1285.

⁴ Drake calls them mints, but the word is *cuneos*, dies. The archbishop never having had more than one mint here.

⁵ *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 541. The words *sine die*, mean that the defendant might go without any further continuance or adjournment; the king's writ, commanding his attendance, being fully satisfied. [*Blackstone's Com.*, vol. iii. p. 399.] The affair of this quo warranto is copied from Sir Thomas Widdrington, who had it from an inspeymans, 3 Henry V. n. 15, in which, he says, many other liberties of the church of York are mentioned. But he adds that the original record of the 8th Edward I. is in the custody of the chamberlains of the Exchequer, marked thus :

"J. de Vallibus placita de juratis et assisis. etc. Quo Warranto, J. de Vallibus, rot. 9. *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 519, note (c)."

⁶ Nicolson also calls this a mint, although he gives the original word *cunem*, in brackets.

⁷ *Nicolson's English Hist. Library*, p. 264.

⁸ Claus. 4 Edw. III. m. 30. Claus. 5 Edw. III. Part I. m. 10 and 19. *North's MSS.*

⁹ Claus. 27 Edw. III. m. 22. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. v. p. 755.

¹⁰ Claus. 27 Edw. III. m. 2. *North's MSS.*

¹¹ Claus. 48 Edw. III. m. 8. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. vii. p. 46.

¹² Cl. 1 Richard II. m. 25. *Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 178.

¹³ There were three archbishops during his reign; Rotherham, Savage, and Bambridge. See the Coins, plate vi. Nos. 10, 11, and 23; and Suppl. plate iv. No. 3.

¹⁴ Statute 14 and 15 Hen. VIII. cap. 12.

are the same as those of the royal indentures, prior to the 18th year of Henry VIII., which, in fact, are those of the fifth year of Edward IV.¹

Besides the coins above-mentioned, Wolsey struck groats and pennies; on which, as well as on the half-groats, he placed sometimes the keys, and at others his initials *W. W.*, but always the cardinal's hat.² His presumption in stamping the cardinal's hat under the royal arms, upon the largest of these coins, was made an article of accusation against him, whilst the same circumstance upon the smaller coins was passed over in silence.³ His right to coin money, as archbishop of this province, was not disputed.

1531. Archbishop Lee, who succeeded Wolsey in this year, was the last who struck money in this mint. His coins were marked with *E. L.* on the reverse.⁴

After the dissolution, the archbishop erected his mint in what had been the hospital St. Leonard, from whence it was called the Mint Yard; a name which it retains to this day.⁵

¹ *Wynne's MSS.* in the library of All-Souls College, Oxford, vol. lxxxi. folio 233 b.

² See *Silver Coins*, plate vii. Nos. 5, 7, 8, 16, and 19. Mr. North thinks that the first of these was struck by Archbishop Bambridge. *North's MSS.*

³ *Herbert's History of Henry VIII.* p. 300.

⁴ See *Silver Coins*, plate vii. No. 21.

⁵ *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 337, published in 1736.

MINTS IN WALES.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

ABERYSTWITH.

THE lead mines in the neighbourhood of this place are so rich in silver as to come under the denomination of mines royal, which formerly were held to be the property of the crown. Customer Smith, about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, first discovered silver in them, and sent it up to the Tower of London, with great expense, to be coined.¹ After his death the design was prosecuted and more perfected by Sir Hugh Middleton, who farmed the principal of them, under the governor and company of mines royal, at a yearly rent of four hundred pounds. He coined at the Tower at his own heavy charge.

On the death of Middleton in 1631, Mr. Bushell succeeded him as lessee of these mines, and Sir Francis Godolphin was joined with him, but lived a very short time.²

In an indenture between the king and the said Thomas Bushell, bearing date on the 30th of July in the 13th year of Charles I., 1637, it is stated—that information had been given to his majesty and his privy council, by the said T. Bushell, of the richness of the mines in the principality of Wales, the goodness of the ore of which was not known to the owner,³ and so it was transported to other nations for potter's ore, out of which strangers refined silver, to the great loss and prejudice of his majesty's subjects; and that some propositions had been made by him, for drawing the whole profit and benefit of them unto his majesty and his own subjects, by erecting a mint in the castle of Aberystwith in the county of Cardigan. Upon full and mature deliberation had thereof, in the presence of the officers of his majesty's mint in the Tower of London,⁴ it was by his majesty (out of his favour and special respect to all his loving subjects who undertook such hopeful designs, and with consent of his majesty's most honorable privy council, in approving of the beginning, proceedings, and intentions of the said Thomas Bushell) thought fit and ordered, for the better securing of the said Thomas Bushell, and for the better encouraging of the poor miners, by a more timely and speedy pay out of their own labours, that a mint should be erected in the said castle, with officers and other workmen necessary for the same, for the coining all such bullion only as should be drawn out of the mines within the said principality; and that the monies there made should be stamped with feathers on both sides,⁵ for a clear difference from all other his majesty's coins, and be current according to their several species.

And to that end and purpose his majesty, by these presents, gave power to the said Thomas Bushell, at his own proper costs and charges, to build and erect, within the said castle, all such housings and offices as should be convenient for the said mint, and to provide and maintain all utensils and implements whatsoever which should be necessary for the same; the said mint to be, from time to time, regulated by the warden of his majesty's mint in the Tower of London for the time being, with as little charge to the said

¹ Fuller's *Worthies*, Wales general, p. 3.

² *Meyrick's History of Cardiganshire*, Introduction, p. cexviii.

³ This does not very well agree with Meyrick's statement, who says that Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have gained from one mine 2000*l.* a month. *Introduction*, p. cexviii.

⁴ A certificate in favour of Mr. Bushell's method of working the mines in Cardiganshire was presented to the king by the

miners; the moneyers, Henry Such, John Corbet, and Richard Arnold; the refiners, smelters, and washers; page 5.

Another certificate was signed by Joseph Hexteter, chief steward of the mines; Samuel Reynish, Water Barksby, assay-masters of the mint; and Humphrey Owen, clerk of the mines; page 6. [From *Bushell's Abridgment of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions*.]

⁵ This was not exactly complied with, for the two smaller pieces have the feathers on the reverse only.

T. Bushell as conveniently might be. And the king did by those presents make, ordain, and establish the said T. Bushell *warden and master-worker* of his majesty's silver monies to be made within the said castle of Aberystwyth; and Edward Goodyear, esq., *comptroller* of the said mint; Richard Hull, gent., *surveyor of the melting-house and clerk of the irons*; Samuel Renuch, gent., *assay-master*; Humphrey Owen, gent., *king's clerk*; and John Cherry Lickham, *porter* of the said mint; by themselves or deputies, for whom they were to answer, during pleasure, according to the tenor of that indenture. Which said officers and ministers were to do, perform, and execute all such businesses, etc. necessary or belonging to the said mint, as the like officers and ministers of his majesty's mint in the Tower of London there did, or ought to do, perform, and execute. Five manner of monies to be made; *viz.*, half-crown, shilling, half-shilling, two pence, and penny, according to the term of the indenture 2 C. I.¹, and agreeable to the intended trial-piece of silver, already appointed by his majesty's privy council, remaining in the treasury within the realm of England, and the like trial-piece remaining in the custody of the warden of his majesty's mint within the Tower of London, who was thereby authorized to deliver to the said T. Bushell a part of the said trial-piece indentedly cut off, to be by him kept as his majesty's standard, to charge him the said master-worker of his majesty's monies to make the said monies in fineness thereby.

The said T. Bushell to take up for the king, of every pound of troy so made, two shillings by tale; out of which the said master-worker to have for his charge of workmanship, etc., 1s. 2d. by tale; so should remain to the king ten pence, and to the bringer-in three pounds, upon every pound weight of silver. Out of the said fourteen pence, the wages of all the other officers to be paid.

The remedy two pennyweights in the ounce.

The assay to be made before the king, from time to time, or such of his council as should be appointed by his majesty, or before the warden and officers of his majesty's mint, within the Tower of London, as formerly had been accustomed, or otherwise, where it should please his majesty or his council to appoint; that is to say, for every journey of silver, containing thirty pound weight, two pieces of the said monies of silver.

The said T. Bushell, at his own costs and charges, to have such quantities of irons, being graven in the Tower of London, by his majesty's chief graver of the mint, for the several species of money aforesaid, from time to time delivered unto him or his deputies, by indenture from the warden of his majesty's mint, within the Tower of London, as should be sufficient for the purposes aforesaid; which, when they should become unserviceable, were to be defaced and returned to the said warden.

The said T. Bushell to bear all expenses of the mint whatsoever, so long as he should continue master-worker.

The warden of the mint within the Tower of London to deliver to the said T. Bushell, at his costs and charges, all such pile or piles of weights as should be required and of requisite use in the said mint, perfectly made and exactly, according to the standard of weights remaining in the custody of the said warden of the mint within the Tower of London.

The said warden and master-worker for the time being to have power to take up as many smiths, workmen, labourers, and other necessities, for the doing of all manner of businesses touching the said mint, as to the said warden and master-worker should seem needful, he paying and allowing reasonable wages and recompense for the same. In which taking of such smiths, etc., our sovereign lord the king willed and commanded all justices of the peace, etc., etc., to be assistant, helping and fortifying, as to right appertained.²

Officers for his Majesty's Mint in the Castle of Aberystwith, in the County of Cardigan, with their several Fees :

	<i>Per Annum.</i>		
Edward Goodyear, of Heythorpe, Oxon, esq., comptroller	-	-	£40 0 0
Richard Hull, of London, gent., surveyor of melting house, and clerk of irons	-	-	40 0 0
Samuel Remush, of London, gent., assay master	-	-	40 0 0
Humphrey Owen, of Aberystwith, gent., king's clerk	-	-	15 0 0
John Cherry Lickham, porter ³	-	-	10 0 0

¹ See the Annals. ² Pat. 13 C. I. p. 6, No. 20. *Rymer, Fœdera*, vol. xx, p. 162.

³ This list is given at the end of the indenture, p. 168.

On the 22d of October following the date of this indenture, a commission was directed to Mr. Bushell for the coining of groats, threepenny-pieces, and halfpennies, in addition to the coins above-mentioned.¹

Besides the privileges given to him by the above-recited indenture, Bushell had a grant of the Isle of Lundy, for the purpose of landing his produce till he had an opportunity of exporting it.²

The appointment of a mint in the principality of Wales appears to have been highly flattering to the inhabitants of that country, who expressed their thankfulness to the king for vouchsafing to the principality the trust of a branch of the royal mint, which offered to them the means of enriching themselves, and of making themselves happier than their fathers, freeing them from the cares and fears which hindered them from diving into those mountains which promised a mass of treasure. For before the grant they were fearful to adventure far into the mountains, because they had far to send before they could make the silver current which they should at charge recover.³

In 1647, Mr. Bushell was compelled to surrender the Isle of Lundy, which he did by the king's consent; and in consideration of that surrender his delinquency was taken off, and all sequestration discharged, and his right to the mines of Wales, etc. restored.⁴

This, it is probable, was done in consequence of his humble remonstrance to the supreme authority of this Commonwealth, the parliament of England, in which he states,—That since William the Conqueror's time there had been transported 70 millions of tons of lead unrefined, which, if Lord Bacon's Philosophy had been then known, would have produced at least five pounds worth of silver from every ton, amounting to 350 millions sterling.⁵

According to Mr. Bushell's own account, Oliver Cromwell ratified to him the former power which he had, to coin all such silver as he should refine out of the ore of the said mines royal. In humble *resentment* of which favour, he engaged to free from their taxes (or to give to their poor the value thereof) all those parishes in which any such mines should be discovered to him by the parishioners of the same, so long as they should be wrought, if by the judgment of the two next justices of the peace they should be proved rich and valuable.⁶

On the 5th of February, 1658, Richard, protector, confirmed and ratified the preceding grant of his father Oliver.⁷

The services of Mr. Bushell to Charles I. are thus stated in a letter from Sir William Parkhurst, master of the mint, dated from the Tower, March 16, 1662, and addressed to the lord high treasurer of England, and the Lord Ashley.

Amongst other things, he says that Mr. Bushell brought from Wales to Shrewsbury his mint, instruments, miners, and moneyers, when neither men nor tools could be had from London, though his majesty employed a person of quality there for that purpose:

That without the assistance of his fine silver (to equal the alloy of soldered plate) which was weekly sent him out of Wales in cakes, for a long time, to the value of 100*l.* [*i. e.* per week], we could hardly have made money at Shrewsbury, or at Oxford; for after he carried his silver to Bristol, I was forced to refine much soldered plate to uphold his majesty's standard.

The clothing of the soldiers, which was supplied by him, amounted to thirty-six thousand pounds.⁸

The coining of silver from these mines first began in the reign of James I.; but it was then carried, as has been mentioned above, at a great expense, to London, to be coined there. This continued until the 13th year of Charles I., when a special permission was granted for the establishment of a mint upon the spot.⁹

¹ *Folke's Tables*, p. 83.

² *Meyrick's History of Cardiganshire*, Introduction, p. ccxviii.

³ *Bushell's Abridgment of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory*, p. 3.

⁴ *Id.* p. 4.

⁵ *Bushell's Abridgment*, p. 11. At the next page he talks of being able to maintain a mint in the city of Wells.

⁶ *Bushell's Abridgment*, p. 7.

⁷ *Id.* p. 9.

⁸ See at the end of an extract by Mr. Bushell from his late Abridgment of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory, p. 4.

⁹ If Mr. Hay's account be correct, the mint was not at Aberystwyth, but at Talabont, about six miles from it. He says he viewed it there in the year 1662. *Ray's Remains*, p. 236.

All this money is marked with a plume of feathers, beside other mint-marks; of which a particular account is given in the explanation of the plates.¹

FLINTSHIRE.

RHUDDLAN MINT.

It appears from Domesday Book that earl Hugh [*i. e.* Lupus] held of the king, Roelend, and had in demesne a moiety of the castle called Roelent. He had in Roelend eight burgesses, and a moiety of the castle and of the mint. All these were held under him by Robert de Roelend.²

No coins of this mint have yet occurred, unless one of William I., with RV on the reverse, (which is generally appropriated to Romney) should have issued from it; or, which appears more probable, one of Henry III., which reads RVLA.

In Domesday Book this town is placed in Cheshire; but it is now considered to be in the county of Flint.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF MINT.

The origin of this mint is unknown; but coins were struck here by Stephen, Henry II., and Henry III.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

In Mr. Gough's additions to Camden's Account of Glamorganshire, it is said that on the east side of the hall stairs, in this castle, is a low round tower of one story, called *The Mint House*.³

PEMBROKESHIRE.

ST. DAVID'S MINT.

Dr. Stukeley, in his *Medallic History of Carausius*, says, the privilege of coinage we may well suppose to be given by that emperor to his native city. He therefore interprets M. S. P. in the exergue of a coin struck by him, *Menapiæ signata pecunia*.⁴

¹ See specimens of this coinage, in *Silver Coins*, plate xx. Nos. 14—21.

² *Domesday Book*, vol. i. folio 269. This Robert was the nephew of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. He conquered this castle from the Welsh, and, by the command of William I., forti-

fied it with new works, and made it his place of residence. He took his name from it. *Pennant's Journey to Snowdon*, p. 10.

³ Vol. ii. p. 497.

⁴ Part i. p. 85. See also, pages 128, 140, 141, 224, 225.

MINTS IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH MINT.

In Gray's Close is the mint of Scotland, which was erected in the year 1574.¹ It consists of a large court of handsome buildings, which contained the apartments of the several officers, and offices thereunto belonging. But this office, by the union of the kingdoms of Scotland and England, is rendered useless, though the salaries of the said officers are, by the articles of union, continued to be paid.²

After the union of the two crowns, money was struck here by James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, William alone, and Anne.

The officers of this mint are:

					<i>Per annum.</i>						<i>Per annum.</i>					
The General	-	-	-	-	Salary	£300	0	0	The Assay-master	-	-	-	Salary	£100	0	0
Master	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0	Engraver	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Warden	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0	Clerk	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Counter Warden	-	-	-	-	-	60	0	0	Smith	-	-	-	-	33	0	0

The mint was abolished in 1817.³

JEDBURGH MINT.

This town, which is situated in the shire of Tiviotdale, is supposed to have had a mint in the reign of Æthelred II., one of whose pennies has on the reverse the letters IED for the place of mintage. But I have not met with any further evidence of the existence of a mint in this place, nor any proof that it was ever under the dominion of an Anglo-Saxon monarch.

¹ In 1567 it seems to have stood on the southern side of the Canon Gate, opposite to the present Canon Gate church and Tol-booth, which I have now discovered to be the house in the High-street wherein the doctress dowager of Gordon at present resides. *Maitland's History of Edinburgh*, 1753, p. 156.

² By the sixteenth article of the Union, the coin is to be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom as it is in England; and a mint is to be continued in Scotland under

the same rules as the mint in England, subject to such regulations as her majesty, her heirs and successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain, shall think fit. *Journal of Proceedings in the Treaty of Union*, p. 76.

This continuance of the mint was made a condition by the lords commissioners of Scotland in answer, and when they agreed, to the proposal for altering the coin. *Id.* p. 37.

³ See the Annals.

MINTS IN IRELAND.

CARLINGFORD MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF LOUTH.

By an Act of Parliament which was passed in the seventh year of Edward IV., 1467, coins were to be struck here; but it is uncertain whether the mint was ever worked, as no money bearing its name has as yet been discovered.¹

CARRICKFERGUS EXCHANGE.

I have not met with any notices of a mint in this place, which is in the county of Antrim; but it was one of the towns in which Sir George Carey (by the patent which appointed him in 1601 to the office of her highness's exchanger between England and Ireland) was empowered to place deputies for the execution of his office.²

CLONARD MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF EAST MEATH.

Fame reports that there was an ancient silver coin preserved amongst the curiosities of Sir Simon D'Ewes, which was minted here, bearing this inscription on the reverse, CIVITAS DE CLUNARD. But it is uncertain in what age it was struck.³

If this coin ever did exist, it was probably struck after the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.

The obverse not being described gives some reason to suspect that it belonged to some other kingdom.

CORK MINT.

The name of this place first occurs on a penny of Edward I., which reads CIVITAS CORCACIE.⁴

In 1452 several persons coined here without authority.⁵

It was amongst the mints which were abolished in 1475 by Edward IV., and the money which had been struck in it was in the following year forbidden to be current, being neither of lawful weight nor alloy.⁶ No coins of his reign have yet occurred.⁷

In the years 1645 and 1646 money was coined here during the siege. Of this, shillings and sixpences of silver are known. They have on one side the word CORK, and on the other side the value.⁸

CORK EXCHANGE.

This was one of the places where Sir George Carey, who was made exchanger between England and Ireland in 1601, was allowed to establish a deputy.⁹

DROGHEDA MINT.

According to Sir James Ware, this town, which is in the county of Louth, is found on pennies of Edward I., which read VILLA PONTANA.¹⁰

¹ *Simon's Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 30.

² *Ibid.*, p. 41. See Dublin Exchange.

³ *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 210.

⁴ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 15.

⁵ See the Annals.

⁶ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 29.

⁷ A groat is in No. 304 of the sale catalogue of Mr. Henderson's English, Scotch, and Irish Coins, June 24, 1818.

⁸ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 49. See *Silver Coins*, plate xxviii, Nos. 11 and 12.

⁹ *Simon*, p. 41. See account of Dublin Exchange.

¹⁰ *Antiquities of Ireland*, p. 73, edition 1704. In Harris's edition it is said only that pence and halfpence were coined here in this reign; page 210. *Simon*, p. 15.

This was one of the places appointed for coinage in 1467,¹ and again in 1470.²

See the transactions of 1471 in the *Annals*.

In 1472, the master of the mints in Ireland, Gernyn Lynch, was indicted for mal-practices, when it appeared that the coins of this mint had been made of weights much inferior to what his indenture required; inasmuch that eleven groats weighed only three quarters of an ounce.³

When the generality of the mints in Ireland were put down, in 1475, this was one of the three which were allowed to remain.⁴

Coins of Edward IV. read, on the reverse, *VILLA DE DROGHEDA*.⁵ They differ but little in type from his English money.

DUBLIN MINT.

I have endeavoured, but in vain, to discover at what period the Anglo-Saxon monarchs became possessed of this city, or when the mint was first established in it.

The claim of Eadgar to the conquest of a great part of Ireland, together with Dublin, is founded upon a charter which is supposed to be spurious.⁶ But though the forgery of this instrument should be admitted, it will not, I think, necessarily follow, that there is no foundation for the particular fact in question, as it may still be conceived that in framing the charter recourse was had to the prevailing traditions of the time in which the author wrote, in order to give it the appearance of authenticity.

But however this may be, it is unquestionable that Æthelred II. coined here, for his pennies still remain, which bear on the reverse *DIFLI* or *DYFLI*, as the place of mintage.⁷

Cnut likewise had a mint in this city.

After his reign no notices occur of this coinage, either in records or upon coins, until after the appointment of John, the fourth son of Henry II., to the government of Ireland, with the title of lord of that country. This took place in the year 1177; and money was struck by him with *IOHANNES DOM* on the obverse, and *DW* or *DW* for *Divelyn*, i. e. Dublin, on the reverse. Of this coinage halfpennies only remain; and it cannot now be determined whether they were coined during his father's lifetime or at a later period, in the reign of Richard I. As John, however, was only once in Ireland, it is probable that this money was coined about that time, namely, in the year 1185.⁸

When he succeeded to the crown of England, upon the death of his brother, he still continued to strike money here, but of a different type.⁹

Henry III. also coined here; and in his 31st year, 1247, ordered stamps to be engraven of a new incision, or cut, and to be sent to this and other places.¹⁰

King Edward I. established a mint in this city, with four furnaces, and appointed Alexander Norman de Luik master of it, as appears from divers records in the archives of the castle of Dublin. Afterwards, that is, in his 32d year, 1304, new dies were delivered to all his mints in Ireland.¹¹

Coins of this king are known.

It is uncertain whether we have any Irish money which can be appropriated to Edward II. Mr. Simon thought that he had discovered such in those pennies which have two dots under the king's bust.¹² If his idea be just, then this monarch coined at the mint in Dublin; but it is very doubtful whether those points were intended to express numbers, especially as a single dot appears upon those coins which he gives to Edward I., where no designation of number could be required; for it cannot be necessary to distinguish the first when there is no second in existence.

He also imagined that he had discovered a coin of Edward III., struck here, and weighing 27 grains,

¹ See account of Dublin mint.

² *Id.* This was the time when coins of the standard of London were ordered to be made. *Simon*, p. 26.

³ *Simon*, p. 26. Ten of them ought to have weighed one ounce. *Simon*, p. 23. ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 28. ⁵ *Id.*, p. 30.

⁶ See the charter, in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 140.

⁷ Dr. Leland thinks that Æthelred's coins, which he says were evidently struck in Dublin, were possibly intended for tribute money. But this seems to be a clumsy way of getting rid of the

difficulty, for tribute necessarily implies previous conquest. See *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. xlviii.

⁸ See this halfpenny, *Silver Coins*, plate ii. No. 9.

⁹ See *Silver Coins*, plate ii. No. 24.

¹⁰ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 13, quoting *Stow's Annals*, 1631, p. 187.

¹¹ *Le Case de Mixt Monies. Dary's Reports*, folio 26. He does not give any date for the establishment of the mint here.

¹² P. 16.

therefore intended for a half-groat at 30 grains, or for a three-halfpenny piece at 27 grains.¹ Unfortunately, however, for the system of enumeration by dots, this piece has two of them, and no more, under the king's bust.²

It should seem that a considerable coinage took place in this mint, or at least was in contemplation, during this reign; for in the 13th year of it, 1339, an order was directed to John de Flete, keeper of the exchange [qu. Cambium mint] of London, to send to John Rees, the king's treasurer of Ireland, in Dublin, 24 pair of dies; viz. 8 pair for striking of pennies, 8 pair for half-pennies, and 8 pair for farthings.³

There was a mint here in the reign of Richard II., for in his third year, 1379, license was granted by Parliament to all his subjects of Ireland to search for mines of gold and silver in their own lands for six years; reserving the ninth part of the gold or silver so dug up to the king, and the residue to be converted into vessels, or coined at the mint in Dublin, according to the discretion of the owners.⁴

None of his coins have occurred, nor any of his immediate successor.

According to Simon, who refers to Ware, p. 210, a statute of the 15th Edward IV. seems to hint that some money was coined here in the reign of Henry IV.⁵

Henry V. coined here; and in the 37th year of Henry VI., and again in the following year, 1459 and 1460, mints were set up in the castles of Dublin and Trim.⁶

Edward IV., in the first year of his reign, appointed, by letters patent, German Lynch, of London, goldsmith, warden and master-worker of the coin within the castles of Dublin and Trim and the town of Galway, and graver of pionsons [punches] of the said coin. To occupy by himself, or deputy, for life.⁷

This patent was confirmed by Parliament in the third year of the same king, 1463, and Lynch was then confined to work the coins according to the tenor of the statute of the 38th year of Henry VI. At this time he was empowered to coin not only in the castles of Dublin and Trim, and the town of Galway, but also in the cities of Waterford and Limerick; and the name of the place where the coins were struck was ordered to be stamped upon them.⁸

By another statute, of the year 1467, the towns of Drogheda and Carlingford were added.⁹

1470. The inconvenience which attended the raising the value of silver, by the coinage of 1467, being severely felt, the coins of the standard of the Tower of London were ordered to be coined in the castles of Dublin and Trim, and in the town of Drogheda.¹⁰

For the transactions of 1471, see the Annals.

In 1472, when a new regulation of the coin was made by parliament, it was enacted that no place but the castle of Dublin should be allowed for striking the said improved coins.¹¹

Richard III. struck money here, some of which still remains.¹²

Henry VII. and Henry VIII. both coined here.

In the second year of Edward VI., 1548, Sir Edward Bellingham, lord justice, by the king's command, erected a mint in this castle; but for want of bullion the work by degrees ceased.¹³

But yet, on the 9th of August, in the fourth year of Edward VI., 1550, an indenture was made between the king and Martyn Pirri, for four sorts of silver money to be coined in this mint.¹⁴

From this time it appears that all the money which was intended to be current in Ireland was coined in the Tower of London, until the reign of Charles I.; when, during the siege of this city, some money is supposed to have been struck here; but there are no records to prove this, nor do the coins themselves express the name of the place where they were minted.¹⁵ It is very probable, however, that some money

¹ *Irish Coins*, p. 18.

² Simon seems to have overlooked No. 51 in his third plate, which has three dots, one in each angle of the triangle.

³ Sir Charles Frederick's Manuscript Notes, penes Richard Gough, esq. The writ is dated Kenyngton, March 1.

⁴ *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 210.

⁵ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 19.

⁶ *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 211.

⁷ *Id.* p. 212.

⁸ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 24.

⁹ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 26.

¹⁰ *Id.* p. 26.

¹¹ *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 214.

¹² *Snelling's Supplement to Simon*, p. 4.

¹³ *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 217.

¹⁴ Cotton Manuscripts. *Otho E. x.* folio 186.

¹⁵ See *Silver Coins*, plate xxvii. Nos. 1—5. These were struck by order of the Lords of the Council in 1642. *Folkes's Tables*, p. 92.

was coined here at that time, as proclamations were issued, in 1642 and 1643, by the lords justices and council, to encourage his majesty's loyal subjects to bring in their plate for the service of government.¹

The proclamation in 1643 was issued in consequence of a letter from the king, dated Oxford, May 25; from a passage in which it appears that his majesty still designed to restore the royal mint in this city, but was prevented by the troubles in England.²

It states the intention of coining the plate to be for the use of his Irish subjects, who were impoverished by the rebellion in Ireland;³ but the former proclamation in 1642 called for the plate for the service of the army.⁴

1643. In consequence of this letter the lords justices authorized Sir John Veale, knt., Peter Vanderhoven and Gilbert Tongues, goldsmiths, to receive the plate, and to coin it, according to a commission under the great seal of Ireland, into pieces of five shillings, half-crowns, sixpenny-pieces, fourpenny-pieces, threepenny-pieces, twopenny-pieces, and pennies.⁵

In 1662, the 14th of Charles II., a patent was granted to Sir Thomas Vyner, knt. and bart., Robert Vyner, goldsmith, and Daniel Bellingham, of the city of Dublin, goldsmith, for the establishment of a mint here, and for the coinage of various denominations of money.⁶

As the coins described in this patent have never appeared, Mr. Simon is of opinion, that as the patentees were to bear the whole expense of coinage, etc., they found it would not be advantageous to them, and consequently dropped the undertaking.⁷

James II. opened a mint here, in Capel-street, in 1689, having laid aside a patent granted by him four years before to Sir John Knox, and then in the hands of Colonel Roger Moore, and having given an order for seizing that gentleman's engines and tools for coining.⁸

In this mint were two presses, one called the James Press, and the other the Duchess, over which were appointed several officers; viz. six commissioners, divided into two classes, the first and second, four comptrollers, two secretaries, one for each class, two wardens, one treasurer, four tellers, four feeders, eight labourers at the fly, two porters, a messenger, a storekeeper, and two doorkeepers. Each set of men was obliged to work at each press twelve hours, night and day, wherefore a double set of hands was required.⁹

In this mint, and in that of Limerick, were struck all the base metal coins of James II.; and it continued to work until he fled from Ireland.

It is probable that king William renewed or confirmed to Colonel Moore the patent which he had from Sir John Knox, for it appears that he coined halfpennies and farthings of copper, and some of pewter, during the years 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, and 1694.¹⁰ A large number of them was accounted for by Lord Coningsby in the first of those years.¹¹

After the death of queen Mary, copper coins were struck here, with the king's head only, and of the dates of 1695, 1696, etc.¹²

Since this period there has been no mint in any part of Ireland, the copper coins for that kingdom being struck in the Tower of London.

DUBLIN EXCHANGE.

In the ninth and tenth years of Edward I., 1281, Donald and Andrew Spersholt were masters of the king's exchange in this city.¹³

1483. See vol. i. p. 289.

In the year 1601, Sir George Carey, treasurer at war, and vice-treasurer of Ireland, received a patent for erecting an office, called the Office of her Highness's Exchange between England and Ireland; for the

¹ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 47.

² *Ib.* Appendix, No. xlvii.

³ *Ib.* *ibid.*

⁴ *Ib.* No. xlvii.

⁵ *Ib.* p. 47. See *Silver Coins*, plate xxvii. Nos. 8—15.

⁶ *Ib.* Appendix, No. lviii. See the *Annals*.

⁷ *Ib.* p. 53.

⁸ *Ib.* p. 59.

⁹ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 59, quoting *Mint Book of Orders*, 1 R. 1689. Audit-office, Dublin.

¹⁰ *Ib.* p. 65.

¹¹ *Ib.* *ibid.* note (e).

¹² *Ib.* p. 66.

¹³ *Wore's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 209, quoting Rot. Turr. Birm. 9, 10 Edw. 1.

purpose, chiefly, of remitting from England, by way of exchange, the money which was at that time ordered to be coined for Ireland.¹

GALWAY MINT.

1461. This town first occurs as a place of coinage in the patent by which German Lynch was appointed warden and master-worker of this mint, together with those in the castles of Dublin and Trim, in the first year of king Edward IV.;² and it appears again in 1463, when his patent was confirmed by act of parliament.³

It was afterwards recognised in a statute of the seventh year of the same king, 1467.⁴

No coins, however, of this mint have yet been discovered.

GALWAY EXCHANGE.

In this town Sir George Carey had authority to place a deputy to execute the office of the queen's exchanger between England and Ireland, to which place he was appointed by patent in the year 1601.⁵

KILMALLOCK MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

This was one of the mints from whence German Lynch issued coins of deficient weight; for which he was indicted in 1472.⁶ But none of the coins which were struck here have as yet been discovered.⁷ Several unauthorized persons struck money here at that time.⁸

KINSALE MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

This was likewise one of the places where Lynch coined debased money,⁹ and where persons coined without authority, as at Kilmallock; but the coins are equally unknown with those of that place.¹⁰

LIMERICK MINT.

King John is the first of our monarchs who appears to have established a mint in this town. Coins of his, which were struck after he had ascended the throne of England, bear its name on the reverse.

In 1463, the third year of Edward IV., this mint was renewed by act of parliament;¹¹ and in 1467 another statute again ordered it to be worked.¹²

This mint was abolished in 1475; and those of Dublin, Waterford, and Drogheda alone were permitted to continue.¹³

In the following year, the silver money which had been lately coined at Cork, Youghall, Limerick, and other places in Munster, except Waterford, being found neither lawful in itself, nor of lawful weight or alloy, was by act of parliament decreed, and forbidden to be paid or taken in payment.¹⁴

Of this monarch coins remain, which bear on the reverse CIVITAS LIMERICI, and have on the obverse the letter L upon the king's breast.¹⁵

In 1689, King James II. opened a mint here for the coinage of his brass money, in the Deanery House;¹⁶ and after he fled from Ireland his adherents struck in this place, during the siege, a kind of copper and brass money called Hibernias, from the figure on the reverse. They bear the date of the year 1691.¹⁷

TRIM MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF EAST MEATH.

In the year 1459, mints were settled in this castle and in that of Dublin; as they were again in the following year, 1460.¹⁸

¹ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 41. See the Annals for the particulars of this patent.

² *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 212. See Dublin mint.

³ *Simon*, p. 24.

⁴ *Id.* p. 30.

⁵ *Id.* p. 41. See the Annals.

⁶ *Id.* pp. 27 and 28. See the Annals.

⁷ *Id.* p. 30.

⁸ See the Annals.

⁹ *Simon's Irish Coins*, pp. 27 and 28. See the Annals.

¹⁰ *Id.* p. 30.

¹¹ *Id.* p. 24. See Dublin mint.

¹² *Id.* p. 26.

¹³ *Id.* p. 28.

¹⁴ *Id.* p. 29.

¹⁵ *Id.* p. 30.

¹⁶ *Id.* p. 59.

¹⁷ *Id.* p. 64.

¹⁸ *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 211.

German Lynch was appointed, by patent, warden and master-worker of this mint in 1461.¹

Two years afterward, 1463, his appointment was confirmed by act of parliament; and he was ordered to stamp the name of the mint upon the coins.²

In 1467, this mint was again ordered to be worked;³ as it was also in 1470, when the new coins were made of the standard of London.⁴

In 1472, German Lynch was indicted for having coined the money too light; when it appeared that the coins of this mint were deficient in weight.⁵

An act was passed, in the year 1478, by which it was ordained that the liberties of Meath should be restored with full power, to Henry Lord Grey, seneschal and treasurer of Meath, by himself or his officers, to strike and coin all manner of coins of silver within this castle, according to such fineness and alloy as in the statute for that purpose had been provided.⁶

VILLA DE THIM appears upon groats of Edward IV.

WATERFORD MINT.

Whilst John, the son of Henry II., was lord of Ireland, he coined in this city, as he did also after his accession to the throne of England. Coins of both these periods are still preserved.

King Edward I. likewise struck money here;⁷ as did also his successor, provided Simon be correct in ascribing to him those pennies which have two dots under the king's bust.⁸

Coins of Henry VI. are known of this mint.

This mint was established by act of parliament in 1463; and the name of the city was ordered to be stamped upon the coins struck in it.⁹

It is likewise noticed in another statute which passed in 1467.¹⁰

1475. When the greater part of the mints in Ireland was put down, this, together with those of Dublin and Drogheda, were alone permitted to be worked, under particular restrictions.¹¹

1476. Amidst the general corruption which prevailed amongst the mints in Munster, this mint only is exempted from the censure of having debased the money.¹²

The name of this city is found upon coins of Edward IV.

WATERFORD EXCHANGE.

See vol. i. p. 289.

WEXFORD MINT.

Simon has engraved, in his fifth plate, a groat of Edward IV., which reads on the obverse ✠ EDWARDVS DI GRA DNS HYBERN, and on the reverse (which has the cross and pellets) ✠ POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. VILLA WEXFOR.

This is the only notice which I have met with of this mint, for Simon is, in his Essay, totally silent respecting it (even the engraving not being referred to); nor does it occur in any of the records in the appendix to his work.

YOUGHALL MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

It appears that, prior to the 12th year of Edward IV., a great deal of light money had issued from this and other mints in Ireland, for which the master, German Lynch, was indicted.¹³

In 1476, the light money which had been coined here was forbidden to be any longer current.¹⁴

No coins have yet been discovered with the name of this town.

¹ See Dublin mint.

² Id.

³ Id.

⁴ *Simon's Irish Coins*, p. 26.

⁵ *Id.* p. 28.

⁶ *Id.* p. 29. This statute is not to be found. See the

Annals.

⁷ *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, by Harris, p. 210.

⁸ *Simon*, p. 16. But see the Annals.

⁹ See Dublin mint.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Simon*, p. 28.

¹² See Limerick mint.

¹³ *Simon*, p. 27.

¹⁴ *Id.* p. 29.

¹⁵ *Id.* p. 30.

MINTS IN FRANCE.*

ABBEVILLE MINT.

In this place, as being the capital of the county, the ancient earls of Ponthieu established their mint.¹

Here likewise some of the monarchs of England struck money in right of that earldom. These coins bear the name of Edward, with the title of king, but without any certain criterion whereby they may be appropriated to either of the first three kings of that name, who were all of them earls of Ponthieu.

AGEN MINT.

This place is a city, and the see of a bishop, in the province of Guienne.

On a coin of Edward III. Dr. Ducarel supposed there were the remains of the letter A, which he conjectured to mean this city; but an inspection of his engraving shews that what he took for an imperfect letter was nothing more than the ornamental termination of the Gothic arch under which the king is placed.

This city was contained in the patent, dated July 19, 1362, by which king Edward III. granted to his son, Edward the Black Prince, the principality of Aquitaine, etc. with the power of coining money, etc.³

A silver coin of that prince has an A over the head on the obverse, which both Dr. Ducarel⁴ and Mons. Duby⁵ think was intended to mark it as a coin of this mint.

Dr. Ducarel likewise mentions a gold coin with the same mark of distinction; and has given a copy of it from a Dutch placart.⁶

As, however, there is no positive evidence of the existence of a mint in this city, I rather incline to refer these coins to Acquen, which is also in the duchy of Aquitaine, and where it is known that a mint was placed.†

AQS, OR AQUEN MINT, IN GASCONY.

In this city, which bears the modern name of Dax, there was a mint in the year 1343;⁷ but the precise date of its establishment I have not been able to discover.

On the 4th of July 1358, Edward III. granted to Peter de la Grote, for his services, the offices of keeper and of the assay of his mint here, during his good behaviour, with the usual fees, to be held by himself, or fit substitute, for whom he should be answerable. At the same time the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to give possession to Peter Arnald, the substitute of the said De la Grote, and to permit him to exercise the office in his stead.⁸

¹ *Duby Monnoies des Prelats et Barons de France*, tome ii. p. 29.

² *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 15, and plate v. No. 69.

³ *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. vi. p. 384.

⁴ *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 23.

⁵ *Monnoies des Prelats, &c. de France*, tome i. p. 121.

⁶ P. 26, and plate v. No. 67. Dr. Ducarel has not stated

either the title or the date of the placart. The coin occurs in a "Carte, ou List," printed at Anvers, 4to., 1627, on the reverse of signature A, 6.

⁷ See Bourdeaux mint.

⁸ Rot. Vasc. 32 Edw. III. m. 12.

* The author of the *Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage* gives the names of the following mints, which he says rest on good authority, i. e. Auch, Bazas, Bonniau, Lectoure, and Perigueux. He, however, furnishes us with no details respecting them, while he omits some here enumerated.—[Ed.]

† The author of the *Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage* says, Agen had a mint very early under the first, or at least under the second, race of the kings of France, but I cannot say positively that it was used under the English. It is probable that the Black Prince struck money, as he is well known to have made some stay here, and his signature was long preserved in the records of the corporation.—[Ed.]

In 1380, Richard II. granted to John, king of Castile and Leon, the privilege of striking money either here or in Bayonne.¹

The coins which are particularized under the account of the mint at Agen, probably belong to this place.²

BAYONNE MINT, IN GASCONY.³

In the 25th year of Edward III., 1350, it was expressly ordained that the money of this mint should be of the same weight and alloy as that of Bordeaux;⁴ and in 1353, a writ, dated on the 28th day of February, commanded that the English groats and half-groats should be current together with the coins of this and other mints in the duchy of Aquitaine.⁵

On the 12th of June, in his 51st year, 1377, he granted to his son, John, king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster, for two years, a special power to strike money of gold, silver, or any other metal, of any coinage, alloy, or value that he should think fit (except of England or Aquitaine), in this city, or in the castle of Guissen, or elsewhere in the seneschalship of Les Landes.⁶ By the hands of Pelegrine de Ser, or of any other. The whole profit of the coinage to remain to the said duke of Lancaster.⁶

This privilege was afterwards confirmed in the third year of Richard II., 1380, for the like term of years, when the name of the castle of Guissen was omitted, and the town of Aquen, or Dax, inserted in its stead.⁷

In the second year of Henry VI., 1423, the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of this city were commanded to strike, without delay, money in this city, of the same weight and value as that of Bordeaux. If, for sufficient reasons, this could not be done, they were to state the cause to the king, under their seals.⁸

In his tenth year, 1432, the mayor, burgesses, and commons of this city were permitted to exercise the privilege of coining, on account of the difficulty of conveying bullion to the mint at Bordeaux during the war.

The king's master of the mint at Bordeaux was likewise to hold the same office here; but the inhabitants of Bayonne were to have the profit of the coinage during the time they exercised that privilege, on condition that they should bear all expenses attending the same, and render an account when required, to the exchequer at Bordeaux.⁹

BERGERAC MINT, IN THE PROVINCE OF PERIGORD.

In the year 1347, king Edward III. granted to Henry, earl of Lancaster, and his heirs male, the castle and vill of Bargeriac, in the duchy of Aquitaine, with the privilege of striking money there. The said earl to enjoy all the profit belonging thereunto, on condition that the money should be as good as, or better than, the king's money of those parts. If the earl should die without heirs male, then this and all the other privileges were to revert to the king and his heirs.¹⁰

This grant was extended in the year 1348, by the power of assaying, and of punishing offenders against his money.¹¹

BOULOGNE MINT, IN PICARDY.

A coin of this mint bears the name of EUSTACHIUS on the obverse. It is, however, by no means certain that this Eustace was the son of king Stephen, as there were four earls of Boulogne of that name, in succession, during the tenth and eleventh centuries.¹²

If the coin should belong to either of the first three of those earls, this place cannot be considered as an Anglo-Gallic mint.

¹ See Bayonne mint.

² See the account of that mint.

³ Rot. Vasc. 25 Edw. III. m. 9. Feb. 20.

⁴ Rot. Vasc. 28 Edw. III. m. 16.

⁵ The word in the writ is Landarum; by which, I presume, is meant the territory of Les Landes, of which Dax is the capital.

⁶ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii. p. 148.

⁷ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii. p. 244.

⁸ Rot. Vasc. 2 and 3 Hen. VI. m. 13. Oct. 13.

⁹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 498.

¹⁰ Cart. and Pat. apud Coles. 21 Ed. III. m. 13. Rymer, vol. v. p. 565.

¹¹ Vasc. 23 Ed. III. m. 8. March 4. Rymer, vol. v. p. 659.

¹² Ducarel's *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 4, note (z).

BOURDEAUX MINT, IN GUIENNE.

1186. The earliest notice which I have found of this mint, as connected with the subject of this work, is in a charter of Richard [afterwards king of England] duke of Aquitaine and earl of Poitiers, by which he confirmed to the church of St. Andrew of Bourdeaux all that his predecessors had granted, particularly the third part of the mint there.¹

This privilege was again expressly confirmed by Eleanor, queen of king Henry II. and duchess of Normandy.²

King Henry III., in his twelfth year, 1228, ordered his money of Bourdeaux to be coined according to the standard and weight of Tours; but it does not appear that he had a mint in this city, as the coinage was to be conducted either in the town of La Reole, or in that of Lagun, as might be most expedient.³

It was ordained by king Edward I. in his thirteenth year, 1285, that money should be struck in Gascony;⁴ and in four years afterward it became necessary to regulate the price of various articles according to this new money; and the mayor of Bourdeaux was commanded to make proclamation to that purpose.⁵

In the same year, a house or place was granted to Arnal, moneyer, citizen of Bourdeaux, who had become an hostage for the delivery of the king of Jerusalem and Sicily into the power of the king of Arragon.⁶

After this, no notice occurs of the mint until the seventh year of Edward II., 1313, when the king granted to Peter de la Posterle the custody of his dies and mint in this city, and in every other place within the duchy of Aquitaine where his money should be made. The said office to be discharged, during pleasure, by himself or his substitute, for whom he was to be answerable.

The seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to deliver the same to him.⁷

In the same year, the king stated to the king of France, that an order had been issued to prevent his coining money in his duchy of Aquitaine without the inspection of persons to be deputed by the king of France, and praying redress, the same being injurious to his interest.⁸

It appears that this produced no effect; for, on the 2d of July 1314, another petition was presented, in which it was stated that, notwithstanding the former representation, a prohibition had been issued to the mint-master in this city, forbidding him to coin, and begging that the same might be revoked.⁹

The answer to this does not appear; nor can I trace the business any further.

1315. Soon after this, the moneyers of this mint represented to the king that they had, from time immemorial, received, by divers charters, etc. several privileges and immunities, in right of their office, within this city; and that, nevertheless, the mayor, jurors, and commons had disturbed them in the enjoyment of those privileges, etc. by imposing upon them various tallages, etc. to their great damage.

In consequence of this representation the king commanded, by a writ directed to the seneschal of Gascony, that their liberties should be restored, and that whatever had been illegally done against them should be amended; and if the mayor, etc. should neglect to obey the order for that purpose, the seneschal should enforce it.¹⁰

In the following year, 1316, this city was annexed to the crown and camera of England, never to be transferred into the possession of any other.¹¹

In the first year of Edward III., 1327, John Bonguidy of Lucea had the custody of this mint granted to him for five years; which grant was, in 1331, renewed to him during his good behaviour.¹²

From a subsequent writ of the same year, it appears that the king had granted the custody of his dies and mints here to Peter Escorce his valet; and that afterwards, having forgotten that grant, he had appointed the aforesaid John Bonguidy to the same office; therefore, in recompense to the said Peter, the

¹ *Duby, Traité des Monnoies des Barons de France, tome ii. p. 225.*

² *Id. p. 226.*

³ *Pat. 12 Hen. III. m. 2. Aug. 2. See La Reole mint.*

⁴ *Rot. Vasc. 13 Edw. I. m. 2. Aug. 2.*

⁵ *Id. 17 Edw. I. pt. 2. m. 5.*

⁶ *Rymer, ii. 421.*

⁷ *Rot. Vasc. 7 Edw. II. m. 12. Oct. 11.*

⁸ *Rom. & Fr. 7 Edw. II. m. 14. Jan. 14.*

⁹ *Id. 7 Edw. II. m. 14. July 2.*

¹⁰ *Rot. Vasc. 8 Edw. II. m. 12.*

¹¹ *Id. 9 Edw. II. m. 7. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii. p. 560.*

¹² *Id. 5 Edw. III. m. 1. Dec. 23.*

king commanded the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux to give him some bailiwick in lieu of that office.¹

The king's memory seems to have been very treacherous in respect to transactions of this kind; for in the very next year, 1332, another writ recited that his majesty had, at the request of the king of Bohemia, the earl of Hamon, and the earl of Julers, granted to his valet, Arnald Delescapoinz, the office of assay in this mint for seven years, and that, not recollecting that grant, he had afterwards given the said office to another person under a certain form. But the king, being willing that his former grant to the said Arnald should remain in force, and also to extend further favour to him, did confirm to him the said office for the said term of seven years, and at their expiration for six years longer, notwithstanding the second grant before-mentioned; and the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux were accordingly commanded to admit him.²

In the year 1333, the archbishop of Bourdeaux and the dean and chapter of that church claimed the third part of the mint; which was, upon inquiry, allowed.³

1335. It should seem, however, that some further claim was either made, or was intended to be made, by them; for, in two years after this, the king, in a writ, directed to the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux, stated that his letters of confirmation of a certain composition lately entered into by them, the said seneschal, etc. on the one part, and the archbishop and chapter of Bourdeaux on the other, respecting the third part of the king's money coined, or to be coined, in this mint, which they claimed as belonging to them, were then, as it was reported, in the custody of the said seneschal, etc. Therefore the king commanded them to use their utmost endeavours to prevail upon the said archbishop and chapter to declare, by their letters, that it was not their intention to claim or to have any more than the said third part of the profit of the coinage; or that by their consent, or at least by their confession privately, a public instrument should be made to that effect. If the archbishop, etc. would not declare to that purpose by their letters, nor, at the least, recognise the same, then the seneschal, etc. were to proceed according to instructions from the king's council.⁴

In the year 1340, Gerald de Podio, jun., had a grant of the coinage and mint and assay here, upon his petition, in satisfaction for his arrears of wages, and in recompense for his services. He was to execute the office, by himself or deputy, until the said arrears were satisfied.⁵

In the same year, Arnald and John, moneyers in Gascony, had a writ directed to them and others, on account of their good conduct during a rebellion.⁶

The king granted, in the seventeenth year of his reign, 1342, the office of master of the mint here and at Aquen, in compliance with the request of Margaret, countess of Kent, to Hugh Martyn for five years, on condition that he should give sufficient security to the constable of Bourdeaux, and should give to the king what was just, and to the merchants and others who should bring silver to the mints what had been customary. It appears that Roscand Oliver had formerly held the office, but had forfeited it, and it was then in the king's hands.

On the further request of the said countess, and of Richard, earl of Arundel, the king granted that the said Hugh should hold the office during pleasure, notwithstanding any appointment which might have been given by the king to the said Roscand, or to Peter Martel and Gerard Elias; and the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to give him possession of the said office.⁷

And license was granted to him in the following year, 1343, to appoint a sufficient substitute (for whom he was to be answerable) as often as he should be prevented from performing his duty in the office by reason of his attendance on the said earl and countess. Both he and also his substitute were to give sufficient security to the constable of Bourdeaux for due performance.⁸

¹ Rot. Vasc. 6 Edw. III. m. 12. Jan. 26.

² Id. 6 Edw. III. m. 8. April 8.

³ Id. 8 Edw. III. m. 10. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. iv. p. 608. See under the year 1186.

⁴ Id. 9 Edw. III. m. 6. June 10. See further, the 28th of Edward III.

⁵ Rot. Vas. 14 Edw. III. m. 4. Jan. 20.

⁶ *Rymer*, vol. v. p. 192.

⁷ Rot. Vasc. 17 Edw. III. m. 14. Jan. 26.

⁸ Rot. Vasc. 17 Edw. III. m. 14. May 20.

In the year 1354, a petition was presented to the king in parliament, by the dean and chapter of Bourdeaux, stating that one-third part of the profit of the monies coined in Aquitaine belonged to them by virtue of several grants of former kings of England; and begging that an equivalent might be granted to them in ecclesiastical benefices. The king therefore commanded that the value of the third part of the coinage, as well in war as in peace, should be ascertained, and also the value of the equivalent by them asked, and that an account should be returned under the king's seal.¹

Soon after this, William Borreu having, by petition to the king and council in parliament, shewed that he had been removed without cause, by John Charnels, late constable of Bourdeaux, from the office of contragardator² and comptroller of the mints in Aquitaine, which he held by patent; the king commanded the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux to inquire into the reason of his removal, and, if they found it to be without sufficient ground, to restore him.³

In a writ of this year, dated upon the 29th of July, it is stated that the king having learned that by old custom it appertained to him to appoint one moneyer to strike money in his mints within the duchy of Aquitain,⁴ he therefore appointed Peter de la Crote to be his moneyer for life, in the said duchy, with all privileges and liberties belonging to that office; and the seneschal and constable were commanded to administer the oath for the faithful performance of his duty.⁵

About the same time the moneyers of this mint were restored to some of their privileges, of which they had been deprived by the mayor and other officers of the city.⁶

On the 2d of April, in the year 1357, Edward prince of Wales appointed by charter (under the king's authority and his own) Peter Vernhes to be warden of *the king's and his mint of gold*⁷ in this city, with the wages thereunto belonging; and commanded the king's constable and his of Bourdeaux to give him possession of the same. This appointment was confirmed by the king in a charter of Inspecimus, dated on the 22d of December in the same year.⁸

Richard II., in the fifth year of his reign, 1382, granted to his well beloved clerk, master Gerard de Meute, during pleasure, the custody of his monies of gold and silver which should be coined in this mint, by himself or sufficient deputy, for whom he should be answerable, at the usual wages and fees.⁹

By a writ, dated from Westminster on the 11th of May, in the year 1400, and directed to the archbishop of this city, to Hugh le Despencer, knight, Henry Bowet, doctor of laws, and John Trailly, knight, mayor of Bourdeaux, king Henry IV. gave them power, amongst other things, to strike money in this mint, to give it currency, and to punish offenders, as the case might require.¹⁰

In the next year, 1401, the offices of one of the king's moneyers, and of warden of the mint, in this city, were granted to Stephen Spouret, with all fees and privileges as usual; he having previously given security, in the court of chancery, in penalty of five hundred marks, for due performance.¹¹

In 1414, a writ was directed to the locum tenens and seneschal of Aquitaine, the constable and corporation of Bourdeaux, and the master of the workers and moneyers in that city, and elsewhere in the said duchy, commanding them to give possession of the office of one of the king's moneyers, in the said city and duchy, to Everyn Daringnesse, merchant of this city, which the king had granted to him during pleasure, with all privileges, etc.¹²

William Parages was appointed one of the king's moneyers in the castle of Umbrarie and city of Bourdeaux, with all privileges, etc. during pleasure, on the 7th of May 1423.¹³

This mint, it seems, could not be worked in the year 1432 on account of the war, which occasioned a difficulty in conveying bullion to it. In consequence of which the inhabitants of Bayonne were permitted to coin, but were to account in the exchequer in this city.¹⁴

¹ Rot. Vasc. 28 Edw. III. m. 12. May 20.

² I do not find this precise term in any of the Glossaries, but believe that it is equivalent to *custos*, being formed from the French *contragarder*, to keep.

³ Rot. Vasc. 28 Edw. III. m. 12. June 10.

⁴ The chief mint of the duchy was in Bourdeaux.

⁵ Rot. Vasc. 28 Edw. III. m. 3. July 29.

⁶ Rot. Vasc. 29 Edw. III. m. 13. Feb. 14.

⁷ Monete Regie & n're auri.

⁸ Rot. Vasc. 31 Edw. III. m. 8. Dec. 22.

⁹ Rot. Vasc. 5 Rd. II. m. 10. March 24.

¹⁰ *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. viii. p. 141.

¹¹ Rot. Vasc. 2 Hen. IV. m. 18. March 28.

¹² Rot. Vasc. 2 Hen. V. m. 1. Feb. 1.

¹³ Rot. Vasc. 1 Hen. VI. m. 32.

¹⁴ See Bayonne mint.

In the eleventh year of the king, 1433, he gave authority to his seneschal of Aquitaine and the constable of Bourdeaux to coin in the castle of Bourdeaux, in like manner as had been done in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V.¹

On the 21st of March, in the year 1438, the king, in consideration and recompence of the services of John Mancamp, jun., of the duchy of Aquitaine, appointed him one of his workers of the mints in his dominion of France, and in the aforesaid duchy, with all privileges, etc.²

In the following year, 1439, the king granted, upon petition, to John Amanyn of Bourdeloys, on account of his services in war, the office of master of the assay in this mint, which Stephen Soporet had held during his life. He was to perform the office, either by himself or deputy, during life, with the usual fees, etc. as the said Stephen held it; and the Earl of Huntingdon, the king's locum tenens in Aquitaine, was commanded to admit him to it.³

By a charter of Inspeximus, dated on the 1st of June in the following year, 1440, the king confirmed letters patent, of the 11th of November 1439, by which John earl of Huntingdon, locum tenens in the duchy of Aquitaine, etc., granted to Peter Makanam, citizen of Bourdeaux, the office of one of the king's moneyers in that city and the duchy of Aquitaine during his life, with the usual liberties.⁴

Some time about November in the 25th or 26th year of the king, 1446 or 1447, Makanam died, and Baldwin Dodding was appointed in his room. This was upon the 8th of that month; on the 12th of which the seneschal of Aquitaine and the constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to permit him to exercise the said office;⁵ from which circumstance it should seem, though I have met with no further evidence of it, that he had experienced some opposition from them.

"In a manuscript, wrote not long before the year 1600, intituled *LE BOURGEOISIE DE BOURDEAUX*, it is said that when Charles VII. conquered Aquitaine, and reduced Bourdeaux to his obedience, he changed the arms of the city, which were three leopards, gold, one above the other, by effacing the two uppermost, and in their place substituted a chief azure semée fleur-de-lis, which they continue to bear to this day.

"There is no question but at that time all arms, inscriptions, or memorials of the English, were purposely defaced,⁶ and all the coins that could be found called in and melted down; to which, no doubt, is owing the great scarcity of any pieces struck by our kings of England in their Aquitaine dominions."

Mr. Lethieullier, during his stay in this city in the year 1749, made all possible inquiries after pieces of this kind, but was not able to procure one; nor indeed had the reverend Father Lambert (guardian of the great Franciscan convent there, who, with four others, were engaged in compiling a general History of Aquitaine), nor any one else, ever heard there was any such thing existing.⁷ [This ignorance proves the reverend father and his coadjutors to have been but ill qualified for what they had undertaken; for, 130 years before that time, Haultin had published engravings of several of them; as had also Le Blanc, whose labours appear to have been either overlooked or totally forgotten in the short space of 57 years.]

The following memorandum, respecting the coins of Bourdeaux, is given by Mr. Lethieullier from the manuscript already quoted; he has, however, unfortunately omitted the date:

"Defuncta domiua de Blancha de Fuxo quondam Capitalissa de Bogio, presta a pierre de sant bourgeois e monneyeur de Bourdeaux cinquante derniere ou piesses d'or nommè leopards; quinquaginta denariorum aureorum vocatos leopardos de auro burdegalensi."⁸

BOURDEAUX EXCHANGE.

In the year 1383, John de la Vale of Aquitaine, was appointed to the office of campsor or cambiator of the money throughout that duchy, for fifteen years from the date of the writ. To execute the office by himself, or by sufficient deputies, for whom he was to be answerable. All bullion, of gold or silver, bought

¹ *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 544.

² Rot. Vase. 16 Hen. VI. m. 2.

³ Id. 17 Hen. VI. m. 8. March 2 and 18.

⁴ Id. 17 and 18 Hen. VI. m. 8. June 1.

⁵ Id. 25 and 26 Hen. VI. m. 2.

⁶ These are the words of Mr. Lethieullier, who has, in this

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place, spoken in terms somewhat too general, for he himself saw upon a stone the arms of Edward III. undestroyed.

⁷ Soon after this, however, Father Lambert sent to Mr. Lethieullier, at Paris, a twopence of Richard II. duke of Aquitaine; which coin became the foundation of Sir Charles Frederick's valuable Anglo-Gallic collection.

⁸ *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 78.

by him was to be coined in the place where he resided. The constable of Bourdeaux was commanded to administer the oath before his admission.

Similar letters patent were granted to John Rogey of Aquitaine, Arnald Lury, and Arnald de Vyes.¹

As the mint in this city was the chief of the duchy of Aquitaine, I presume the exchange was so likewise, and have therefore inserted the above appointment in this place.

Stephen Spouret was made keeper of this exchange on the 28th of March in the second year of Henry IV., 1401.²

CAEN EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY: *see* ROUEN.

CALAIS MINT, IN PICARDY.

Immediately after the conquest of this place by Edward III., on the 3d of August in the year 1347, he caused it to be proclaimed, that all English merchants, or other persons, who would settle here, before the first day of the following September, should have houses assigned to them at reasonable rents, and that such liberties, etc., should be granted to them as should insure security, etc. to their families and goods.³ Holinshed says, he appointed to send over thither, amongst other Englishmen, there to inhabit, thirty burgesses of London, and those of the wealthiest sort, for he meant to people the town with Englishmen only, for the better and more sure defence thereof.⁴

Indeed, all his provisions for the welfare of this place were carried into execution with an admirable promptness. In less than three months from the day on which he took possession of it, a mint was established, and the proper officers appointed: the date of the patent to William de Salop, of the offices of keepers of the dies for the money to be coined here, and of assayer of the same as often as it should be necessary, being as early as the 20th of October in this year.⁵ And, on the 6th of February following, notice was given, that the king having appointed the said William for the better making of white money, such as was made in England, by the moneyers in this mint, all his subjects were commanded to assist the said William and the moneyers.⁶

1349. In about two years after this, the captain of the town and others of the king's council there, were commanded to make such new money, in this mint, as should be for the advantage of the king and his people, and to cause it to be current. This to be proclaimed as might be expedient.⁷

On the 20th of February 1362, Thomas de Brantyngham, treasurer of Calais, was appointed receiver of all the profits arising from the king's mints established here. The account of these profits he was to return into the exchequer, and to be answerable to the king for the same.⁸

About the same time, the officers of this mint had a grant of the same privileges and immunities as were enjoyed by those in the mints of London and Canterbury; and were to retain them so long as they continued in their offices, not only in this place but in England also.⁹

At some time previous to the 10th of May 1363, an ordinance had been published to forbid the currency of any money in this town except such as should be coined in the mint here. It seems, however, that the ordinance was not observed, for, by a writ of that day, the mayor and aldermen were commanded to enforce it.¹⁰

Their authority not proving to be sufficient for the purpose, Thomas de Brantyngham, treasurer of Calais, and Henry de Brisele, master of the mints there, were appointed to make search, as well in the town as in the port, and to cut all money, except of the said mint, whether of England or of other parts, as they should find within eight days after proclamation had been made.¹¹

¹ Rot. Vasc. 6 Rd. II. m. 17. June 16.

² Id. 2 Hen. IV. m. 18. n. 15.

³ Franc. 21 Edw. III. m. 17. dors. Aug. 12. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. v. p. 575. His conduct in this respect was adopted by the French when they retook Calais in 1558. *Robertson's History of Charles V.* vol. iii. p. 401.

⁴ *Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 378.

⁵ Rot. Franc. 21 Edw. III. pt. 2, n. 4. Oct. 20. In the next

year [1348] he placed here the staple of tin, lead, and wool. Franc. 22 E. III. m. 16. April 5. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. v. p. 618.

⁶ Rot. Franc. 22 Edw. III. m. 19. Feb. 6.

⁷ Id. 23 Edw. III. m. 8. May 28.

⁸ Id. 37 Edw. III. m. 21. Feb. 20.

⁹ Id. 37 Edw. III. m. 21. March 3.

¹⁰ Id. 37 Edw. III. m. 10. May 10.

¹¹ Id. 37 Edw. III. m. 11. June 10.

On the 1st of March, in the same year, it was ordained, that all persons who should import goods into the port of Calais should, for every sack of wool, and so in proportion for other goods, bring five shillings in weight of fine gold, or other bullion of gold or silver, to the mint. This ordinance seems to have been misunderstood; for, on the 16th of the same month, an explanation of it was published by proclamation; from which it appears not to have been the king's intention to subject the merchandise of foreigners to this restriction, but only such wool, etc. as should be brought in from England, or any other part of his dominions.¹

1364. Guater de Barde, master of the mint in the Tower of London, having undertaken to coin the king's money, of gold and silver, here, of the same weight and allay as the money of the said Tower, according to the terms of his indenture, therefore the king appointed him to be master of this mint.²

1365. It seems probable that De Barde never entered upon the office, notwithstanding this appointment; for in the next year, Thomas Kyng having undertaken to coin money here of the same standard as that just mentioned, according to an indenture between the king and Henry Brysele, the king committed to him the office of master of the mints in this place, on the 1st of July, to exercise it according to the form of the aforesaid indenture.³

On the 26th of the same month, proclamation was made to forbid the exchange of money here, either openly or secretly, with any but known merchants.⁴

At the latter end of the year, an assay was ordered to be made of the money which Kyng had coined in this mint.⁵

1366. The appointment of Guater de Barde to the office of master of these mints was repeated in nearly the same terms as that of 1363.⁶ It is to be presumed that Kyng was then removed from the office.

On the 20th of March, in the year 1368, William de Gunthorp, clerk, treasurer of Calais, was appointed receiver of all profits which should arise from the mints in this place, under the supervision and control of the mayor; but to account to the king for the same.⁷

Bardeus de Malepilys, of Florence, was appointed master of these mints in the year 1371, for the same reason, and nearly in the same terms, as Barde's appointment in 1366.⁸

In four days after the date of his appointment, an indenture was made between the king and him, for monies to be coined here, according to the indenture of the king's 25th year, 1372.⁹ This indenture was repeated in the following year.¹⁰

On the 14th of July 1375, John de Maunsfeld was made exchanger and assayer of the mint here, with all things belonging to the said office, as others had held it, at the usual wages, etc.¹¹

William Byremyn, clerk, treasurer of Calais, was appointed receiver of the profits of the mints, in the same manner as William de Gunthorp in 1368.¹²

In the next year, 1376, William Byremyn, warden of this mint, was ordered to take in future no more than three shillings of sterling, for the king's seignorage, from every pound of pure gold worked here, notwithstanding that four shillings used to be taken, in conformity with a former ordinance; and the warden was to be exonerated in his accounts for the loss of twelve pence in the pound of pure gold.¹³

At this time Richard Lyons, merchant of London, was convicted of offences against the moneyage of this place, and lost his franchise of the city of London, his office of privy counsellor, his lands, etc.; and was sentenced to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure.¹⁴

In 1378, Guatro Barde, as master of this mint, charged himself with having received divers articles belonging to the mint, in exoneration of Henry de Bruseleye, then *custos cunagii*.¹⁵

On the 20th of July, 1393, Richard Clytherowe was appointed exchanger and assayer of this mint

¹ Rot. Franc. 38 Edw. III. m. 13. March 1 and 16.

² Id. 38 Edw. III. m. 17. April 1.

³ Id. 39 Edw. III. m. 9. July 1.

⁴ Id. 39 Edw. III. m. 7. July 26.

⁵ Id. 39 Edw. III. m. 2. Jan. 20.

⁶ Id. 40 Edw. III. m. 4.

⁷ Id. 42 Edw. III. m. 5.

⁸ Rot. Franc. 45 Edw. III. m. 14.

⁹ Claus. 45 Edw. III. m. 27 dors.

¹⁰ Id. 46 Edw. III. m. 18 dors.

¹¹ Rot. Franc. 49 Edw. III. m. 13. July 14.

¹² Id. Sept. 6.

¹³ Id. 50 Edw. III. m. 7. Nov. 6.

¹⁴ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 323.

¹⁵ See Appendix.

during pleasure, with the usual wages;¹ and in the next year, 1394, the treasurer was directed to pay the wages as they should become due.²

Two years after this, 1396, John Feld had a grant of the same offices during his good behaviour; and the treasurer of Calais was commanded to pay him the usual wages every year, taking his acquittance for the same.³

In the tenth year of Henry V., 1422, May 3, Jacob Shaft was appointed to the same offices during pleasure.⁴

On the following day, Richard Bokeland, treasurer of Calais, had a grant of the office of receiver of the profits of these mints, in the same manner as Gunthorp had it in 1368; and he was also appointed keeper of the king's dies for his mints here during pleasure. He was to give a faithful account, and to answer to the king, under the inspection and control of the exchanger and assayer.⁵

In the first year of Henry VI., 1422, the keeper of the dies in the Tower of London (Henry Somer) was commanded by writ to deliver to the said Richard Bokeland, as warden and receiver, *cuuagria*,⁶ for the mints in this town.⁷

On the 1st of October in the same year, but without any intimation of the previous removal of Bokeland from his offices, John Kempley was appointed receiver and keeper of the dies;⁸ and at the same time Jacob Shaft was re-appointed to the offices of exchanger and assayer, as in the year 1409.⁹

By letters patent, bearing date July 25th, in the third year of Henry VI., 1425, the profits arising from this mint were, together with other duties, granted to the treasurer and victualler of Calais, to be by them applied to the discharge of the expense of providing victuals and other things belonging to their offices, and to the payment of the soldiers there. This grant was to continue in force for five years from the 11th of November following.

This patent does not appear upon the printed rolls of this year, but is recited in the eighth of the same king, when the time, which was then expired, was extended until a certain sum should be received, on account of the duty on wool, one of the things granted, having proved deficient from a murrain.¹⁰

On the 30th of May 1437, the king appointed, by letters patent, Giles Seyntlowe, Arm^r, comptroller of his town of Calais, and of the mint there, and the marches thereof, in person only, during pleasure, with wages, etc. as of old time. These letters being found not valid, because the quantity of the wages, and the hands from which they were to be received, were not expressed, therefore the said Giles surrendered them into chancery, and the king granted to him the said office again, on the 19th of November, from the aforesaid 20th of May; to be held, by himself or deputy, during good behaviour, at forty pounds per annum, which he was to receive from the king's custom of eight pence for every sack of wool, etc. carried out of the town.

At the same time the office of assayer of this mint was granted to him, upon the same terms, with the usual fees. The collectors of the customs were commanded to pay the wages of the former office.¹¹

In the year 1442, John Langton was appointed receiver and keeper in the same manner as Bokeland had been in 1409; and with such wages as Robert Whittingham, who lately held those offices, had received.¹²

Giles Seintlowe again resigned his patent into chancery in the year 1444, and the king granted to him a new one, by which he and William Wever were appointed to the offices of comptroller and assayer of this mint.¹³

¹ Claus. 18 Rd. II. m. 13, where the appointment is recited.

² Id. Nov. 8.

³ Rot. Franc. 20 Rd. II. m. 6. Feb. 23.

⁴ Id. 10 Hen. V. m. 3. May 3.

⁵ Id. 10 Hen. V. m. 3. May 4.

⁶ According to Du Cange, *Cunagium* means "tributum pro impressione typi exsolvendum." This, I presume, had been paid to the warden of the mint in the Tower, and was therefore to be returned by him to the treasurer of the mint, to which it properly belonged.

⁷ Claus. 1 Hen. VI. m. 16.

⁸ Rot. Franc. 1 Hen. VI. m. 20. Oct. 1. The appointment is said to be the same as Bokeland's in 1409.

⁹ Id.

¹⁰ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 340.

¹¹ Rot. Franc. 16 Hen. VI. m. 7. Nov. 19.

¹² Id. 20 Hen. VI. m. 21. Jan. 19.

¹³ Id. 23 Hen. VI. m. 12. Sept. 20. The close roll calls the latter of these persons Ralph Wever, and says that the appointment was for life. [Claus 23 Hen. VI. m. 17. Sept. 20.]

On the 16th of May in the following year, 1445, letters patent were granted to John Langton, clerk, and Walter Aumener, appointing them wardens and receivers of this mint, and of all the king's profits belonging or appertaining to all the money coined therein, and also keepers of the dies. By themselves or deputies for life, and to the longer liver, with all houses and buildings belonging to the said offices. The wages to be the same as Robert Whittingham had received, *i. e.* twenty pounds per annum for himself, and twelve pence a day for his clerk, out of the first money that should arise from this mint.¹

Upon the surrender of these letters patent into chancery, in the next year, 1446, the king appointed Richard Vernon and the aforesaid Walter Aumener to the said offices, for their joint and separate lives, on the terms above recited.²

Giles Seynclowe was again appointed exchanger and assayer of this mint on the 21st of March 1452, by a writ directed to the treasurer. He was to receive the usual wages from the 6th of November 1449.³ This fresh grant was probably occasioned by the death or resignation of Wever.

In 1453, the reversion of the offices of comptroller of Calais and of the mint was granted to John Hewet, to be performed by himself or his deputies. He was to have, hold, and occupy the same as soon as either of the said offices should become vacant by death, or should otherwise come into the king's hands. They were to be held by him for life, at the usual wages, etc.; all gifts, grants, etc. from the king to the said John, and all statutes, etc. notwithstanding.⁴

He does not, however, appear to have profited by this reversionary grant; for, in the 39th year of Henry VI., 1461, Richard Whetehill was appointed to both those offices.⁵ It is not specified in the record by whose death or resignation the offices were then vacant, so that it cannot be discovered whether Hewet ever enjoyed them.

In 1460, Robert Bishop of Ross was master of this mint, as well as of that in London.⁶

Soon after the accession of Edward IV., the appointment of Whetehill was renewed.⁷

No coins of that monarch, struck in this mint, are known to exist; so that it is probable it was not worked after the reign of Henry VI.

The town was retaken from the English, by the French, in the year 1558.

CALAIS EXCHANGE.

The earliest notice of this exchange occurs in 1370, more than twenty years after the establishment of the mint by Edward III., immediately after his conquest of the town. In that year, which was his 44th, he committed the office of exchanger here to John de Leycester of London, during pleasure, in the same manner as others had held the said office aforetime, with the accustomed wages and fees.⁸

The appointments of various other persons to this office may be seen in the account of the mint here, under the years 1375, 1376, 1393, 1396, and 1409.

From the Act of Resumption in the fourth of Edward IV., 1463, it appears that William Hattecluf, the king's physician, and Moreys Burghill, esq., had the office of the change here, and also of that within the realm of England, "toward stranger parties; yielding thereof to the king yearly xxli., as it was laten to ferme before, and xli. over of encrease by yere;" to which they were appointed by letters patent, dated on the 22d March.⁹

CONSTANTYN EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY: *see* ROUEN.

DIEPPE MINT.

This place, and the town of Lillebone, both in Normandy, dispute the claim to a mint which appears upon a coin of William I. It reads upon the reverse *IVLIOBINA*, which, according to Cluverius,¹⁰ is Dieppe,

¹ I have not found this entry, but it is recited in the roll next following.

² Rot. Franc. 25 Hen. VI. m. 20. Sept. 1.

³ Claus. 36 Hen. VI. m. 39. Nov. 24.

⁴ Rot. Franc. 31 Hen. VI. m. 2. July 12, where the appointment is recited.

⁵ Claus. 39 Hen. VI. m. 3. Jan. 18.

⁶ See London mint.

⁷ Claus. 1 Edw. IV. m. 21. July 26.

⁸ Rot. Franc. 44 Edw. III. m. 9. Sept. 6.

⁹ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. v. p. 529.

¹⁰ *Introductio in Universam Geographiam*, p. 70.

but according to L'Abbe,¹ Lislebon. The latter place has the preference in Dr. Ducarel's conjecture; but for that preference he has not assigned any reason.²

EAUSSE, OR EUSE MINT, IN GASCONY.

On a coin of king Edward III. is found the letter E, which is supposed by Dr. Ducarel to mean this town, situated in the province of Gascony.³

I know not whether it possessed the privilege of coining at so early a period; but in the eighth year of Henry V., 1420, John Basin, burgess of Candebee, was appointed warden of the mint in this place,⁴ without any intimation that it was then newly established.

EVREUX EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY: *see* ROUEN.

MINT IN GUISSEN CASTLE.

King Edward III., in the year 1377, granted to his son John, king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster, the privilege of coining in this castle or in the city of Bayonne.⁵

Guissen, whose modern name I am unable to trace, was situated about two leagues and a half east from Bayonne, on the north-east bank of Bidouze, in Bearn.⁶

LAGUN MINT.

King Henry III., in the twelfth year of his reign, 1228, ordered Henry de Trubevill, seneschal of Gascony, to coin his money of Bourdeaux, according to the standard and weight of Tours, at his town of Lagun, or his town de Regula, as he might think most expedient.⁷

Lagun is perhaps what is now called Langon, a small town upon the Garonne, in Guicenne.⁸

Regula, now La Reole, is also situated upon the Garonne.⁹ †

LILLEBONE MINT: *see* DIEPPE MINT.

LIMOGES MINT, IN GUIENNE.

I have not been able to discover by positive evidence that this town ever possessed a *royal* mint, although the earls of Brittany coined here at the beginning of the fourteenth century.¹⁰

There however exists a writ of the year 1362, directed to the seneschal and judges of this place, in which it is stated that some of the king's workmen and moneyers had at times refused to work in his mints, and had worked in those which were prohibited. It was therefore commanded that all the workmen and moneyers should be held to work in the king's mint whenever it should be necessary, and should be compelled thereto by seizing their bodies and goods, or by any other way or manner more expedient; and that they should be enjoined to abstain from such refusal in future, and never to serve in the prohibited mints. If they disobeyed this, they were to be punished so severely that others might be deterred.¹¹

From this writ I should presume that Edward III. had a mint here, otherwise it would not have been specially directed to the magistrates of this city alone.‡

MINT IN VILLA DE MEDICINO.

In the year 1340, Edward III. (finding it to be expedient and necessary, for the advantage of himself and his subjects in part of his duchy of Aquitain, that money should be coined in this town)¹² com-

¹ *L'Abbe Concilia*, tom. x. p. 395.

² *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 2.*

³ *Ibid.* p. 93.

⁴ Rot. Norm. 8 Hen. V. pt. 3. m. 9. dors. March 8.

⁵ *See* Bayonne mint.

⁶ Janson's map of Le Pais de Bearn. *Novus Atlas Amstelodami*, fol. 1658.

⁷ Pat. 12 Hen. III. m. 2. August 2.

⁸ *Ducarel's Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 10, note *.

⁹ *Ibid.* note a.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 61.

¹¹ Rot. Vase. 36 Edw. III. m. 23. June 20.

* This coin has been discovered to be a modern forgery.—[En.]

¹² Villa de Medicino. The situation of this place has hitherto eluded all research. Dr. Ducarel fixes it at Mezin. But query?§

† The author of the *Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage* says "La Reole on the Garonne (Regula) had a mint granted by Henry III. but probably little if ever used; no trace of building or name of street has survived. The town records are silent on the subject; and that learned antiquarian, the late M. du Moulin, procureur du roi, told me that after every research he concluded that the grant was never acted upon." Note, p. 10.—[En.]

‡ The author of the *Illustrations* gives a gold hardit with the letter L, supposed to denote the mint of Limoges.—[En.]

§ The author of the *Illustrations* is of the same opinion.—[En.]

manded the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bourdeaux to appoint moneyers and other artificers and ministers sufficient and fit for making such money.¹

PARIS MINT.

As Henry VI. kept possession of this city during the first thirteen or fourteen years of his reign, it is probable that a great deal of money, of gold, silver, and of mixed metal, was coined here; but it is remarkable that only two pieces, and they billon, or base coins, have hitherto been discovered with the name of this city as the place of mintage. They are called by *Le Blanc*, a double *parisis* and a *denier parisis*.²

POICTIERS MINT.

In this city, which is the capital of Poitou, it is to be presumed those coins of Richard I. were struck which bear upon the reverse *PICTAVIENSIS*, to designate them as the money of that earldom; for it is probable that he himself exercised here that privilege which his nephew Otho doubtless derived from him when he received a grant of the earldom of Poitou. That earl, being in his castle of Monstereulbouvain, in the year 1199, the last year of Richard I., or the first of John, granted to a certain person the office of cutting the money in the mint of this town.³

Coins of Edward the Black Prince have the letter *p* upon them, which Dr. Ducarel, with reason, supposes to be intended for this place, the earldom of Poitou having been granted to him by his father, amongst other lands, etc.⁴

LA REOLE MINT: see LAGUN.

ROCHELLE MINT.

In the year 1360, Peter Bataille, master-general of the king's monies of gold, silver, and billon, in this town, which is the capital of Aunis, was ordained to oversee and direct the said monies, and to change the standard and coins, for the king's advantage, as often as it should seem expedient to the king's council established here. He was to hold this office during pleasure, with the usual wages.

At the same time Colin Galliard was appointed to the office of weigher of the king's monies here, of every kind, during pleasure, with the accustomed emoluments.⁵

At the latter end of this reign, the Rochellers put themselves under the obedience of the king of France, on condition that ——— and "that the town should be allowed a mint, with liberty to coin florins, and black and white money, with the same alloy and form as those of Paris."⁶

ROUEN MINT, IN NORMANDY.

Monsieur de Boze has ascribed two coins of this mint to William I. of England;⁷ and Dr. Ducarel has placed them at the head of his series of Anglo-Gallic coins.⁸ But there is no evidence to prove that they were coined after he ascended the throne of England; or, to speak more strictly, the evidence proves the direct contrary, as the coins have not on them the title of king. They cannot, therefore, be admitted into the series of Anglo-Gallic money.

Stow, under the year 1419, says, king Henry V., the rather to relieve this oppressed city (which had

¹ Rot. Vase. 14 Edw. III. m. 4.

² See his plate, p. 244. According to Haultin (as quoted by Dr. Ducarel) the former of these was struck in 1424, and the latter in 1426. *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 41.

³ Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 150.

⁴ Ducarel, p. 23, referring to Rymer, tom. vi. p. 385.

⁵ Rot. Cales. 34 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 6. Oct. 29 and 30.

* It appears from the Patent Roll of the 17th of John, A. D. 1215, that Emerius was hereditary moneyer in the province of Poitou.—*Rot. Lit. Pat.* vol. i. part i. p. 160, col. 2. See the communication of Sir Henry Ellis in the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. ii. p. 254.—[Ed.]

⁶ *Froissart's Chronicle*, Johnes's edition, vol. ii. p. 125.

⁷ Plate xxvi.

⁸ P. I., and plate i. Nos. 1 and 2; and has also given another, plate viii. No. 99.

† The author of the *Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage*, p. 7, describes a guiennois of Edward III. with the mint mark *r*, which he ascribes to Poitiers. In a charter granted in 1226, by Henry III. to Hugh, viscount of Thouars, mention is made of "*Moneta Pietaviæ et quod æqualiter carrat in Pietavia cum nostrâ*." See Rymer.—[Ed.]

‡ A guiennois quoted by the author of the *Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage* has the mint mark *n*, for *Rupella*, La Rochelle.—[Ed.]

suffered so much during his besieging it), ordained the same to be the chief chamber of all Normandy; and ordained his exchequer, his treasury, and his coinage to be kept in the same.¹

From a regulation of the coins, dated on the 12th of January in this year, it appears that money was at that time struck here, and that John Boindon and Robert Deboymaire were wardens of this mint.²

There was another regulation of the coins of this mint on the first day of February.³

On the 30th of March, John Courel, son of Laurens Courel, late assayer of this mint, was appointed to that office during pleasure, with the usual fees, privileges, etc.⁴

In the next year, 1420, Godin Dureaume, changeur and merchant of this town, was ordered to coin certain monies here, with the new title of *HERES FRANCE*.⁵

If the author of a curious MS. which is preserved in the Cotton Library, be correct, then Henry VI. also coined here. But it does not appear on what grounds he determines the coin, of which he has given a drawing, to have issued from this mint.⁶

EXCHANGE AT ROUEN.

In the year 1420, Peter Edomart, burgess of Caen, was appointed to hold the office of exchange in Rouen, Caen, and Constantyn (now Coutance); and the treasurer of Normandy was to agree with him how much he was to pay to the king for the said office.⁷

In 1421, Roger Mustel had the same appointment for Rouen, Caen, and Evreux;⁸ as had also John le Gris in the following year, 1422.⁹

SAINT SEVER MINT.

It appears, from the Rolls of Parliament, that at some period, probably not very long before 1347 or 1348, James de James had been appointed to the offices of warden and assayer of the mint of St. Sever in Gascony; that he was then dead; and that his brother, William de James, petitioned that the said offices might be granted to him for his life. It does not appear whether his petition were granted or not.¹⁰

SAINT LO MINT, IN NORMANDY.

In the year 1419, Greffinet Chemin was appointed moneyer in this mint.¹¹

The regulations for the money of Normandy, which were made in the following year, were directed to the wardens of the mint in this place, on the 18th of April, and on the 16th of June.¹²

In the same year, this mint was committed to John Marceur, to make money therein according to the above-mentioned regulations; and the office of moneyer was given to John le Chou and others; Perrin Pelagin was appointed assayer, and Colin Barva warden.¹³

1421. In the year following, authority was given to the treasurer of Normandy to put the new money made here, as often as it should be coined, into bags or chests, and to take the same to the castle of Cadomum, there to be kept safe; and the officers of the mint were commanded to be obedient in that respect.¹⁴

TARBES MINT.

The author of the "Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage" gives a hardit in silver of Edward the Black Prince, which, on account of its bearing the letter *r* after the legend of the reverse, he assigns to the mint of Tarbes, the capital of the department of the High Pyrenees.* He also gives a sterling, or penny, of that prince, to the same mint.—[Ed.]

TOURS MINT.

A petit denier tournois, of Henry V. or VI. has on the reverse *TVRONVS CIVIS*, to shew that it was struck in this city, which is the capital of Touraine, in the province of Orlannois.¹⁵

¹ Annals, London, 1592, as quoted in Dr. Ducarel's *Tour through Normandy*, p. 10.

² *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. ix. p. 847. ³ *Id.* p. 860.

⁴ Rot. Norm. 7 Hen. V. pt. 1, m. 81. dors. March 30.

⁵ *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. ix. p. 920. June 16.

⁶ Ducarel, p. 43, note (g). The MS. is classed under Tiberius D. 11.

⁷ Rot. Norm. 8 Hen. V. pt. 3, m. 9. dors. March 6.

⁸ Rot. Norm. 9 Hen. V. m. 32. dors. June 8.

⁹ Rot. Norm. 10 Hen. V. m. 14. dors. August 28.

¹⁰ *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 209.

¹¹ Rot. Norm. 7 Hen. V. pt. 2, m. 40. dors. January 20.

¹² *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. ix. pp. 888 and 920.

¹³ Rot. Norm. 8 Hen. V. pt. 1, m. 10. dors.

¹⁴ *Id.* 9 Hen. V. m. 32. dors.

¹⁵ *Ducarel's Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 35.

* P. 96.

† P. 102, plate v. No. 49.

FLANDERS.

ANTWERP.

Edward III. coined money here about 1337, when he resided at the castle of Louvain, in quality of vicar-general and lieutenant to the emperor.¹

BRUGES, GHENT, AND IPRE.

In the year 1346, Edward III. appointed persons to coin nobles, with their half and quarter, in these towns;² but I know not whether the mints were ever set to work.

TOURNAY MINT.

Three groats are known, which were struck here by Henry VIII. after his conquest of the place, in the year 1513.³

GERMANY.

The mints at Brunswick and Hanover come within the scope of this work from the accession of George I. to the throne of England.⁴

¹ See the *Annals*.

² Pat. 20 Edw. III. pt. I. m. 19. See the *Annals* under this year.

³ See *Silver Coins*, plate vii. Nos. 13, 14; and Supplement, part ii. plate xii. No. 9.

⁴ Specimens of the coins are given in the Supplement, part ii.

OF PRIVY, OR MINT MARKS.

"It hath been usual from old time to oblige the masters and workers of the mint, in the indentures made with them, 'to make a privy mark in all the money that they made, as well of gold as of silver, so that another time they might know, if need were, and witte which moneys of gold and silver, among other of the same moneys, were of their own making, and which not.'"¹

"And whereas, after every trial of the pix at Westminster, the masters and workers of the mint, having there proved their moneys to be lawful and good, were immediately intituled to receive their quietus under the great seal, and to be discharged from all sutes or actions concerning these moneys, it was then usual for the said masters and workers to change the privy mark before used for another, that so the moneys from which they were not discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their quietus. Which new mark they then continued to stamp upon all their moneys, until another trial of the pix gave them also their quietus concerning these."

As the pix was sometimes tried not more than once in several years, it happened that, among the pieces which are dated as well as marked, three or more different dates are sometimes found upon pieces impressed with the same mark, and again that different marks are found upon pieces bearing the same date.²

These marks are placed at the beginning of the legend, and not unfrequently on both sides of the coin, where the piety of our Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman monarchs usually fixed the sacred sign of the cross. In some instances these crosses are accompanied by points, or pellets; but whether for any particular purpose cannot now be ascertained.

For a long time the annulet, which is so frequently to be found within the inner circle of the reverse of Edward the Confessor's pennies struck at York, was thought to be intended for a mark peculiar to that mint; but the discovery of other coins so impressed, in the Leicester and Lincoln mints, proves that supposition to be without foundation, and gives cause for suspicion that the other marks, which sometimes occur, in the same situation, on the coins of other monarchs, may likewise have no determinate meaning.

The earliest instance where the cross, in the legendary circle, has been superseded by any other mark, occurs in the 32d year of Henry III., when its place was supplied by a star, either alone or placed over a crescent.

These marks, however, cannot, I presume, be considered as mint marks, because they are found upon the coinage of a great variety of places, dispersed over almost the whole of this island; and they do not even designate the whole of those peculiar coins with the long cross, upon some of which only they are found.

The ecclesiastical coins, which were struck at Durham in the reign of Edward I., afford the earliest specimens that I have been able to discover of these distinctive marks; which appear also upon coins of the same mint in the following reigns.

The money of Edward III. gives the first instance of a mint mark upon the regal coins.

In the reign of Henry VI. the marks began to be varied, and their number increased very rapidly in that of Edward IV. A great variety of them continued to be used so late as to the end of the reign of Charles I., and they were not entirely disused in the time of his son and successor.

Mr. Folkes ascribes the discontinuance of them to the introduction of the mill and screw, by which the coins were made "with far greater regularity and exactness than before, in consequence of which these marks have either been totally laid aside, or such only have been used as are of a more secret nature, and known only to the officers and engravers engaged in the coinage; and indeed the constant practice that has ever since prevailed of dating all the several pieces, has rendered all such marks of less consequence than before."³

The last trial of the pix which noticed the privy marks, was held upon the 9th of July, 1663.⁴

¹ See Indenture with Lord Hastings, master and worker to king Edward IV. *Archæologia*, vol. xv. p. 164.

² *Folkes's Table of English Coins*, p. 58, note *.

³ *Ibid.* p. 60, note.

⁴ *Pollitt's MS.*

Annulet. III.
Lily. III.
Holy lamb. III.
Crown of thorns. III.

EDWARD IV.

First Coinage.

Cross crosslet.
Rose.
Cinquefoil.

Second Coinage.

Crown or coronet.
Crown.—Rev. star.
Star.—Rev. crown.
Rose.
Star.
Cross patee fitchee.—Rev. star.
Cross, with a pellet in each
quarter.—Rev. plain cross.
Cinquefoil.—Rev. plain cross.
Cinquefoil.
Annulet.
Annulet inclosing a pellet.
Annulet surmounted by a cross.
Y.
Y.—Rev. rose.
Fleur-de-lis.
Plain cross.—Rev. star.
Sun.
Sun.—Rev. annulet.

Gold.

Crown or coronet. s.
Rose. s.
Sun. f.
Sword.
Circle or annulet. } T.

Irish.

Sun. st.
Cinquefoil. st.
Rose. st.
Crown or coronet. st.
Sun.—Rev. rose. st.
Crown.—Rev. rose and crown.
st.
Trefoil. st.
Star. st.
Cross. st.
Mullet. st.
G. st.
L. st.
V. st.

RICHARD III.

Boar's head.
Boar's head.—Rev. rose.
Rose.
Fleur-de-lis.

Gold.

Boar's head. f.
Rose. f.

Irish.

Small cross. st.

HENRY VII.

First Coinage.

Crown with single arch.
Greyhound's head.
Cross crosslet.

Crown with double arch.

Greyhound's head.
Cinquefoil.
Cinquefoil.—Rev. anchor.
Anchor.
Escallop shell.
Cross crosslet.
Leopard's face crowned.
Fleur-de-lis.
Portcullis.
Tun.
Tun.—Rev. fleur-de-lis.
Martlet.
Key.
Double fleur-de-lis. s.

Second Coinage.

Cross crosslet.
Fleur-de-lis.
Fleur-de-lis.—Rev. Pheon.
Pheon.
Greyhound's head.
Cinquefoil.
Martlet.

Gold.

Plain cross. f.
Cross crosslet. f.
Portcullis. f.
Greyhound's head. f.
Dragon. f.
Cross patee fitchee. f.
Pheon. f.
Fleur-de-lis. f.
Cinquefoil. f.
Quarterfoil. f.
Castle. t.
Rose. t.
Sword. t.

Irish.

Boar's head in the centre of the
cross. st.

Ecclesiastical.

Fleur-de-lis. Durham.
Rose.—Rev. martlet. York.
Martlet. York.

Perkin Warbeck.

English lion. f.

HENRY VIII.

First Coinage. Father's face.

Bolt.
Portcullis.
Castle.
Martlet.
Poppy head.¹
Long cross.
Cinquefoil.

Escallop.
Pheon. s.
Bird's head. s.

Second Coinage.

His own side face.

Rose.
Bolt.
Pheon.—Rev. fleur-de-lis.
Fleur-de-lis.
Sun shining through a cloud.
Plain cross.
Key.
Cross fleury.
Cross fleury and t.
Cross fleury and v.
Catharine wheel.
Star.
Sun, crescent, and star.
Crescent.

Third Coinage. Full face.

Fine Silver.

Fleur-de-lis.

Fourth Coinage. Full face.

Base Silver.

Fleur-de-lis.
Fleur-de-lis, plain cross, and
annulet, inclosing a pellet.
Picklock.
Bolt.
K.
Plain cross.
Martlet.
E.
€.
W.
t. Tau.

Fifth Coinage.²

Bow.
E.
VY.
Saltire.—Rev. lozenge pierced.

Gold.

Fleur-de-lis.—Rev. cross cross-
let. f.
Fleur-de-lis.—Rev. bolt. f.
Castle. f.
Lion passant guardant. f.
Pheon. f.
VY. on reverse. f.
S. f.
Annulet. f.
Bolt. f.
VY and cross. f.
Portcullis crowned. f.
Rose. f.
Fleur-de-lis. f.
E. f.
Quarterfoil.—Rev. VY and
quarterfoil. f.
Annulet and fleur-de-lis. f.
Circle or annulet. t.
An ivescutcheon with Saint
George's cross. l.

Irish.

Harp. st.
Trefoil. st.
Fleur-de-lis. st.
Quarterfoil and W. st.
Crown or coronet. st.
Quarterfoil. st.
P. l.

Anglo-Gallic.

t. Tau, crowned.

Ecclesiastical.

Martlet.
Flower.
T. Tau.
Catharine wheel.
Martlet.—Rev. fleur-
de-lis.
Cross crosslet.
Crescent.—Rev. tre-
foil.
Star.
Trefoil.
Flower.
Key.
Fleur-de-lis.
Plain cross.
Star.
Cross patee.
Acorn.—Rev. cross
patee.
Thistle?—Rev. bell?

Canter-
bury.

Durham.

York.

EDWARD VI.

First Coinage.

Bolt, on both sides.
Square.

Testoons.

Cinquefoil.
Bolt.
Rose.³
Rose.—Rev. picklock.
Picklock.
T.—Rev. t.
t.
t.—Rev. star.
Bow.
V.
Y.⁴
Bow.
Rose on reverse.
Plain cross.
Fleur-de-lis.
Harp.
Swan.
Lion.
Key. t.
T.G. in a cipher. f.
Rose.—Rev. square and rose. f.
Flower like a marigold.—Rev.
cinquefoil.⁵ f.

Last Coinage.

Tun. 1551, 2, 3.
Y. 1551.
Mullet on both sides.
Mullet pierced.

¹ Whether this be not a pomegranate.

² Snelling has the anchor as a M.M. for the fourth or fifth
coinage.

³ Durham House. 1547. *Leake*, 220.

⁴ York. *Leake*, 216.

⁵ Those are on the thick piece, plate ix. No. 7.

Gold.

Y. r.
Y.—Rev. Y and rose. r.
Rose.—Rev. Y.
Arrow or bolt. r.
Bow. f.
Tun. f.
Cinquefoil. r.
Eagle's head. r.¹
Rose. r.
Swan. l.
Picklock. r.

MARY.

Small pomegranate. f.
Rose.

Gold.

Small pomegranate. f.

Irish.

Annulet. si.
Lozenge. si.

PHILIP AND MARY.

Fleur-de-lis. f.
Annulet.

Gold.

Fleur-de-lis.
Fetterlock. l.

Irish.

Rose. si.
Portcullis.

*ELIZABETH.**First Coinage.*

Martlet.²
Cross crosslet.
Fleur-de-lis.

Second Coinage.

Phoen. 1561, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Rose. 1565.
Portcullis. 1566.
Lion. 1566, 7.
Crown or coronet. 1567, 8, 9,
70.
Castle. 1569, 70, 71.

Third Coinage.

Ermine spot. 1572, 3.
Acorn. 1573, 4.
Cinquefoil. 1574, 5, 6, 7.
Plain cross. 1578, 9.
Long cross. 1580, 1, 2.
Sword on both sides. 1581, 2.

Fourth Coinage.

Bell. 1582, 3.
T. 1582, 3, 4.
Escallop. 1581, 5, 6.
Crescent. 1587, 8, 9.
Hand. 1590, 1, 2.
Tun. 1592, 3, 4, 5.
Woolpack. 1594, 5, 6.
Key. 1595, 6, 7, 8.
Anchor. 1597, 8, 9, 1600. s.³
Annulet. 1600.

Fifth Coinage.

Emony. f.⁴
1. 1601, 2.
2. 1602.

Milled Money.

Star.⁵ 1561, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1570.
Fleur-de-lis.⁶ 1567, 8, 70.
Castle. 1571.
Star of five points. 1574, 5. f.

Portcullis Money.

Annulet.

Gold.

Portcullis.
Rose. f.
Crown or coronet.
Fleur-de-lis. f.
Lion.
Eglantine flower.
Cross.
Long cross.
1. f.
2.⁸
T. f.
Tun. f.
Cross crosslet. f.
Escallop shell. f.
Acorn. f.

Woolpack. r.
Mullet or star. r.
Crescent. r.
Cinquefoil. r.
Sword. r.
Ermin spot. r.
Cross. r.
Bell. r.
Hand. r.
Key. r.
Anchor. r.
Lion and tun. r.
Coronet. r.
Fleur-de-lis. r.

Irish.

Rose. si.
Crescent. si.
Fleur-de-lis. si.
Cypher. si.
Harp. si.
Star. si.
Cinquefoil. si.
Trefoil. si.
Cypher.
Mullet. } 43d year. l.
Martlet.

Copper.

Fleur-de-lis within a crescent.
l.
Cinquefoil. si.
Star. si.

*JAMES I.**First Coinage. Angl. Scot.⁹*

Thistle. 1603, 4.¹⁰
Fleur-de-lis. 1601.

Second Coinage. Mag. Brit.

Fleur-de-lis. 1604, 5.¹¹
Rose. 1605, 6.¹²
Escallop shell. 1606, 7.¹³
Bunch of grapes. 1607, 8, 9.¹⁴
Coronet. 1609.¹⁵
Key. 1609, 10.¹⁶
Bell. 1610.¹⁷
Bell.—Rev. mullet. 1610.¹⁸
Mullet. 1611.¹⁹
Castle. 1612.²⁰

Trefoil. 1613.²¹
Cinquefoil. 1615.²²
Tun. 1615.²³
Book. 1616.²⁴
Crescent. 1617.²⁵
Cross patee. 1618.²⁶
Saltire. 1619.²⁷
Spur rowel. 1619.²⁸
Rose. 1620.²⁹
Thistle. 1621, 2.³⁰
Fleur-de-lis. 1623.³¹
Trefoil. 1624.³²
Fleur-de-lis.—Rev. trefoil. f.
Thistle.—Rev. trefoil. f.

Gold.

All the Mint marks above occur upon the gold coins. See Pullet's Abstract of the Pix Verdicts in the Appendix.

Copper.

Thistle.
Trefoil.
Pellet.
Three fleurs-de-lis, two and one.
A.
Rose.
Plain cross.
Lozenge.
Lion.
Rose of dots.
St. George's cross surmounting St. Andrew's.
Diamond.
Coronet.
Bunch of grapes.
Annulet.
Triangle.
Key.
Fleur-de-lis.
Martlet.
Lozenge surmounted by St. Andrew's cross.³³
Tun. s.
Tower. s.
Dagger. r.

¹ In Tyssen's Catalogue this is called a dragon's head.

² Commonly, but erroneously, called a drake.

³ Snelling's MS. addition to the Silver Coinage.

⁴ Plate xv. No. 9.

⁵ Folkes confines the star of six points to the years 1561, 2, 3, 4.

⁶ Folkes dates this M.M. in 1564, 5, 6, 7, 8.

⁷ From *Harleian MS.* No. 698. See in the Appendix notices of trials of the pix under 1566, etc. ⁸ From the same MS.

⁹ Snelling adds the dates when these coinages commenced, and Folkes the period of their termination. I shall give both of them in the notes. The time when each was brought to the trial of the pix will be found in the Appendix.

¹⁰ May 21, 1603. *Snelling.*

¹¹ May 22, 1604, to June 20, 1605.

¹² June 20, 1605, to June 10, 1606.

¹³ July 10, 1606, to June 30, 1607.

¹⁴ June 30, 1607, to Nov. 11, 1607.

¹⁵ Nov. 11, 1607, to May 17, 1609.

¹⁶ May 17, 1609, to May 11, 1610.

¹⁷ May 11, 1610, to May 9, 1611.

¹⁸ This is not noticed either by Snelling or Folkes.

¹⁹ May 9, 1611, to May 22, 1612.

²⁰ May 22, 1612, to April 28, 1613.

²¹ April 28, 1613, to October 20, 1613.

²² October 20, 1613, to May 17, 1615.

²³ May 17, 1615, to November 15, 1616.

²⁴ November 15, 1616, to August 23, 1617.

²⁵ August 23, 1617, to May 15, 1618.

²⁶ May 15, 1618, to June 9, 1619.

²⁷ June 9, 1619, to August 20, 1619.

²⁸ August 20, 1619, to June 28, 1620.

²⁹ June 28, 1620, to June 8, 1621.

³⁰ June 8, 1621, to June 3, 1623.

³¹ July 3, 1623, to June 17, 1624.

³² June 17, 1624.

³³ Snelling calls this a fret.

<i>Irish.</i>	Feathers. c.	Full-blown rose. c.	<i>Briot's Works.</i>
<i>Silver.</i>	Full-blown rose. c.	Triangle within 2 semi-circles.	Anchor.
Martlet. st. }	Anchor in the mid. of legend.	Rev. P within 2 semi-circles.	Rose.
Rose. st. }	Rev. an anchor. c.	<i>Fourth Coinage. Oval Shield.</i>	Anchor and small star.
Bell. st. }	No mint mark on obv.; a rose	Feathers. 1630.	Anemomy flower and small n.
Escallop shell. }	on rev. c.	Rose. 1631.	F.
<i>Scottish.</i>	<i>Third Coinage. Long Bust.</i>	<i>Fifth Coinage. Short Bust.</i>	Small n. f.
Thistle. r.	Long cross. 1626.	Harp. 1632.	Anemomy flower and small n.
<i>Gold.</i>	Blackamoor's head. 1626, 7.	Portcullis. 1633.	Rev. small n.
Thistle. f.	Castle. 1627.	<i>Sixth Coinage.</i>	<i>Aberistwith Mint.</i>
Rose. f.	Anchor. 1628.	<i>Without trappings.</i>	Open book. ³
Rose.—Rev. thistle. f.	Heart. 1629, 30.	Bell. 1634.	Fleur-de-lis. } ⁴
CHARLES I.	Fleur-de-lis. 1630.	Crown. 1635.	Crown. }
<i>First Coinage. Square Shield.</i>	St. George. 1630.	Tun. 1636.	Cross.
Fleur-de-lis.	Harp. c.	<i>Seventh Coinage. Square Shield.</i>	<i>York Mint.</i>
Long cross. r.	Portcullis. c.	Tun. 1638.	Lion.
<i>Second Coinage. Bust in Robes.</i>	Bell. c.	Anchor. 1638.	Rose. ⁵ f.
Fleur-de-lis. 1625.	Crown. c.	Triangle or delta. 1639.	Fleur-de-lis.—Rev. lion. ⁶ f.
Cross raised on two steps.	Tun. c.	Star. 1640.	<i>Oxford Mint.</i>
Castle. r.	Triangle. c.	Triangle in a circle. 1641.	Fleur-de-lis. 1644, 5, 6.
Blackamoor's head. r.	Star of six points. c.	P within 2 semi-circles. 1643.	Trefoil. 1644.
Anchor. r.	Triangle within a circle. c.	R within 2 semi-circles. 1644.	B. and R. in a cypher. 1643,
Helmet. c.	P. within two semi-circles. c.	Eye. 1645.	4, 5.
Long cross. c.	R. within two semi-circles. c.	Sun. 1645.	A. 1645.
Heart. c.	Eye. c.	Sceptre. 1646. ⁷	B. 1646.
	Sun. c.		Open book. f. s.
			Rose. ⁷ f.

¹ From *Pollett's Abstract of Pix Verdicts*.

² These dates are copied from *Folkes*, and refer to the different trials of the pix. See *Pollett's Abstract*, in the Appendix.

³ *Folkes*, p. 83, says, the open book M. M. was used from October 22, 1637, to July 10, 1641, and that it was afterwards resumed in 1643, on coins supposed to be struck at Oxford.

⁴ Crown and fleur-de-lis unknown whether used in this mint

before July 10, 1641, or after the removal of the mint. *Folkes*, p. 83.

⁵ This M. M. is thus appropriated by *Folkes*, p. 90. No. 3, in the 5th Supplemental plate, has a rose upon its stalk.

⁶ See plate xxvi. No. 7.

⁷ On the crown, with the city under the horse. The Table, p. 89, calls it a sort of cross crosslet. But see plate xxiv. No. 1, and the explanation.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE NEW MINT.

No.

1. Entrance and Porter's Lodge.
2. Military Way.
3. } Officers' Dwellings.
4. }
5. }
6. } Die and Engraving Offices.
7. }
8. }
9. } Copper Foundry and Refining Offices.
10. }
11. }
12. Die Forgers' Shop.
13. Turning Lathes.
14. Engine House.
15. }
16. } Store, Coal and Charcoal Sheds.
17. }
18. } Gas Works.
19. }
20. Carpenters' Workshop.
21. Coals, etc.
22. Officers' Dwellings.
23. Guard Rooms.
24. Reservoir of Water.
25. King's Assayer's Dwelling and Offices.

No.

26. Laboratory.
27. Master's Apartments.
28. { Mint Office Weighing Room, Board Room,
and Offices.
29. Master Assayer's Offices and Apartments.
30. Provost of Moneyers' Dwelling.
31. Store Rooms.
- A. Silver Melting-House.
- B. Weighing Room, etc.
- C. Gold Melting-House.
- D. Grinding Room.
- E. Rolling Mill-Engine.
- F. Rolling Room.
- G. Boiler House.
- H. Furnaces.
- I. Cutting-out Room.
- K. Adjusting Rolls.
- L. Marking Room.
- M. Annealing Rooms, etc.
- N. Shaking and Pickling Rooms, etc.
- O. Adjusting Rooms.
- P. Coining Press-Room.
- Q. Coining Engine and Boiler.
- R. Moneyers' Hall.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THE coins which are represented in the Plates I. II. and III. Nos. 1—54, are those which are usually denominated British.¹ It must be acknowledged, however, that we have no positive evidence, either internal or external, to justify their appropriation to this island, although the presumptive evidence appears to be sufficiently strong to warrant their admission into our present engraved series; for they are found chiefly, though not exclusively, in Britain; and some of them strongly resemble, in their type, coins which bear the name of Cunobeline, and which, by the general suffrage of the best numismatic antiquaries, are ascribed to the British monarch of that name.

These coins are of three metals—gold, silver, and copper, and are charged with various symbols, whose meaning has never been ascertained.

The most prominent of these are, a horse (whose figure appears sometimes with the rudest barbarism of design,² and sometimes with a considerable degree of correctness and spirit);³ a wheel;⁴ a representation either of a flower or of the sun;⁵ and not unfrequently, a combination of figures, which may be conjectured to represent the image of a British warrior in his chariot.⁶

On No. 54 the figure of a hog is impressed.

Of the recondite meaning of these symbols, if any such were intended, I must confess my ignorance.

An attempt, however, has lately been made to explain them, by assuming, that “the earliest coins of the Britons, like those of most other nations, are impressed with *religious* rather than with civil or military devices.”⁷

The author accordingly views them through this medium, and discovers upon them the symbols of Kéd, or Ceridwen, the Arkite goddess, or Ceres, of the Britons.⁸

As that deity was described as a *hen*, in appearance as large as a *proud mare*, which she also resembled, and swelling out like a *ship upon the waters*; so the horse, on these coins, has the head of a bird, and the body has a certain bend given to it resembling a *boat*, or the *hulk of a ship*.⁹

As the imaginary genius Kéd was “supposed to preside over the sacred ship, so in these coins a detached *lunette*, or *boat*, is actually substituted for the body of the horse; and in one specimen, that part presents the elevation of the *cromlech*, *maenarch*, or *maen-ketti*, which covered the cell of that divinity; whilst the back of the figure is composed of a crescent, the celestial symbol of the same mystical personage. Instead of the hinder parts of the horse, we remark certain hollow *circles*,¹⁰ or *ovals*, exactly resembling those circular and oval temples which embellish the *Antiquities of Cornwall*, and to which the bards so frequently allude.

¹ At the time these remarks were written, the attention of our English numismatists had not been properly directed towards this class of coins. Recent inquiry and examination have however thrown some light on the subject. Several papers have appeared in the *Numismatic Journal*, and *Numismatic Chronicle*, and attempts have been made to classify these coins. At the period of the publication of these Annals, no attention had been paid to that most important fact connected with the inquiry—namely, the *places of their discovery*; this is sufficiently shewn by the circumstance of the author's mention of the disinterment of but one parcel. It is certain that Gaulish coins are frequently found in England, particularly in the county of Kent; but the discoveries of pieces, justly supposed to be of British origin, is much more frequent. In the notes appended to the following description of the three first plates, an attempt has been made to separate the Gaulish from the British coins. This separation has been submitted to, and met the

approval of, two or three English numismatists, who have paid much attention to these rude though very interesting coins.—[Ed.]

² See plate i. Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 1. ³ Plate i. No. 5.

⁴ By the union of the horse and the wheel, the British formidable war chariot was possibly intended.

⁵ Plate i. No. 16.

⁶ Plate i. Nos. 17, 18, 20, 33, 34. In Nos. 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 48, and 53, it is observable that the horse has a human head.

⁷ *Mythology and Rites of the British Druids*, by E. Davies, Esq. Lond. 1809. *Appendix. Remarks upon Ancient British Coins*, p. 589.

⁸ *Id.* p. 594.

⁹ *Id.* p. 595.

¹⁰ “In Camden's coins, which seem to have been struck in ages when our mythologists paid more regard to the simplicity of nature, we generally find these circles distinct from the figure of the horse.”

"As a substitute for the neck and crest, either a *staff*, or the *branch of some evergreen*, slopes upwards from the direction of the boat, which constitutes the centre of the figure."

This he regards as the *gestamen of the priests*, the *huddath* and *hudeydh*, or *magical wand*, mentioned by Taliesin; and the *branch* which was carried by the bard, as the badge of his sacred character.

The legs, which are composed of little straight bars, of equal length and size, he thinks were intended to represent those *lots*, or *tallies*, so often mentioned by Taliesin and Merddin. The thick rings, or perforated *globules*, by which those bars are generally mounted at both ends, he can compare to nothing but the sacred glains described in Camden's Denbighshire.¹

"This complete figure of a *horse*, therefore, as here described, seems to have represented, not only the person of the British Ceres, but the whole of her mystical establishment. The belly was the sacred *ship*, of which the goddess was the representative genius. The back was the *moon*, her celestial emblem. The hinder part of the body constituted the *sacred circle*, which enclosed the *maenarch stone ark*, or womb of the goddess, in which her aspirants were regenerated. The neck was the mystical *staff* or *branch*, carried by her priests, as the badge of their office or authority. The legs were the *lots*, or *tallies*, by which her will was interpreted; and these were guarded by the mystical *glains*, the appropriate insignia of her votaries, whilst the head and back represented that *bird* whose form she had assumed, with some allusion, perhaps, to the birds of *augury*, mentioned by Taliesin and Merddin."²

It may, however, be doubted whether these symbols do not owe their existence to a warm imagination, employed in searching for the confirmation of a pre-conceived hypothesis on coins of rude and imperfect workmanship, or rather in incorrect representations of them.

To this cause may be attributed the bird-like head; the ship-like body; the crescent-formed back; the sacred circles of the hinder part of the body; the mystical branch-like neck; the resemblance of the detached bones of the legs to the sacred tallies; whilst the ill-drawn joints and hoofs are taken for the serpens' eggs of the Druids.

That such is the case will, I think, be evident from an inspection of the very accurate engravings of the coins which accompany this work. In them may be traced the progress of designing the figure of a horse, from the first rude efforts to some degree of accuracy in delineation. This, in my judgment, proves that the figures which are the most barbarous, and which alone afford the symbolical representations, would have been perfect resemblances of that animal if the workmen had possessed sufficient skill.³

Should Mr. Davies deny this, it will be incumbent upon him to assign some satisfactory reason why the symbols appear only upon the rudest coins; as it cannot be doubted but that the artists who designed those which are of workmanship more correct, could have given to their horses that mystical form which is essential to his hypothesis, and the omission of which by them proves that it was undesigned in the specimens to which he has referred.

The coins of tin, which appear on Plates III. and IV., are given on account of the resemblance which some of their types bear to the preceding specimens in the other metals. Their assignment to Britain does not rest upon ground quite so firm as that on which the former are supported, for they are frequently found in France as well as in this kingdom.

The weights of these coins (which have been taken with great accuracy by Mr. Combe, who obligingly communicated them to me) are so irregular that I fear no just conclusions, as to their relative proportions, can be derived from them. No. 6, however, seems to have been intended for one fourth of the preceding coins; as do also Nos. 20 and 21, of Nos. 17, 18, and 19, and Nos. 31, and 32 of the nine foregoing pieces. No. 41 appears likewise to be the quarter of No. 40; and No. 7, of Cunobeline's gold coins, bears nearly the same proportion to No. 6.

¹ Rather Anglesea. See Gough's edition of Camden, vol. ii. 57.

² *Mythology, etc. ut supra*, p. 596.

³ This argument is much strengthened by the various degrees

of art, in the delineation of the human head, which appear upon the same coins. No. 9 in plate i. is unquestionably a rude effort to produce that representation which is more effectually executed in No. 21.

BRITISH COINS.

PLATE I.

BRITISH COINS.—GOLD.

[The Figures and Name at the end of each description denote the weight in Troy grains, and the Cabinet in which the specimen exists.]

THE first six are probably the most ancient, as they are impressed on one side only.¹

1 Obv. Convex, without any device.

Rev. Concave. The rude figure of a horse.

The representation of that animal, and of the hog (which appears on Nos. 54—59), is to be found among the symbols on the ancient Gaulish coins. See *Bouteroue, Recherches des Moneyes de France*, Introduction, p. 41, etc. - - - 94½ Tyssen.

2 - - - - - 88½ Tyssen.

3 - - - - - 94 Tyssen.

4 - - - - - 93 Dr. Hunter.

5 - - - - - 83 Dr. Hunter.

6 - - - - - 19½ Dr. Hunter.²

7 Obv. These lines, Dr. Borlase thinks, were intended for the plan of a town, which Mr. Polwhele pronounces to be Exeter. See the account of that mint.³

Rev. A horse, with possibly a Briton in his chariot - - - 29 Dr. Hunter.

8 Obv. Apparently the first lines of a rude attempt at the delineation of the human head. Compare it with Nos. 9—15, 17—21.⁴

Rev. Possibly meant for a horse. 81 Tyssen.

9 Obv. The drawing of the head somewhat further

advanced than in No. 8, with an imperfect representation of the broach, which is more fully drawn in No. 17.

Rev. That the figure of a horse is here intended will appear from a comparison with Nos. 11, 12, and 13 - 92 Tyssen.

10 - - - - - 92 Tyssen.

11 - - - - - 88½ Tyssen.

12 - - - - - 91 Tyssen.

13 - - - - - 89½ Tyssen.

14 - - - - - 91½ Dr. Hunter.

15 - - - - - 103½ Dr. Hunter.

16 - - - - - 20 Dr. Hunter.

17 Obv. This head proves what was the intention of the rude lines on No. 8.

Rev. Seems to be a winged figure in a chariot. 111½ Dr. Hunter.

18 - - - - - 115½ Dr. Hunter.⁵

19 - - - - - 111 - - - - -

20 - - - - - 27½ Dr. Hunter.

21 - - - - - 26½ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE II.

BRITISH COINS.—GOLD.

22 Obv. A head in profile to the left, laureate.

This and the two following have an ornament resembling an ear-ring drawn forward upon the cheek.⁶

Rev. Probably a Briton, driving his chariot over a fallen enemy - - 101½ Tyssen.

The horse in this and the ten following,

¹ The origin of the first four coins is at present doubtful. Similar coins are discovered on the coast of France, and they are more frequently found in that country than in England.—[Ed.]

² Nos. 5 and 6 have more of the character of British coins, but their origin is at present uncertain.—[Ed.]

³ This absurd conjecture is scarcely worthy of serious refutation: see the note under the account of the mint at Exeter, p. 161.—[Ed.]

⁴ Nos. 8 to 16. Our best informed numismatists claim these as British coins.—[Ed.]

⁵ Nos. 18 to 21. The origin of these coins is doubtful: they are probably Gaulish.—[Ed.]

⁶ Where the type is merely a head, without any possibility of appropriating the portrait, or without any thing remarkable accompanying it, I have thought it unnecessary to attempt a description of it.

• Nos. 22 to 34. There is every reason to believe these coins Gaulish.—[Ed.]

except perhaps No. 26, has a human head.
That on Nos. 23 and 24 appears to be winged.

23	-	-	-	-	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
24	-	-	-	-	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
25	-	-	-	-	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	{Dr. Hunter. Mr. Barker.

26 Obv. This coin is remarkable on account of the cross, and for the appearance of the eye, which is closed. The cross,¹ I presume, induced Speed to appropriate it to Lucius, who is fabled to have been the first British monarch that embraced the Christian faith. Vide *Galfr. Monumetensis Hist. Reg. Britannie*, lib. iv. cap. xix.

Rev. A Briton in his chariot, as before.

					113	{Dr. Hunter. Mr. Barker.
27	-	-	-	-	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
28	-	-	-	-	100	Dr. Hunter.
29	-	-	-	-	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
30	-	-	-	-	97	Dr. Hunter.
31	-	-	-	-	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
32	-	-	-	-	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
33	-	-	-	-	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
34	-	-	-	-	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
35	-	-	-	-	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter. ²
36	-	-	-	-	83	Dr. Hunter.
37	-	-	-	-	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
38	-	-	-	-	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
39	-	-	-	-	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
40	-	-	-	-	83	Tyssen.

[A large parcel of this type was found within five miles of Colchester, in the year 1807. The metal was so base that their intrinsic value was only about five shillings and sixpence each.]

41	-	-	-	-	19	Tyssen.
42	-	-	-	-	81	Dr. Hunter.

¹ The cross is frequently found on Gaulish coins, and as a symbol is of much higher antiquity than our author appears to suppose. This coin is not of British origin.—[Ed.]

² Nos. 35 to 42. There can scarcely be a doubt of the British origin of these coins; similar pieces are frequently discovered in the midland counties of England.—[Ed.]

³ No. 49. This singular type, though differing so much from all the rest, is probably British.—[Ed.]

⁴ No. 44. The circumstance of coins of this type being found exclusively in England, entitles them to a place in the British series. We have a specimen of this coin of copper plated with silver.—[Ed.]

PLATE III.

BRITISH COINS.—SILVER.

43 Obv. Possibly a rude representation of the sun.
Rev. A horse - - - 152 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.³

44 - - - - - 76 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

The type of this coin exhibits barbarous attempts to delineate the human portrait, and the figure of a horse, similar to those on No. 9, plate i.⁴

45 - - - - - 103 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.⁵

46 Obv.

Rev. A Briton in his chariot.⁶

92 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

47 - - - - - 97 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

48 - - - - - 107 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

BRITISH COINS.—BRASS.

49 {Obv.} like No. 46 - - - 93 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
{Rev.}

50 - - - - - 95 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

51 - - - - - 23 $\frac{2}{10}$ Tyssen.

52 {Obv.} similar to No. 44 52 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.⁷
{Rev.}

53 Obv.

Rev. A Briton driving his chariot over a prostrate warrior, like No. 22. 71 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.⁸

54 Obv.

Rev. An ill-drawn figure of a hog. See No. 1.
36 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

BRITISH COINS.—TIN.

55 Obv. A rude bust.

Rev. The same uncouth representation of a hog; which also appears on the five following coins - - - 74 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

56 - - - - - 63 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

The figure of the cross⁹ is found only upon this coin and Nos. 26 and 31.

57 - - - - - 65 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

⁵ No. 45. This very barbarous coin is probably British.—[Ed.]

⁶ Nos. 46 to 51. These coins are of the same type as those frequently discovered in the Channel Islands.—[Ed.]

⁷ No. 52. This coin belongs to the same class as No. 44.—[Ed.]

⁸ Nos. 53 to 56. The whole of these coins are doubtless Gaulish, with the exception of No. 65, which resembles several pieces discovered some years back in St. James's Park. It is worthy of observation that this coin is much lighter than the others.—[Ed.]

⁹ See the remark under No. 26.—[Ed.]

- 58 - - - - - 61 $\frac{1}{10}$ White.
 59 - - - - - 54 Dr. Hunter.
 60 Obv.
 Rev. An eagle, apparently copied from a Roman standard - - - 56 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 61 Obv.
 Rev. The figures on this and Nos. 62 and 63 seem to have been intended for a horse.
 62 - - - - - 65 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 63 - - - - - 69 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 64 - - - - - 42 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 64 Obv.
 Rev. A naked human figure, running, with a spear in the right hand. 43 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 65 Obv. The human head most rudely drawn.
 Rev. - - - - - 30 $\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 66 Obv. A bust, which illustrates the intention of the figure on the obverse of the preceding coin.
 Rev. A horse - - - 49 $\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE IV.

BRITISH COINS.—TIN.

- 67 Obv.
 Rev. This and No. 68 have the horse of somewhat better delineation.¹ 52 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 68 - - - - - 56 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 69 Obv. An ox's head.
 Rev. A bear? - - - 79 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 70 Obv. Two rudely-drawn animals, possibly dogs, erect, with a ring between them, suspended by their fore paws.
 Rev. Two hogs, with a ring in the same situation - - - 46 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 71 - - - - - 57 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 72 Obv. A hog.
 Rev. - - - - - 51 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 73 Obv. I cannot explain this rude device.
 Rev. Possibly intended for a horse.
 55 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

SEGONAX. GOLD.

- Obv. TASCIO.
 Rev. SEGO. A naked figure on horseback, resembling Nos. 12—14 of Cunobeline's coins.
 82 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 This coin is attributed to the British Segonax, on account of its resemblance to the money of Cunobeline, in the occurrence of TASCIO on the obverse, and in the type of the reverse.

CUNOBELINE.

The early coins of this monarch bear so striking a resemblance to some of the foregoing ones, that they tend to establish the justness of their appropriation to Britain. The first seven numbers, and possibly some of the succeeding ones, are of this kind, and were probably struck by British workmen, before the time when either Roman artists were employed in the mint, or the British moneyers were taught to copy the type of the Roman coins.

It can hardly be doubted that the various degrees of skill, which are so apparent in the execution of Cunobeline's money, originated in either the one or the other of these circumstances; or possibly in both conjointly; as I think that the rudeness of British work is, in some instances, to be traced on one side of the piece, whilst the other displays evidence of a much more skilful hand.

Various portraits occur on these coins, some of which are evidently complimentary to Caesar; others may be supposed to represent Cunobeline; but it is impossible to ascertain them with any degree of certainty.

GOLD.

- 1 Obv. CAMV. Camulodunum. *Colchester*.
 Rev. CVNOBIL. Two horses and a wheel, similar to many of the preceding coins.
 82 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 2 Obv. AMV. An ear of corn. I do not find this symbol of plenty on any of the early Gaulish coins. It was probably copied from a Greek coin of Augustus.

- Rev. CVNO. A horse of tolerable workmanship - - - 81 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

The same devices appear on the obverses and reverses of the five following coins.

- 3 Obv. CAMV.
 Rev. CVN. - - - 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
 4 Obv. CAMO.
 Rev. CVNO. - - - 77 $\frac{2}{10}$ Tyssen.

¹ Nos. 67 to 73. These coins are also Gaulish. Similar pieces are frequently discovered in France.—[Ed.]



- 5 Obv. CAMV.
Rev. CVN. - - - $83\frac{9}{10}$ White.
- 6 Obv. CAM.
Rev. CVNO. - - - $82\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 7 Obv. CAM. } - - - 20 { British Museum.
Rev. CVN. } { Barker.

This seems to have been intended for one-fourth of the weight of Nos. 2—6.

CUNOBELINE. SILVER.

- 8 Obv. CVNO. The bust of a winged figure, possibly Victory.
Rev. TASCIO. A sphinx, from a coin of Augustus - - - $17\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 9 Obv. TASCIO: VAN. The busts on these coins are so various that it is not possible to determine which was intended for the portrait of the monarch.
Rev. CVNOBELI. Apollo, playing on the lyre, as he appears on one of the coins of Augustus - - - $19\frac{5}{8}$ British Museum.
- 10 Obv. CVNOBELINI.
Rev. A horse, with a ring suspended over his back - - - $18\frac{1}{2}$ British Museum.
- 11 Obv. CAMVI.
Rev. CVNO. A winged figure sitting, probably intended for Victory. $18\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 12 Obv. CVNOBEL.
Rev. CVN. A naked human figure on horse-back - - - $30\frac{2}{10}$ White.
From the workmanship, I suspect that this coin, and also Nos. 13, 14, and 16, were executed by the Britons before the introduction of Roman artists into the mint.
- 13 Obv. CVNOBELI.
Rev. CVN. - - - $16\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 14 Obv. CVNOBELI.
Rev. - - - $13\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 15 Obv. CVNO. Hercules. Possibly from one of the coins of Tiberius.
Rev. TASC. HVOA. Europa. From another coin of that Emperor - $19\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 16 Obv. CVN.
Rev. A dog? - - - $20\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE V.

CUNOBELINE.—BRASS.

- 17 Obv. CVNOBELINI. This bust seems to be intended for the portrait of Augustus.
Rev. TASCIO VANI. A centaur winding a horn. $35\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 $34\frac{7}{10}$ White.
[Mr. Rebello's coin of this type reads TASCIO VAIF.]
- 18 Obv. CVNOBELIN. Probably the head of Mercury.
Rev. TASCIO. Vulcan forging a helmet.
 $34\frac{1}{10}$ $31\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 $26\frac{6}{10}$ $30\frac{6}{10}$ White.
From an incorrect representation of this coin, the figure has been called a mint-master in the act of coining. *Pegge's Coins of Cunobeline*, p. 69.
- 19 Obv. CVNOBELINVS REX. The Latin termination, and the addition of REX, seem to shew that this coin was either of Roman origin, or the work of some Briton who had received instruction from Roman artists.
Rev. TASC. A bull in the act of butting, from a coin of Augustus - $36\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 $33\frac{4}{10}$ White.
- 20 Obv. CVNOB. Bust, with horn of Jupiter Ammon, from Augustus's coin.
Rev. CAM. Probably a lion. $36\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 21 Obv. CVNO. The same.
Rev. The only instance on Cunobeline's coins of an attempt to delineate a Briton in his car, which so frequently occurs upon the pieces of an earlier date - - - $25\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 22 Obv. CVNO.
Rev. A rude figure of a hog. One somewhat more barbarous than this may be seen on a Gaulish coin in Bonteroue, p. 56; and another more resembling this, p. 57. $18\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 23 Obv. CVNOBELINI. The head of a Roman soldier?
Rev. TASCIO VANIT. A sow. $34\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 24 Obv. CVNO. Janus. $40\frac{5}{10}$ White.
Rev. CAMV. A boar. $36\frac{2}{10}$ Rebello.
- 25 Obv. CVNO. A sphinx. See No. 8.
Rev. CAM. Qu. A British warrior with the head of an enemy in his right hand? *
 $34\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

* The artist has made the object held in the right hand of the figure too distinct, and given it the appearance of a human head. The reverse of this coin appears to have been imitated from the brass of Maconia in Thracia, on which Bacchus is represented

in a similar position holding the thyrsus and a bunch of grapes. This explanation may appear fanciful, but an inspection of the coins in the British Museum will not fail to remove all doubt.—[Ed.]

26 Obv. CVNOBELINI.

Rev. Victory, sitting with a wreath in the right hand. 38 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
35 $\frac{7}{10}$ White.

27 Obv. CVNO.

Rev. CAMV. A horse - 41 Brit. Mus.
19 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

28 Obv. CVNO.

Rev. CAM.

29 Obv. CVN. A naked figure on horseback.

Rev. TASC. IIOVA. A Roman soldier, armed with a spear and shield, apparently copied from a coin of Augustus. 36 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

30 Obv. CVNO. Victory standing with a wreath in the right hand.

Rev. CAMV. Pegasus. Both the obverse and reverse are probably imitations of Augustus's coins. 46 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

31 Obv. CVNO. Pegasus.

Rev. TASC. A winged figure apparently in the act of stabbing an ox. 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Rebello.
White.

32 Obv. CVNO. A horse, with a star over his back.

Rev. An animal somewhat, but not entirely, resembling the usual representation of a griffin - - - 16 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

33 Obv. A bust, with the hair and beard entirely different from any of the preceding ones.

Rev. TASCIO. A naked figure on horseback. 16 $\frac{7}{10}$ Rebello.

This and the five following coins are given to Cunobeline, on account of their resemblance in type to some which bear his name. They also have TASCIO impressed upon them.

34 Obv. TASCIO.

Rev. An ox? with a star over his head. 17 Dr. Hunter.

35 Obv. TASC.

Rev. A warrior on horseback, with a large shield, oblong, and pointed at either end.

23 Dr. Hunter.
24 White.

36 Obv. TAS. Pegasus.

Rev. The same figure. 20 $\frac{6}{10}$ Rebello.

37 Obv. TASCIA VA.

Rev. TAS. Pegasus. 88 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

38 Obv. TASCIA I.

Rev. A centaur playing on a double pipe. Above him a crescent. 25 $\frac{8}{10}$ } Dr. Hunter.
26 $\frac{1}{10}$ }

VERULAMIUM.

These coins are supposed to have been struck in the British mint at Verulam, now St. Alban's. Eckhel doubts whether those with VER only belong to this place. He says, "Combius argenteum et aeneum musei Hunteriani, in quibus hinc *Eques deucurrens*, inde, VER. nullo alio typo, Veruliamo Britanniae tribuit. Habebit vir eruditus, ipse Britannus, ejus sententiae aptas causas, sed quas ignoro."

Dr. Combe's appropriation is fully justified by Nos. 3 and 4, whereon the name appears written at length.

As Verulam was within the dominions of Cunobeline, it is not improbable that these pieces were struck during his reign, for they greatly resemble those coins which bear his name, not only in their type, but also in the word TASCIA, or TASCIO, which is impressed upon Nos. 1 and 5.

SILVER.

- 1 Obv. VER. Verulamium. *St. Alban's*.
Rev. TASCIA. A horse. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. Mus.
2 Obv. VER.
Rev. A naked figure on horseback. 16 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

BRASS.

- 3 Obv. VERLAMIO.
Rev. An ox - 32 $\frac{4}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
25 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
4 Obv. VERLAMIO.
Rev. As No. 3. - 25 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
5 Obv.
Rev. TASC. A horse. 30 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

¹ Doctrina Nummorum veterum, vol. i. part i. p. 80.

ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

SCEATTE.

THE coins which are represented on the following plates are commonly arranged in cabinets as the Sceatte, or earliest silver coins of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. I know not, however, on what precise ground that arrangement is formed, as we possess no other means of distinguishing the sceatta from the penny than the difference of their weight, which, being no more than one twenty-fifth part, cannot be ascertained in coins of such incorrect formation: for these pieces vary from fifteen to twenty grains troy, and the pennies are still more inaccurately sized.

That part of this money, by whatever name it might be denominated, is rightly appropriated to the Anglo-Saxons, may be inferred from the resemblance which the reverse of the only coin now known of Ethilbert I., king of Kent, bears to that figure on Nos. 5—16 in the first plate, which is proved by No. 18 to be an uncount representation of some bird.

Several of these pieces appear to have been struck before the Saxons were converted from Paganism, as they are without the designating emblem of Christianity. It is impossible to determine whether these were coined before or after their arrival in Britain.

The reverse in No. 55 is evidently a rude copy from a very common Roman coin, and exhibits Romulus and Remus with the wolf.

The meaning of the letters which occur upon some of the pieces has never been ascertained.

These coins are found chiefly in England; and I do not know that they have ever been discovered in any number in other parts of Europe. The early Gaulish money bears no resemblance to them.

PLATE I.

1	-	-	-	-	19	Dr. Hunter.
2	-	-	-	-	$18\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	-	-	-	-	$19\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	-	-	-	-	$19\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	Obv. The rude representation of a bird. See No. 18.					
	Rev.				$17\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	-	-	-	-	$18\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	-	-	-	-	$15\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	-	-	-	-	$18\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	-	-	-	-	$13\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
10	-	-	-	-	$17\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	-	-	-	-	15	Dr. Hunter.
12	-	-	-	-	$13\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	-	-	-	-	$17\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	-	-	-	-	$15\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	-	-	-	-	$15\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
16	-	-	-	-	$16\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
17	-	-	-	-	$16\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
18	-	-	-	-	$19\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
19	-	-	-	-	$20\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
20	-	-	-	-	$17\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
21	-	-	-	-	$18\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
22	-	-	-	-	$15\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

23 - - - - $13\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

24 - - - - $17\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

25 Obv. A bird.

Rev. Romulus and Remus with the wolf. See penny of Ethilbert II., king of Kent.

18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

26 - - - - $9\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

27 - - - - $13\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

28 - - - - $15\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

29 - - - - $9\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

30 - - - - 14 Dr. Hunter.

31 - - - - $14\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

32 - - - - $17\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

33 - - - - $16\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

34 - - - - $15\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

35 - - - - $17\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

36 - - - - $16\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE II.

1	-	-	-	-	$11\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	-	-	-	-	$14\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	-	-	-	-	$17\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	-	-	-	-	$15\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	-	-	-	-	$12\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	-	-	-	-	$16\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

7	-	-	-	-	-	16 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	-	-	-	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	-	-	-	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
10	-	-	-	-	-	16 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	-	-	-	-	-	18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
12	-	-	-	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	-	-	-	-	-	18 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	-	-	-	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	-	-	-	-	-	14	Dr. Hunter.
16	-	-	-	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
17	-	-	-	-	-	16 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
18	-	-	-	-	-	18 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
19	-	-	-	-	-	18 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
20	-	-	-	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
21	-	-	-	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

This, by the weight, seems intended for one-half of the preceding pieces.

22	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
23	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
24	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
25	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
26	-	-	-	-	-	13 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
27	-	-	-	-	-	18 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
28	-	-	-	-	-	18 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
29	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
30	-	-	-	-	-	16 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
31	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
32	-	-	-	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
33	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
34	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
35	-	-	-	-	-	17 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
36	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
37	-	-	-	-	-	19 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

PLATE III.

KINGS OF KENT.

ETHILBERHT I.

Obv. ETHIL REX.

Rev. This rude drawing of a bird resembles Nos. 5—16 in the first plate. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter. Tyssen.

ECGBERHT.¹

- 1 Obv. ECGBERHT. A human figure, standing, with a cross, or a sceptre surmounted by a cross, in each hand.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 17 Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. ECGBERHT. The same.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 3 Obv. Sir A. Fountaine calls this the figure of a dragon. But qu. as it has not wings?
Rev. EAGBERHTVL - 14 Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 19 Tyssen.
- 5 Obv.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 6 Obv.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.
- 7 Obv.
Rev. +ALCHRED - 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 8 Obv.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 9 Obv.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 18 Dr. Hunter.
- 10 Obv.
Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 14 Tyssen.

ETHILBERHT II.

PENNY.²

Obv. +ETHILBERHT REX.

Rev. REX. Romulus and Remus. See Sceatta, Plate i. No. 25 - 16 $\frac{1}{10}$ Barker.

EADBEARHT.

- 1 Obv. EADBEARHT. REX.
Rev. TIDHEAH - 20 Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. IENBERHT - 22 Tyssen.

CUTHRED.

- 1 Obv. CVTHRED REX CANT. The head is surrounded by a double fillet adorned with pearls.
Rev. SIGEBERHTI MONETA - 18 Tyssen.
Dr. Hunter.

¹ The coins hitherto assigned to Egberht, king of Kent, have been restored, by Mr. Hawkins, to Eadbert, king of Northumbria. "In 787," says that gentleman, "Eadbert ascended the Northumbrian throne, and retained his power till 758. To him I am disposed to assign those coins which have, on the reverse, the name of EOTBEREPTVS; which, for Saxon spelling, is quite near enough to Eadbert to pass for the same name. * * * * Those coins

which bear the name of Egbert, and have for the type a figure holding what have been called two sceptres, I consider to have been struck by the joint authority of king Eadbert and his brother Egbert, archbishop of York, whom I take to be the person represented at full length, holding two crosses, not two sceptres." *Nim. Chronicle*, vol. i.—[Ed.]

² The authenticity of this piece is questioned.—[Ed.]

- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. VERHEARDI MONETA. $18\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. CYTHRED REX.
Rev. DVDA. - - - $22\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. as No. 3.
Rev. SIGEBERHT. Dr. Combe's MS. List.
N. B. It is engraved by Sir A. Fountaine.

BELDRED.

- 1 Obv. BALDRED REX CANT. He is represented with a beard, which is very uncommon in the Anglo-Saxon series, and has a single fillet unadorned, round the head.
Rev. DIORMOD MONETA. DOVR CITS. DOROVERNIA CIVITAS, *Canterbury*. 20 Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. BELDRED REX CANT.
Rev. OBA - - - $20\frac{1}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
Tyssen.
- 3 Obv. as No. 2.
Rev. SVVEFNERD - - - $19\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.

KINGS OF THE WEST SAXONS.

ÆTHELWARD.

- 1 Obv. ÆTHELWARD REX.
Rev. ÆTHELHELM - - - $19\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
Barker.
- 2 Obv. ÆTHELWARD REX. A.
Rev. DVDDA MONE. - - - 18 Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. ÆTHELVVEARD REX. A.
Rev. EADMVND. MONETA in a monogram.
 $18\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 4 Obv. as No. 3.
Rev. RÆXENHEBE M^r. - - $20\frac{6}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 5 Obv. ÆTHELWARD REX. A.
Rev. DVDDA MONE. - - - $19\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
See vol. i. p. 117, note 2.

BEORHTRIC.

- Obv. BEORHTRIC. REX. A.
Rev. ECCHARDI - - - 21 Dr. Hunter.

¹ Sir A. Fountaine has given, in Table i. No. 11, another instance of the moneyer's name being placed on the obverse of this monarch's coin. The obverse is of the same type as No. 14, and reads ÆALRED; on the reverse, OF. R. M. with the type of No. 6. Thwaites, being determined to appropriate this coin to Aelfred,

PLATE IV.
KINGS OF MERCIA.

EADVALD.

- 1 Obv. EADVALD REX.
Rev. EADNOTH - - - $20\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. VINTRED. See Coenvulf's 6th coin.
 $11\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.

OFFA.

His coins present various portraits of the monarch, with the hair curiously disposed. Nos. 4, 12, and 14, have fillets of pearls.

- 1 Obv. OFFA REX.
Rev. LVLLA - - - $26\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. as No. 1. - - - $18\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. as No. 1. - - - $15\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 4 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. as No. 1. - - - $20\frac{1}{4}$ Brit. Mus.
- 5 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. VDD. - - - 17 Tyssen.
- 6 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. ÆALRED - - - $19\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. OF. R. M. *i.e.* Offa Rex Merciorum. See No. 11. - - - 18 Tyssen.
- 8 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. WEVHALD - - - $14\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 9 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EADMVN - - - $16\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
[EALMVND. Rebello's coin.]
- 10 Obv. OFFA.
Rev. EADMVN - - - 19 Dr. Hunter.
- 11 Obv. OFFA REX MERCIOR.
Rev. EADMVN - - - $16\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 12 Obv. IBEA. The moneyer's name.¹ See No. 13.
The portrait appears to be that of Offa.
Rev. OF. R. M. See No. 7. $18\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 13 Obv. OFFA REX. } - - - $16\frac{3}{4}$ { Brit. Mus.
Rev. IBEA. - } { Rashleigh.
- 14 Obv. EOBA. The moneyer's name. See No. 35, and Coenvulf's 24th coin.
Rev. OFFA REX - - - 19 Rebello.

wildly conjectures that the α on the obverse is an ill-made ϵ ; that the next character is the α reversed; that the α on the reverse must be read in continuation of the legend on the obverse; and that the remaining letters are Alpha and Omega.—[*Nota in Ang. Sax. Nummos*, p. 1.]

- 15 Obv. OFFA REX.
Rev. ALHMVND - - 17 Dr. Hunter.
16 Obv. as No. 15.
Rev. CIOLHARD - - 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Brit. Mus.
17 Obv. as No. 15.
Rev. WENDRED - - 18 Dr. Hunter.
18 Obv. as No. 15.
Rev. ALHMVND - - 15 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
19 Obv. OFFA REX. M.
Rev. VINTRED - - 19 Dr. Hunter.
20 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. DEANEARD - - 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
21 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. ETHELNOTH - - 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.
22 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. VVINOTH - - 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

PLATE V.

OFFA.

- 23 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. ETHELNOTH - - 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rebello.
24 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. VVINOTH broken. British Museum.
25 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. BABBA - - 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
26 Obv. OFFA REX. { 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bodleian Library.
Rev. ETHELVALD. { 18 $\frac{7}{10}$ Rebello.
27 Obv. OFFA R.
Rev. ALHMVND - - 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. Mus.
28 Obv. OFFA REX.
Rev. WIHREA - - 18 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
29 Obv. as No. 28.
Rev. BABBA - - 18 Dr. Hunter.
30 Obv. OFFA.
Rev. BABBA - - 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
31 Obv. OFFA REX.
Rev. BABBA - - 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
32 Obv. OF. IL M.
Rev. EADBERHT M. - - 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
33 Obv. OFFA REX.
Rev. OSMOD - - 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.
34 Obv. as No. 33.
Rev. HEABER, or possibly HEATHER.
18 Tyssen.
35 Obv. as No. 33.
Rev. EOBA - - 17 Dr. Hunter.
36 Obv. as No. 33.
Rev. WENTVALD - - 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 37 Obv. OFA. R.
Rev. ALHMVND - - 17 Dr. Hunter.
38 Obv. OF. R. M.
Rev. ALHMVND - - 20 Rebello.
39 Obv. . . . A REX.
Rev. . . . CHVN. broken. British Museum.
40 Obv. OFFA REX.
Rev. VVINOTH - 15 Bodleian Library.
41 Obv. as No. 40.
Rev. EADBERHT. M. — Duke of Devonshire.

CENETHRETH, OFFA'S QUEEN.

- 1 Obv. EOBA. Offa's moneyer. See No. 14 of his coins. The portrait apparently of Offa.
Rev. CENETHRETH REGINA. M.
19 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
2 Obv. as No. 1. Possibly intended for the portrait of Cenethreth.
Rev. as No. 1 - - 16 Tyssen.
3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. OBA M. See Coenvulf's 8th coin.
17 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

EGCBERHT, SON OF OFFA.

- 1 Obv. EGCBERHT. R. in the centre.
Rev. BABBA. Offa's moneyer. See his 30th coin, which has a reverse nearly similar to this - - 16 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. VDD. Offa's moneyer. See his 5th coin.
17 Dr. Hunter.
Qu. whether the seeming ornament above the name be not intended for an M. like Offa's, No. 25?

PLATE VI.

COENVULF.

- [The names of several of Offa's moneyers appear upon his coins.]
1 Obv. COENVULF REX M. Double fillet of pearls surmounted by a crescent, which appears on all his coins, with the head, except Nos. 2, 3, 4, 9, 18, and 19.
Rev. DVN MONETA - 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EALHSTAN MONETA. 18 Tyssen.
3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. HEREBERHT - - 17 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 4 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. DVN MONETA - - 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 5 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. CEOLBEALD - - 22 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 6 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. WINTRED. In the centre, A.
22 Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. DIORMOD MONETA - 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 8 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. OBA MONETA. - 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.
- 9 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EALHSTAN MONETA 22 Dr. Hunter.
- 10 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. VVIGHED M. - - 21 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 11 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. DIORMOD MONETA. 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ {Dr. Hunter.
Barker.
- 12 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. WERHEARDI MONETA. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen
- 13 Obv. COENVVLF REX
Rev. SVVEFNER . . . NETA. 17 $\frac{6}{10}$ {Dr. Hunter.
broken.
- 14 Obv. COENVVLF REX M.
Rev. DEALLA MONETA. - 17 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 15 Obv. as No. 14.
Rev. TIDBEARHT. MONETA 21 Dr. Hunter.
- 16 Obv. as No. 14.
Rev. LVL - - - 22 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 17 Obv. as No. 14.
Rev. as No. 14 - - - 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 18 Obv. CONVVLF REX M.
Rev. LVL. - - - 19 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 19 Obv. COENVVLF REX M.
Rev. WINTRED - - - 22 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 20 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. VEREHEARDI MONETA. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 21 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. DEALLA MONETA. - 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.

PLATE VII.

COENVVLF.

- 22 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. OBA MONETA - - 21 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 23 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. BOTRED - - - 21 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 24 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. EOBA - - - 21 $\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 25 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. CIOLHARD - - 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 26 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. DVDA - - - 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 27 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. ETHELMOD - - 20 Tyssen.
- 28 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. LVDOMAN - - 21 Brit. Mus.

CIOLVULF.

- 1 Obv. CIOLVULF REX M. Double fillet of pearls,
with crescent in front.
Rev. EALHTAN MONETA. Probably EALHSTAN.
s. seems to have been omitted between the
H and T. See Coenvulf's coins, Nos. 2 and 9.
20 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. CIOLVULF REX.
Rev. DEALING. MON. - 17 Dr. Hunter.

BEORNWULF.

- Obv. BEORNWULF REX. Crescent, with a single
plain fillet.
Rev. EVCSTA MONETA - 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.

LUDICA.

- Obv. LVDICA REX ME. Double fillet of pearls
and crescent.
Rev. WERBALD MONE. - 21 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

BERHTVLF.

- 1 Obv. BERHTVLF REX. Plain double fillet, with
a crescent in front.
Rev. BYRNVVALD - - 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. DENEMEAN? - - 15 $\frac{9}{10}$ Rebello.
- 3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. OSVLF MONETA. - 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ {Dr. Hunter.
Barker.
- 4 Obv. BERHTVLF REX. Double fillet of pearls,
and a crescent.
Rev. DENEMEAN. See No. 2. 19 $\frac{8}{10}$ Rebello.
- 5 Obv. BERHTVLF REX. Plain double fillet.
Rev. SIGEHEAH - - 19 $\frac{3}{10}$ British Museum.

BURGRED.

- 1 Obv. BYRGRED REX. Bust rude and unorna-
mented, except by the crescent in front.
Such are also Nos. 2 and 15.
Rev. TATA MONETA - - 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. as No. 1 - - - 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 3 Obv. as No. 1; but with a plain double fillet and crescent. Nos. 4, 9, 12, 16, 17, and 18, the same.
 Rev. DVDECIL MONETA - $21\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
 4 Obv. as No. 1.
 Rev. VVINE MONETA - $20\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
 5 Obv. as No. 1, with a single fillet of pearls, and a crescent in front.
 Rev. CIALLAFF MONETA - 18 Tyssen.

PLATE VIII.

BURGRED.

- 6 Obv. as No. 1. Plain fillet and crescent, as Nos. 8, 13, 22, and 23.
 Rev. DIARVLF MONETA. $19\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
 7 Obv. BVVGRED REX. Double fillet of pearls with crescent. The same appears upon Nos. 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 24.
 Rev. HVGERED MONETA. $19\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
 8 Obv. BVVGRED REX.
 Rev. OSMVND MONETA - $20\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
 9 Obv. BVVGRED REX.
 Rev. DVDECIL MONETA - $21\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
 10 Obv. BVVGRED REX M.
 Rev. VVINE MONETA. See No. 4.
 $21\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 11 Obv. as No. 10.
 Rev. TATA MONETA. See Nos. 1 and 2.
 $20\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
 12 Obv. as No. 10.
 Rev. DVDA MONETA - $20\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 13 Obv. BVVGRED REX.
 Rev. CŮNEHM MONETA - $17\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 14 Obv. BVVGRED REX M.
 Rev. DIARVLF MONETA - $18\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 15 Obv. BVVGRED REX.
 Rev. EANRED MONETA - $17\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
 16 Obv. as No. 15.
 Rev. DADA MONETA. [Qu. DVDA? See No. 12.] - $20\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
 17 Obv. BVVGRED REX M.
 Rev. TATEL MONETA - $20\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
 18 Obv. BVVGRED REX.
 Rev. EANRED MONETA - 19 Tyssen.
 19 Obv. as No. 18.
 Rev. HVGERED MONETA - $17\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 20 Obv. as No. 18.
 Rev. CENRED MONETA - $17\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
 21 Obv. as No. 18.
 Rev. LVLLA MONETA - $20\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
 22 Obv. as No. 18.
 Rev. DIGA MONETA - $20\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 23 Obv. as No. 18.
 Rev. BEAGLIA MONETA - 16 Tyssen.
 24 Obv. as No. 18.
 Rev. DIARVLF MONETA - $19\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.

COELVULF II.

- 1 Obv. COELVULF REX M. Double fillet of pearls, with crescent in front.
 Rev. OBA MONETA - 21 Dr. Hunter.
 2 Obv. as No. 1, but with a single plain fillet, and crescent.
 Rev. HEREBERIT - $20\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE IX.

KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

BEONNA.

- 1 Obv. BEONNA REX.
 Rev. EFE. - - $15\frac{1}{2}$ Dr. Hunter.
 2 Obv. as No. 1.
 Rev. as No. 1 - - $15\frac{1}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.

EADMUND.

- 1 Obv. EADMUND REX AN. A in the centre.
 Rev. EADMUND MONE. - 20 Dr. Hunter.
 2 Obv. EADMUND REX. A in the centre.
 Rev. EADMUND. Moneta in a monogram.
 21 Tyssen.
 3 Obv. EADMUND REX AN. A in the centre.
 Rev. SILERED MONET. - $16\frac{6}{10}$ Rebello.
 4 Obv. EADMUND REX AN.
 Rev. BEORNFERTH MO. - $19\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
 5 Obv. EADMUND REX.
 Rev. BAEHELHM M. - — Bootle.
 6 Obv. EADMUND REX AN.
 Rev. ETHELHELM MO. - $19\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
 7 Obv. EADMUND REX.
 Rev. ETHELWULF MOI. - $18\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
 8 Obv. EADMUND REX AN.
 Rev. DVVDA MONE. - $20\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
 9 Obv. as No. 8.
 Rev. TWICCA MON. - $18\frac{1}{4}$ Brit. Mus.

ETHELSTAN.

- 1 Obv. ETHELSTANI. A in the centre.
Rev. RERNNER - - 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. ORNTHELM - - 21 Brit. Mus.
- 3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EADNOD MO. - - 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. TORNTHELM - - 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.
- 5 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EADNOD MO. - - 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. Mus.
- 6 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EADNOD MON. - - 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 7 Obv. EDEGSTAN. A in the centre.
Rev. REX ANG. M in the centre.
20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus.
- 8 Obv. ETHELSTANI.
Rev. EADNOD MON. - - 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. Mus.
- 9 Obv. AETHILSTAN W.
Rev. MON MONET. - - 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 10 Obv. EDELSTAN REX.
Rev. EADGAR MON. 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ { Tyssen.
Brit. Mus.

PLATE X.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

STYCAS.

EANRED.

[For his penny, see Appendix, plate xxvii. No. 1.]

- 1 Obv. EANRED REX.
Rev. MONNE. - - — Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. as No. 1. - - 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. EANHED HEX.
Rev. VULFHEARD - - 19 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. EANRED REX.
Rev. MONNE. - - — Miles.
- 5 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. DAEGBERCT - - 19 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 6 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. HERRED - - 18 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. HVAETRED - - 15 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 8 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. HERRED - - 19 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 9 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. BRODR. - - 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 10 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. MONNE. - - 15 Tyssen.
- 11 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. BRODR. - - — Rebello.
- 12 Obv. EDAEXEANA.
Rev. EADVINI - - 21 Dr. Hunter.

ETHELRED.

- 1 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. LEOFDEGN - - 18 $\frac{2}{10}$ White.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. ANRED - - 14 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. EDILRED.
Rev. HINIFVLA - - 16 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 4 Obv. EDELRET RI.
Rev. VBRODER - - 15 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 5 Obv. EDILRED.
Rev. MONNE. - - 18 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 6 Obv. EDLIRE REX.
Rev. FORDRED - - 14 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. MONNE. - - 15 $\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 8 Obv. EDELRED REX.
Rev. MONNE. - - 18 $\frac{6}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 9 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. EANRED - - 16 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 10 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. LEOFDEGN - - 16 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 11 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. FORDRED - - 19 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 12 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. MONNE. - - 19 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 13 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. EHVVLE - - 17 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 14 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. EARDVVLF. - - 20 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 15 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. as No. 14. - - 16 $\frac{7}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 16 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. as No. 14. - - — Dr. Hunter.
- 17 Obv. ETHELRED REX.
Rev. MONNE. - - 17 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 18 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. EARDVVLF. - - 17 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 19 Obv. as No. 18.
Rev. as No. 18. - - 16 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 20 Obv. EDILRED RE.
Rev. as No. 18. - - 16 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 21 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. as No. 18. - - 19 Tyssen.

- 22 Obv. as No. 21.
Rev. as No. 18. - - 15 Dr. Hunter.
- 23 Obv. as No. 21.
Rev. MONNE. - - 17 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 24 Obv. as No. 21.
Rev. EARDVVLV - - 14 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 25 Obv. as No. 21.
Rev. as No. 24. - - — Tyssen.
- 26 Obv. ETHELRED REX.
Rev. FORDRED - - 14 Dr. Hunter.
- 27 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. ODILO. - - 17 Dr. Hunter.
- 28 Obv. AEDILRED.
Rev. CEOLBALD - - 16 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 29 Obv. as No. 28.
Rev. EANBALD - - 17 Dr. Hunter.
- 30 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. EANRED - - 18 Tyssen.
- 31 Obv. ETHELRED REX.
Rev. as No. 30. - - 14 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 32 Obv. EDELRED REX.
Rev. LEOFDEGN - - 11 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.

PLATE XI.

ETHELRED.

- 33 Obv. as No. 32.
Rev. as No. 32. - - 20 Dr. Hunter.
- 34 Obv. ETHELRED REX.
Rev. FORDRED - - 15 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 35 Obv. EDELRED REX.
Rev. MONNE. - - 15 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 36 Obv. EDILRED.
Rev. IEVVBE. - - 11 $\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 37 Obv. EDELRED REX.
Rev. L . . FDEGN. - - 17 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 38 Obv. AELRED R.
Rev. EANRED - - 21 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 39 Obv. EDELRE . . M in the centre.
Rev. . . CN . . . - 7 Brit. Mus.

REDULF.

- 1 Obv. REDULF REX.
Rev. CVDBEREHT - - 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. MONNE. - - 16 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. REDVVLV REX.
Rev. COENED - - 19 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

OSBERCHT.

- 1 Obv. OSBERCHEC.
Rev. EANVLF - - 15 $\frac{2}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 2 Obv. OSBERCHT EX.
Rev. EANVVLV - - 16 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. OSBERCHT EX.
Rev. MONNE. - - 17 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. OSBERCHT REX.
Rev. EANVVLV - - 19 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 5 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. VINIBEGHT - - 20 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 6 Obv. OSBERCHT.
Rev. as No. 5. - - 19 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 7 Obv. OSBERCHT HE.
Rev. as No. 5. - - 20 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 8 Obv. OSBVEHT REX.
Rev. MONNE. - - 21 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 9 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. EANVVLV - - 15 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 10 Obv. OSBERCHT.
Rev. VINIBEGHT - - 18 $\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.

REGNALD.

PENNY.

- Obv. REGNALD CVNVV.
Rev. AVRA MONITRE - - 20 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

ANLAF.

- 1 Obv. ANLAF CVNVVCI. The Danish raven.
See the Annals.
Rev. ATELFERD MINETI. 15 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. ANLAF CVNVVNC.
Rev. FARMAN MONETA. Probably a standard.
17 Tyssen.
- 3 Obv. ANLAF REX A.
Rev. WADTER - - 18 Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. ANLAF CVNVVNC.
Rev. RATHVLV MONETI. 13 $\frac{8}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 5 Obv. ONLAF REX. O.
Rev. INGELGAR. O. - - 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 6 Obv. ONLAF REX.
Rev. INGELGAR MO. - - 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 7 Obv. ONLOF REX I.
Rev. BACIALER - - 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

ERIC.

- 1 Obv. ERIC REX. A sword resembling that on
the money of St. Peter, plate xii. Nos. 1—5.
Rev. INGELGAR - - 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. INGELGAR - - 20 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. ERIC REX S.
Rev. INGELGAR M. - - 21 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE XII.

S A I N T S.

ST. PETER.

These pieces, it is probable, belong to the series of coins which were struck by the authority of the archbishops of York, but by which of them, or under what reign, is not known. See the account of the Archiepiscopal mint of York.

1	Obv. SIPETR. MO. A sword. See Eric's coins, Nos. 1 and 2.		8	Obv. SCHITH MO D.	
	Rev. RORACED - - - $16\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.			Rev. EBORACE C. - - - $20\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.	
2	Obv. as No. 1.		9	Obv. SCICTRIP. D.	
	Rev. ROEACEN - - - $16\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.			Rev. BORACE - - - $18\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.	
3	Obv. as No. 1.		10	Obv. S CI PETRI MO.	
	Rev. RDORACEI - - - 18 Tyssen.			Rev. EBORACE CI. - - - $19\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.	
4	Obv. SCPETR MO.		11	Obv. as No. 10.	
	Rev. EBORACEI - - - $18\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.			Rev. EBORACE C. - - - $20\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.	
5	Obv. SCHITH MO. } Rev. ERIVITCI } - $19\frac{7}{10}$ { Bootle; afterwards Rebello. British Mus.		12	Obv. as No. 10.	
6	Obv. SCICTPII.			Rev. EBORACE CIV. - - - $18\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.	
	Rev. EBORACI - - - $16\frac{3}{8}$ Tyssen.		13	Obv. as No. 10.	
7	Obv. SCHITH MO.			Rev. EBORACE CIV. - - - — Bootle.	
	Rev. IBORACE CIV - - - $21\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.		14	Obv. SCIETI M.	
				Rev. BRACEC - - - $16\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.	

ST. MARTIN.

This coin is apparently of the same age as those of St. Peter, and it bears, as they do, the name of the place where it was struck, upon the reverse. See the account of Lincoln mint.

Obv. SCI MARTI. A sword similar to that on the coins of Eric and St. Peter.

Rev. LINCOIA CIVIT. - - - - - $17\frac{5}{10}$ British Museum.

ST. EDMUND.

These coins resemble the preceding ones of St. Peter in the style of workmanship, but differ from them in having the name of the moneyer on the reverse; doubtless because the place of mintage bore the name of the Saint to which they were dedicated. See the account of the mint at St. Edmundsbury.

1	Obv. SCEAD. A in the centre.	4	Obv. SCEADIVNE. A in the centre.
	Rev. ICACES - - - $14\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.		Rev. ELISMVS MO. - - - $17\frac{7}{8}$ Tyssen.
2	Obv. SCEADN. A in the centre.	5	Obv. SC---MVND REX. A in the centre.
	Rev. GVLCREO - - - $19\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.		Rev. A --- ON OEMRE - - - $15\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
3	Obv. SCEADI. A in the centre.	6	Obv. SCEADMVND REX. A in the centre.
	Rev. ELDEGAR - - - $17\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.		Rev. DEGEMUND MONETA. $18\frac{9}{10}$ Rebello.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See the account of the Archiepiscopal mint at Canterbury.

PLATE XII.

IAENBERHT.

Obv. IAENBRHT AREP.

Rev. OFFA REX - - 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

AETHILHEARD.

1 Obv. AEDILHEARD PONTI.

Rev. OFFA REX M. - 15 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

2 Obv. AEDILHEARD A' RE'P.

Rev. COENVVLF REX M. 19 Dr. Hunter.

PLATE XIII.

3 Obv. AEDILHEARD AE'P. — { Duke of
Rev. COENVVLF REX M. { Devonshire.

4 Obv. AEDILHEARD ARE'P. — { Duke of
Rev. COENVVLF. REX. M. { Devonshire.

VULFRED.

The bust on this, and on Nos. 2 and 3, and on Nos. 1—7 of Ceolnoth's coins, seems to have been intended for the portrait of the archbishop.

1 Obv. VVLFRED ARCHIEPI.

Rev. SAEBERHT MONETA. In the centre a monogram, probably Dorovernia Civitas. *Canterbury* - - - 20 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
Tyssen.

2 Obv. VVLFREDI ARCHIEPISCOP.

Rev. DOROVERNIAE CIVITATIS.

— Lord Pembroke's Plates.

3 Obv. VVLFRED ARCHIEPIS.

Rev. DOROVERNIA CIVITAS. — { Pegge's
Assemblage.

CEOLNOTH.

1 Obv. CEOLNOTH ARCHIEP.

Rev. HEBECA MONETA - 18 Dr. Hunter.

2 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. DIALA MONETA DORO'. 19 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

3 Obv. CEOLNOTH ARCHIEPI.

Rev. DOROVERNIA. CIVITAS in the centre.

17 Tyssen.

4 Obv. as No. 3.

Rev. LIL MONETA DORVERN. CIVITAS in the centre¹ - - - 15 Ph. Rashleigh.
Rebello.

5 Obv. CIALNOTH ARCEPIS.

Rev. VVNERE MONETA. In the centre that symbol which Constantine placed upon his banners and coins, and which contained the first two Greek letters of the name of Christ, x and p. See *Lipsius de Cruce*, p. 90.

17 $\frac{9}{10}$ Rebello, and Lord Pembroke's Plates.

6 Obv. CIALNOTH ARCES.

Rev. SVIRHEARD MOL. The same symbol.
19 $\frac{3}{8}$ Tyssen.

7 Obv. CIALNOTH ARC.

Rev. VVNERE MONETA. Monogram, probably DOROV. CIV. - - - 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
Rashleigh.

8 Obv. CEOLNOTH ARCHIEP'. This, by the fillet and crescent, should be the bust of the then reigning monarch.

Rev. TOCFA MONETA. Perhaps TOCGA.

20 $\frac{7}{10}$ Barker.

20 $\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

This coin imitates the type of Burgred's money. Ceolnoth died at the latter end of his reign.

PLEGMUND.

1 Obv. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Thwaites calls the figure in the centre a pastoral staff. *Note in Anglo-Saxon Nummos*, p. 14.

Rev. ÆTHELVLF MO. — Pegge's Assemblage.

2 Obv. PLEGMVND ACHIEP.

Rev. EICMVND MO. — Pegge's Assemblage.

3 Obv. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP.

Rev. SIGEHEIMNOR — Pegge's Assemblage.

4 Obv. PLEGMVN DORO.

Rev. ENSAM MO. - - - 21 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

UNCERTAIN.

As these have the name of the moneyer only, it cannot be ascertained by what archbishop they were struck.

1 Obv. SVVEFNERD MONETA.

Rev. DOROVERNIA CIVITAS. 22 $\frac{3}{8}$ Tyssen.

This coin, and Nos. 2 and 3, seem to bear the portrait of the monarch.

¹ One of this type in Mr. Dewdney's possession reads, Obv. CEOLNOTH ARCHIEP. Rev. BEARNRED MONETA CIVITAS in VOL. II.

the centre. This coin is remarkable for the omission of Dorovernia, though Civitas is retained.

- 2 Obv. SIGESTEF MONETA.
Rev. as No. 1 - - 21 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. SVVEFNERD MONETA.
Rev. SVVEFNERD MONETA D'RV'R C'IT'S.
— Pegge's Assemblage.
- 4 Obv. SVVEFNERD MONETA. Probably the
bust of the archbishop.
- Rev. DOROBERNIA CIVITAS. 20 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

Both Swefnerd and Sigestef occur as moneyers on the coins of Coenvulf, king of Mercia, and Sigestef alone on those of Ciolvulf I. Both of them are found also on the money of Ecgbearht, sole monarch; and Sigestef was one of Aelfred's moneyers. After his reign the names no longer appear upon the coins.

PLATE XIV.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

See the account of the Archiepiscopal mint of York.

STYCAS.

EANBALD II.

Obv. EANBALD.

Rev. EDILVEARD - - 12 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Combe's conjectural appropriation of this styca to the archiepiscopal series, is remarkably confirmed by the discovery of one with the title. See Appendix, plate xxviii.

VIGMUND.

- 1 Obv. VGMVND AREP.
Rev. EDILHARD - - 12 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. VIGMUND AREP.
Rev. COENRED - - 16 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. VIGMUND ARE.
Rev. EDILVEARD - - 13 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. VIGMUND.
Rev. COENRED - - 11 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 5 Obv. VIGMUNDI PER.
Rev. COENRED - - — Miles.
- 6 Obv. VIGMUND IR.
Rev. HNVLAFF - - 18 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. as No. 6.
Rev. as No. 6 - - 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 8 Obv. VIGMUND AR?
Rev. as No. 6 - - 18 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 9 Obv. VIGMUND IR.
Rev. as No. 6 - - 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ White.
- 10 Obv. VIGMUND IREP.
Rev. FROINNE - - 14 $\frac{9}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 11 Obv. VIGMUND AR?
Rev. HNVLAFF - - 19 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 12 Obv. VIGMUND.
Rev. EVLPHELM - - 19 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

VULFHHERE.

- 1 Obv. VULFHHERE REP.
Rev. VULFRED - - 13 $\frac{3}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 2 Obv. VLFHHERE ABEP. 18 $\frac{3}{10}$ { T. Combe, now
Rev. as No. 1. Brit. Mus.
- 3 Obv. VLFHHERE ABP.
Rev. as No. 1. - - 17 $\frac{3}{10}$ Rebello.

SOLE MONARCHS.

ECGBEORHT.

- 1 Obv. ECGBEORHT-REX. Head rude and ornamented only with a plain fillet.
Rev. SIGESTEF - - 19 $\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. ECGBEVRHTR.
Rev. SVEFNVRD MON. Monogram, possibly
DOROB C. - - 21 Tyssen.
- 3 Obv. ECGBEARHT REX.
Rev. OBA MONETA. Same monogram as No. 2.
22 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. ECGBEORHT REX.
Rev. DVNVN MONET. - 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 5 Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. SAXO¹ in the centre.
Rev. BEORNEHART - 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
- 6 Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. SAXO in the centre.
Rev. BEORNEHEARD - 20 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. SAXON in the centre.
Rev. BOSA MONETA - 15 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 8 Obv. ECGREORHT REX. SAXON in the centre.
Rev. TIDEMAN MONE. - 17 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

ETHELVULF.

- 1 Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. Plain double fillet and crescent.
Rev. BIARNNOTH. A in the centre.
20 Dr. Hunter.

¹ Part of the word SAXONYM.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1. Head rudely drawn and un-
ornamented.

Rev. HVRRED MONETA - $21\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 3 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. BEA - MVND. BEAGMVND.¹ See No. 8.
 $17\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

- 4 Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. In the centre DORIB.

Rev. EALGMVND MONETA. In the centre CANT.
19 Dr. Hunter.

PLATE XV.

- 5 Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. In the centre DORIB.

Rev. BIAHNNOTH MONETA. In the centre CANT.
 $18\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

- 6 Obv. ETHELVVLF REX.

Rev. OSMVND MONETA. In the centre SAXO-
NIORVM - - - $20\frac{1}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
Brit. Mus.
Tyssen.

- 7 Obv. AETHELVVLF REX.

Rev. OCCIDENTALIVM. In the centre SAXONI-
ORVM - - - $21\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 8 Obv. ETHELVVLF REX.

Rev. BEAGMVND - - $20\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
Tyssen.

AETHELBEARHT.

- 1 Obv. AETHELBEARHT REX. Head rude and un-
ornamented.

Rev. DEGBEARHT MONETA. $21\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. BYRNVOLD MONETA. $14\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.

- 3 Obv. as No. 1. Double fillet of pearls, with a
crescent in front.

Rev. CENVEALD MONETA. $18\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.

AETHELRED I.

- 1 Obv. ATELHERED REX. Single plain fillet, with
crescent.

Rev. DENEVALD MONETA. $18\frac{2}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 2 Obv. AETHELRED REX. Double fillet of pearls,
with a crescent.

Rev. DVNN MONETA - $19\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.

- 3 Obv. as No. 2. This and Nos. 4 and 5 have a
plain double fillet, and a crescent.

Rev. ELBERE MONETA - $19\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 4 Obv. as No. 2.

Rev. HIAHNEAH MONETA. $15\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

- 5 Obv. as No. 2.

Rev. TOHTMYND MONETA A.
 16 Bodleian Lib.

- 6 Obv. EDRED REX SAXORV.

Rev. REGTHRES NOT. - $18\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

This coin, though generally attributed to
Aethelred I., belongs, I think, to Eadred.
[Mr. Combe's note.]

A coin of Eadred, in the Bodleian Library, of
this type, has the same moneyer, who does
not appear upon any of the coins of Aethel-
red I., nor has any other of this type (which
is common to Eadred) ever been ascribed to
him.

AELFRED.

- 1 Obv. AELBRED REX. Plain double fillet, with
a crescent in front. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, the
same.

Rev. IARNRED MONETA - $17\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
This and the four following, exactly resemble
in type the coins of his predecessor Aethel-
red.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. CIALMOD MONETA - $18\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

- 3 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. VVIEARD MONETA - 17 Tyssen.

- 4 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. CIALVLF MONETA - $21\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.

- 5 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. SIEESTEF MONETA. Perhaps for SIGESTEF.
 $20\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

- 6 Obv. AELFRD REX. Double fillet of pearls.

Rev. LONDINIA in a monogram. $22\frac{3}{8}$ Tyssen.

- 7 Obv. ELFRED REX. This and Nos. 8 and 9 have
a plain double fillet, with a jewel in front.

Rev. as No. 6. - $23\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

- 8 Obv. AELFRED REX.

Rev. TLEIVNE MONETA. LONDINIA in a mono-
gram - - - $23\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 9 Obv. ENERERE.

Rev. LONDINIA in a monogram. 20 Tyssen.

- 10 Obv. ELFRED REX DORO.

Rev. DIARVALD MO. - $24\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

¹ A specimen of this coin, in the cabinet of J. L. Sheppard,
esq., is perfect in the legend.

² The cross stroke, which occasioned the appropriation of this
coin to Aethelred, should be upon the curve, and not the upright
line of the D.

- 11 Obv. AELFRED REX.
Rev. ATHELWLF MO. - 24 Tyssen.

PLATE XVI.

- 12 Obv. ELFRED REX.
Rev. FOLEARD - - 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bodleian Lib.
13 Obv. AELFRED REX.
Rev. CYDBERHT - - 20 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
14 Obv. AELFRED ORSNAFORDA. *Oxford.*
Rev. BERHVVD MO.¹ - 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bodleian Lib.

EADWEARD I.

- 1 Obv. EADVEARD REX. Plain single fillet.
The same on Nos. 2 and 3.
Rev. ERAMVVIS MO. - 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.
2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EALHSTAN MO. - 24 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.
3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. HEIOIEBHIEBIOB? - 25 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
4 Obv. as No. 1. Plain double fillet.
Rev. VVLFRED MO. - 24 Tyssen.
5 Obv. EADVREARD REX. Bust rude, and unornamented, with the face turned a different way from the four preceding coins. This is the first instance of the kind which I have met with. After this reign it frequently occurs.
Rev. IHDRIITIFI? - 19 $\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
6 Obv. EADVVEARD REX.
Rev. VVLFHEARD MO. - 24 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
7 Obv. as No. 6.
Rev. VVALLMAN MO. - 22 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
8 Obv. as No. 6.
Rev. IOFERM MON. - 25 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
9 Rev. IHEREMOD - - 23 $\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
10 Rev. BVGA - - 23 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
11 Rev. BRECE - - 21 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
12 Rev. BOIGA - - 24 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
13 Rev. OSVLF - - 24 $\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

- 14 Rev. ADVLE MO. For ADVLF, see No. 23.
26 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
15 Rev. BRECE - - 23 Dr. Hunter.
16 Rev. WIGHARD - - 25 $\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
17 Rev. VVLFSGE - - 24 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
This and Nos. 18—22 are supposed to be rude representations of some church. Sir A. Fountaine conjectures No. 18 to be intended for the great church in St. Edmund's Bury; No. 21 for Durham Cathedral; and No. 22 for Westminster Abbey; but confesses that he has no certain ground for his conjectures.
18 Rev. EADMVND - - 25 $\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
19 Rev. IRFARA MO. - - 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Brit. Mus.
20 Rev. EADVVALD - - Dr. Combe's MS.
21 Rev. CYDBERHT - - 26 $\frac{9}{10}$ Bootle.
22 Rev. VVLFGAR - - 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus. and Bootle.
23 Rev. ATHVLF M. - - 22 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
24 Rev. WBERHT MO. - - 23 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
25 Rev. ATHVLF M. - - 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ Brit. Mus.
Probably intended for the hand of Providence.
26 Rev. ALHSTAN MO. - - 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus.
27 Rev. DEORMOD M. P. - 24 Brit. Mus.
28 Rev. MANN. MONETA. - 24 $\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

PLATE XVII.

- 29 Rev. REGENVLF MO. 23 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
30 Rev. ATHELWVLF MO. - - Dr. Hunter.
HALFPENNIES.
31 Obv. EADVVEARD REX.
Rev. BIORNVVALD - - 9 Tyssen.
32 Obv. as No. 31.
Rev. CIOLVLF MO. It was not known that any Anglo-Saxon halfpenny was in existence until I discovered this coin in the Bodleian collection.* A few years afterwards No. 31 came into Mr. Tyssen's hands.
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bodleian Library.

¹ Sir Andrew Fountaine gives, in his first Table, No. 7, a coin of this type, which he reads, Obv. ORSNA AELFRED FORDA; Rev. BERNFAID. MO. In the engraving the D on the reverse is an R. Qu. which is correct? Thwaites thinks it a D and a united, and reads BERNFALD. Regis Monetarius. [*Nota in Anglo-Saxonum Nummos*, p. 1.] Upon examination it appears that this is no other than the Bodleian coin No. 14, which Wise has given in the same incorrect manner. He seems, with unpardonable negligence, to have relied upon Sir A. Fountaine's representa-

tion, instead of inspecting the coin itself. See his Catalogue of the Bodleian Coins, plate xvii.

* This is an error. As early as the year 1743, the Rev. Geo. North exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a halfpenny of Edward the Confessor: obverse, EDPERD REX; reverse, VFINE ON LVND. It is not known to what cabinet it has gone. See a communication from Sir Henry Ellis to the Numismatic Society, *Numismatic Journal*, vol. ii. p. 253.—[Ed.]

AETHELSTAN.

- 1 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX. This and Nos. 2, 3, and 4, have a rude kind of crown, ornamented with three pearls, or No. 3, perhaps, has a bonnet surmounted by a crown.
Rev. as No. 3 - - 25 Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. as No. 3 - - 23 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 3 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX.
Rev. GINARD MONETA - 23 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. AETHELST.
Rev. - INARD MON. - - — Brit. Mus.
- 5 Obv. AETHELSTAN R. G. A rude bust, with, apparently, a plain fillet. Or, possibly, the eyebrow only may have been intended.
Rev. EADGAR MON. - 20 Tyssen.
- 6 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX. The same, but somewhat better drawn, with an appearance of pearls above the hair.
Rev. ARNALF MO EO. *York.* 21 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.
Brit. Mus.
- 7 Obv. ADELSTAN REX. 24 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
Rev. LBERTEE MO EO. (Tyssen.)
- 8 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX. A bonnet surmounted by a crown with three rays, terminated by pearls.
Rev. DRYHTVALD MON. - 22 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 9 Obv. as No. 8. This and Nos. 10 and 11 have the same crown, without any other covering on the head.
Rev. BARBE MO NORTHWIC. *Norwich.*
24 Tyssen.
- 10 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. BEANRED MO LOND CI. *London.*
24 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 11 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BR. See the Annals.
Rev. AETHELM MO VVIN CI. *Winchester.*
22 $\frac{8}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 12 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX.
Rev. MONTHEGN - - 23 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 13 Obv. as No. 12.
Rev. ABBA MON. - - 24 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 14 Obv. as No. 12.
Rev. WINELE MO. - - 20 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 15 Obv. AETHELSTAN RIX.
Rev. STEFANVS - - 22 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 16 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX.
Rev. ARE MONETA - - 22 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.

17 Obv. ADELSTAN REX.

- Rev. ETRAM MO DO IS. Supposed to be intended for the front of a church. It is repeated on the next coin. 19 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 18 Obv. as No. 17.
Rev. REGNALD MON EBORAC A'C. The building is probably a rude attempt at a representation of York cathedral. 22 Brit. Mus.
Tyssen.
Bootle.
- 19 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BR.
Rev. VVHTEMVND MO STE. *Stafford.* In the centre an annulet above the cross, and F or c below it - - - 24 Dr. Hunter.

PLATE XVIII.

- 20 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.
Rev. CNATH MO LEGEEC. *Chester.*
24 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 - 21 Obv. EDELSTAN RE SAXORVM.
Rev. BOIGA MOT DEORABVI. *Derby.*
27 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 - 22 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX BR.E.
Rev. EWTHELWO MO GLEAWAS. *Gloucester.*
23 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
 - 23 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.
Rev. REGNALD MO EFORWIC. *York.*
24 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.
 - 24 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO RRANI.
Rev. BIORHTVLF MON BAT CIVITATE. *Bath.*
22 $\frac{2}{10}$ Tyssen.
 - 25 Obv. AETHELSTAN BE TO EBL.
Rev. ABBA MOIN LEGECF. *Chester.*
23 Tyssen.
 - 26 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.
Rev. FROTGER MO SCROB. *Shrewsbury.*
24 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.
 - 27 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.
Rev. REGNALD MO EFORWIC. *York.*
20 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
 - 28 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.
Rev. as No. 27. - - 21 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
 - 29 Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.
Rev. WVLFHLM MO LVND CIVITT. *London.*
21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
- EADMUND.
- 1 Obv. EADMUND REX. The same crown and bonnet as on Nos. 1, 2, and 4, of Aethelstan's coins.
Rev. BESE MONETA - 18 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1. No. 2, as Aethelstan, No. 9.
Rev. ERGIMBALD MONETA. $23\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
Brit. Mus.
Tyssen.
- 3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. VM MON LEIEFFI. *Leicester?*
 $23\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 4 Obv. EADMYND REIX,
Rev. WYCFGARES MOT. Forsan WYLFGARES.
 $20\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.
- Another reads on the Obv. + EADMYND REX.
Rev. EOFORMYND MO', with an s placed horizontally above and below the legend. [Miles.]
- 5 Obv. EADMYND REX.
Rev. WERLAF MOT. - 21 Tyssen.
- 6 Obv. as No. 5.
Rev. VGLBART - - $22\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Rev. NANSIGE. MO. - $22\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 8 Rev. WAVELS MO. - 24 Tyssen.
- 9 Rev. EGERED MONETA - $24\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 10 Rev. LEOFRIC MO. - $24\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 11 Obv. as No. 5.
Rev. MANNE MOT. - - $19\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 12 Obv. EADMYND REX. EB.
Rev. INGELGAR MO. - 20 Tyssen.
- 13 Obv. EADMYND REX.
Rev. BACIALER - - $20\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.

PLATE XIX.

- 14 Obv. EADMYND REX.
Rev. LIAFINC MO. - - $17\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 15 Obv. as No. 14.
Rev. ÆLFWALD MO. - $21\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- EADRED.
- 1 Obv. EADRED REX. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as Aethelstan's No. 9.
Rev. MANECHIN MONE. - $23\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. FREDRED MONETA - 21 Tyssen.
- 3 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. CLACMON MONEVT - $21\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 4 Obv. as No. 1. Crown as that on the three preceding coins, but the pearls nearly hidden by the hair.
Rev. CALIXMERT? - - $16\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 5 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. GRIMES MOT. - - $21\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 6 Rev. LIFINC MO. - - $23\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 7 Rev. FERTRIC M'. - - 23 Tyssen.
- 8 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. THEODVLF M'. - $23\frac{2}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 9 Obv. EADRED REX.
Rev. MANNA. MO. - - $18\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 10 Obv. EADRED REX R.
Rev. TYLEAD REX MOT. - 20 Brit. Mus.
- 11 Obv. EADRED MON.
Rev. VYLFSTAN - - $22\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 12 Obv. as No. 11.
Rev. VYLFSTAN M. - - $23\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 13 Obv. EADRED REX.
Rev. CVLEIN MO. - - $19\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 14 Obv. DN EADRED REX.
Rev. BALDVIVIN MO. - $20\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 15 Obv. EADRED REX ANGLOR.
Rev. CENBERHT MO. - $24\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 16 Obv. EADRED REX.
Rev. THYRVLF MO. - - $20\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 17 Obv. EADRED REX AN?
Rev. THEODMAER M. - $22\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 18 Obv. EADRED REX O?
Rev. ENGLBRED MO. - $20\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 19 Obv. EADRED REX E.
Rev. THEODMAER M. - $20\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 20 Obv. EADRED REX.
Rev. HVSEBALD MO. - $22\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.

PLATE XX.

- 21 Obv. EADRED REX. In the centre M.
Rev. FERTHICES MOT. - $16\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 22 Obv. EADRED REX. In the centre s.
Rev. OSFERTH MO. - - $21\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 23 Obv. as No. 22.
Rev. GISLEMER M. - - $14\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- Another omits the s on the obverse, and instead of three crosses on the reverse, has two s placed in an horizontal direction on each side of that in the centre. It reads, Obv. + EADRED REX. Rev. EADMYND H. [Miles.]

EADWIG.

- 1 Obv. EADWIG REX. Crown, the same as Aethelstan's No. 9.
Rev. ATHVLF MONETA LVND. *London.*
 $24\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

2 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. GRIM MONE BEDA. *Bedford.*
20 Tyssen.

3 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. BOIGA MONETA BEDA. 23 Brit. Mus.

4 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. HERIGER MO. - - 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

5 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. DYNIC MO HUNT. *Huntingdon.*
15 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

6 Obv. EADVIGE REX.

Rev. DEORVLF MON EO. *York.*
21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

7 Obv. EADVIG REX.

Rev. DORVLF MO ON EO. - 21 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

8 Obv. EADWIG REX I. In the centre M.

Rev. ÆLFREDES MON. - 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

9 Obv. EADVIG REX.

Rev. GRIM. — { Duke of Devonshire.

10 Obv. as No. 9.

Rev. OSWALD. — { Christ's Church Col. Oxford.

EADGAR.

1 Obv. EADGAR REX. The crown as that on Aethelstan's 9th coin.

Rev. BRVINC MONETA. 18 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.

2 Obv. as No. 1. The same, but with the ends of the fillet pendent and terminated by pearls.

Rev. ATHVLF MONETA LVND. *London.*
24 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

3 Obv. EADGAR REX. This and Nos. 4 and 5 the same, but with a double fillet.

Rev. BA N MONETA. 12 $\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.

4 Obv. EADGAR REX.

Rev. ÆTHELFERTH MO LOND CIF. *London.*
20 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

5 Obv. as No. 4.

Rev. LIOFSTAN MONETA. 14 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.

6 Obv. EADGAR REX ANGLORVM. A plain fillet with the ends pendent and terminated by pearls. Nos. 7 and 8 the same.

Rev. WVLGAR MO HA. *Southampton.*
25 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

7 Obv. as No. 6.

Rev. LEOFRIC - - 26 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

8 Obv. EADGAR REX ANGLORVM.

Rev. ÆLFGAR MO THEOTF. *Thetford.*
24 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE XXI.

9 Obv. EADGAR REX.

Rev. ASCVLF MO. - - 16 Dr. Hunter.

10 Obv. EADGAR REX. In the central circle M.

Rev. OSWARDES MOT. - 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

11 Obv. EADGAR REX.

Rev. THYRFERTH MO. - 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

12 Obv. as No. 11.

Rev. FREOTHIC - - 20 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

13 Obv. as No. 11.

Rev. MELSVTHAN LE. - 21 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.

14 Obv. EADGAR REX I.

Rev. FASTOLF MON. - 19 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

15 Obv. EADGAR REX AC.

Rev. FASTOLFES MOX? - 21 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

16 Obv. EADGAR REX.

Rev. HEROLF MONET. - 20 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.

17 Obv. EADGAR REX.

Rev. FASTOLF RAFN. - 19 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.

18 Obv. EADGAR REX ANG.

Rev. IGOLFERTHES MOT? 21 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

19 Obv. EADGAR REX ANGLO.

Rev. FIODVAN MONETA. C. 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

20 Obv. EADGAR REX ANGLORVM.

Rev. WYNSIGE MONETA WINTO. *Winchester.*
18 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

21 Obv. EADGAR REX TOBI.

Rev. DEORVLFES MO TIN? *Teignmouth.*
20 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

22 Obv. EADGAR REX TOBF.

Rev. Eofermvnd intb? 18 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

EADWEARD II.

1 Obv. EADWEARD REX A. A single fillet, with the ends pendent, and terminated by pearls.

Rev. DYN MO EOFORWIC. *York.*
22 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.

2 Obv. EADWEARD REX AN. This and Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, the same, except that the fillet is double.

Rev. LEONAN MO' CASTR. *Chester?*
19 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

3 Obv. EADWEARD REX ANGL.

Rev. ESCMAN MO STANF. *Stamford.*
20 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

4 Obv. EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM.

Rev. HILD MO STAN. - 22 $\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

5 Obv. EADVARD REX ANGLO.

Rev. GRIND MO LINDCOL. *Lincoln.*
21 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 6 Obv. EADWEA REX ANGO TH?
Rev. ADELAVERN MO LI. - $21\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM.
Rev. WYLFGAR MO STAM. *Stamford.* An
annulet as on No. 19, plate xvii.
 $19\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.

PLATE XXII.

ÆTHELRED II.

- 1 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLO. A radiated
crown upon a helmet.
Rev. DRENG MO O LINC. *Lincoln.*
 $23\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. as No. 1. The hair erected, without any
ornament.
Rev. TOGA MO O MELDY. *Maldon.*
 $26\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
This is commonly known by the name of the
Irish type, from its resemblance to early
coins of that country.
- 3 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANG MI. } The same.
Rev. BYRMOTH MO RINL. }
 $23\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM. Plain bust
with a sceptre, bearing three pearls, before it.
Rev. ELFWINE MO OXNA. *Oxford.* In the
centre between the limbs of the cross CRVX.
 $25\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 5 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM. This and
Nos. 6—12, and 14, have either single or
double fillets, with the ends pendent and
adorned with pearls.
Rev. GRIM MOT O STANOR. $20\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 6 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGL.
Rev. ÆTHELRIC ON OXNA. $27\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 7 Obv. . . . ELRE . . . X ANGLO.
Rev. DRENG . . . N CO . . . 18 Dr. Hunter.
- 8 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLO.
Rev. LEOFSTAN ON CANT. *Canterbury.*
 $19\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 9 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM.
Rev. VALTFERTH MO GIP. *Ipswich.* In the
centre A and ω with the hand of Providence.
 $25\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 10 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. TYMME MO EFERWIC. *York.* A and ω .
 $23\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 11 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. ALFWOLD MO STAN. *Stamford.* A and ω .
23 Dr. Hunter.
- 12 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. BOIA MO CENTWARE. *Canterbury.* A and
 ω . - - - - $20\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 13 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM. Single
fillet with ends pendent, and adorned with
pearls. A sceptre surmounted by three pearls.
Rev. EALDRED MO MEALD. *Maldon.* A and ω .
 $22\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 14 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM. See No. 5.
Rev. WILMVND MONETA GRANT. *Cambridge.*
 ω and A. - - - - $25\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 15 Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM. Bust un-
ornamented. Sceptre bearing a cross.
Rev. DYRAND MO WIGEA. *Worcester?* The
hand of Providence without the Greek letters.
 $26\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

CNUȚ.

- 1 Obv. CNUȚ RECX. A kind of bonnet or helmet
surrounded by a fillet; both that and the
bonnet have ends pendent, and ornamented
with pearls.
Rev. MORVLF ON STAM. *Stamford.*
 $16\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. CNUȚ REX. The same.
Rev. LEOFSTAN ON LVN. *London.*
 $16\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. CNUȚ REOFE. The same.
Rev. GODMAN ON EOFE. *York.*
 $16\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. CNUȚ REX AN. The same, but without
the pendent ends.
Rev. WVLNTH ON EOFE. $16\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 5 Obv. CNUȚ RECX. The same, with pendent ends
to the fillet only.
Rev. WVLNTH ON WINC. *Winchester.*
 $13\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 6 Obv. CNUȚ REX ANGLOR. The same, without
any pendent ends.
Rev. ÆGELWINE ON BRI. *Bristol.*
 $14\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

PLATE XXIII.

- 7 Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORV. This and Nos. 8—
16 have a crown surmounted by fleurs-de-lis.
Rev. GODWINE ROFE. *Rochester.*
17 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 8 Obv. as No. 7.
Rev. WYLFRIÐ ON LVNDEN. *London.*
16 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 9 Obv. CNT REX ANGLORVM.
Rev. ÆLFSI ON LEI. *Leicester.*
17 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 10 Obv. CNVT REX ANGL.
Rev. GODWINE O GLE. *Gloucester.*
19 $\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 11 Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORVM.
Rev. GVNLEF ON LEG. *Chester.*
16 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 12 Obv. as No. 11.
Rev. ELEWINE O LEGC. 16 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 13 Obv. CNVT REX ANGLOR.
Rev. LEOPSIGE ON GLE. 15 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 14 Obv. as No. 13.
Rev. GODWINE O GLW. *Gloucester.*
15 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 15 Obv. as No. 13.
Rev. DROWA ON WINCE. *Winchester.*
15 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 16 Obv. CNVT REX ANGLOR.
Rev. HYNWINE O EX. *Exeter.*
22 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 17 Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORV. The crown or cap
is of a very unusual form, and ornamented
with pearls.
Rev. SERAN ON SEBER. *Salisbury?*
18 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 18 Obv. CNVT REX EAN. A pointed helmet. The
sceptre surmounted by three pearls.
Rev. SVRTINE MO EO. *York.* 12 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 19 Obv. CNVT REX ANG. The same.
Rev. ÆTHLSTAN ON BATHA. *Bath.*
17 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 20 Obv. CNVT REX AF. The same.
Rev. LODA ON CSWA. Mr. Combe reads this
WESWA, but with a quere. 12 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 21 Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORV. Single fillet, with
the ends pendent.
Rev. SWARTGOL MO WIB. 24 Dr. Hunter.
- 22 Obv. CNVT RECX AN. A double fillet, with the
ends pendent and adorned with pearls, over
VOL. II.

- a helmet or bonnet. From an ornament on
the shoulder, two ends, with pearls, pendent.
Sceptre bearing a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. BRYNGAR ON LVNDE. *London.*
16 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 23 Obv. CNVT RECX. The same.
Rev. TIBRED ON THLOT. *Thetford.*
17 $\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 24 Obv. CNVT RECX. The same, but without the
pendent ends. Sceptre with three pearls.
Rev. ELFRED ON LVNDE. On a cross voided
an escarbuncle. See Harold I. No. 1.
16 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 25 Obv. CNVT REX AN. The same, with two pen-
dent ends from the fillet, and three from the
shoulder, all adorned with pearls.
Rev. VLFOXLINE ON LNC PACX. *Lincoln.* See
the Annals - - - 15 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 26 Obv. CNVT REX AN. It has been doubted
whether this is a genuine coin; but see No.
32 of Edward the Confessor's coins, the re-
verse of which is similar in type to the obverse
of this coin.
Rev. OTHBI ON NORWI. *Norwich.*
12 $\frac{2}{10}$ Rebello.
- 27 Obv. CNVT RECX A. As No. 22, but without
the sceptre.
Rev. ELFRIC ON LYDA C. *Lydford.*
17 $\frac{4}{10}$ Bodleian Lib.

PLATE XXIV.

HAROLD I.

- 1 Obv. HAROLD R. As No. 27 of
Rev. EDWINE ONN DOFR. *Dover.* Cnut's coins.
13 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 2 Obv. HAROLD REX. The same.
Rev. LEOLFRED ON LVNDON. *London.*
15 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 3 Obv. HAROLD REX A. The same.
Rev. ÆLFNOTH ON LVND. 15 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 4 Obv. HAROLD RECX A. The same, but without
the pendent ends. It has a sceptre bearing a
fleur-de-lis.
Rev. ELFWINE ON THEOD. *Thetford.* On a
cross voided an escarbuncle. See Cnut, No.
24 - - - 18 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
2 Q

HARTHACNUT.

- 1 Obv. HARTHACNVT REX. A double fillet, with the ends pendent and adorned with pearls, over a helmet or bonnet.

Rev. ÆLFWINE ON WICE. *Worcester.*
16 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus.

The type of No. 1 of Harold's coins.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1, but with a sceptre tipped with pearls, and a single fillet.

Rev. GODRIC ON GLEWECE. *Gloucester.*
17 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 3 Obv. HARTHCVN REX. The same as No. 1, with the addition of a sceptre ornamented with pearls.

Rev. LEFENOOTH ON HERE. *Hereford.*
16 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus.

In Mr. Staunton's Cabinet is a coin of this type, which reads HARTHACNVT REX. Rev. —LEORN ON PERHICA. *Warwick?*

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

- 1 Obv. EDWARD REX. A single fillet, ornamented with pearls, the ends pendent and tipped with same, as is also the sceptre.

Rev. BRVNIC ON LEIC. *Leicester.*
16 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 2 Obv. EDWRD REX. The same.

Rev. WULFRED ON LVND. *London.*
16 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 3 Obv. EDWARD REX. Fillet double and plain.

Rev. GODRICO ON LINC. *Lincoln.*
17 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 4 Obv. EDWERD REX. As No. 1.

Rev. ELESIE ON LYNDENE. *London.*
15 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 5 Obv. EDWARD RECX. As No. 3.

Rev. ANNGRIMLOA ON EO. *York.* The annulet in one of the quarters of the cross is frequently found upon coins of the York mint, as on Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 38, of this monarch's money. It was not, however, peculiar to that mint, as it appears on coins struck at Leicester in this reign, Nos. 1 and 14; and much earlier also, in the reign of Aethelstan. See the Appendix, plate xxviii, No. 1. It is found likewise on those of the Stamford mint, in the time of Aethelstan, No. 19; and of Eadward II. No. 7 - - - 17 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 6 Obv. EDWARD REX. As No. 1.

Rev. WULFWARD ON LVND. *London.*
13 $\frac{9}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 7 Obv. EDWIRD REX. The same.

Rev. GODWINE ON LVND. 25 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 8 Obv. EDWERD REX. Fillet single and unornamented.

Rev. SCVLA ON EOFRWIC. *York.*
27 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 9 Obv. EADWARD REX. Crown of two arches, surmounted by three pearls. Sceptre with four pearls placed crosswise. The portrait is bearded in this and Nos. 10 and 11.

Rev. SÆWINE ON WILTUNE. *Wilton.*
17 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 10 Obv. EADWARD REX.

Rev. SCVLAE ON EOFRWI. *York.*
21 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 11 Obv. as No. 10.

Rev. SENEBRN ON EOFR. Across the centre PAX. See the Annals. 20 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 12 Obv. EDWERD REX. As No. 1.

Rev. CITGIL ONN EOFRW. In the four quarters of the cross PAX. 17 Dr. Hunter.

- 13 Obv. EADWARD REX ANGORV. Called the sovereign type from its rude resemblance to the coins of the lower empire.

Rev. DEORMAN ON LVNDE. *London.* The arms of the Confessor, being four martlets.
20 $\frac{6}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

- 14 Obv. EADWARD RX ANGLOR. The same.

Rev. ÆLSIG ONN LEICE. 19 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.

PLATE XXV.

- 15 Obv. EADWARD REX ANGL. The same.

Rev. THORR ON EOFRWIC. *York.*
20 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 16 Obv. EDWAD RX ANGLOR. The same.

Rev. VLFIL ON EOFRWIC. 20 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tyssen.

- 17 Obv. EDWE . . D REX. Pointed helmet, sceptre with a fleur-de-lis. Beard.

Rev. E ON GRANT. *Cambridge.*
15 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

This fragment is the only specimen known of the arms of the Confessor on the reverse of any but the sovereign type.

- 18 Obv. EDWARD REX. The same.
Rev. LEOFENOTH ON HER. *Hereford*, or *Hertford* - - - 21 Dr. Hunter.
- 19 Obv. EADVEARD REEX. The same, but the sceptre surmounted by a cross.
Rev. ELFWERD ON LYNDE. *London*.
19 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 20 Obv. EDWARD REX. The same.
Rev. ARNGRIM ON EOFFE. *York*.
20 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 21 Obv. EDWARD REX. As No. 12.
Rev. IOLA ON EOFFERWICC. *York*. An escar-
buncle on a cross voided.
17 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 22 Obv. EDWARD REX. } The same, except that
Rev. EIELRIC ON HERE. } the pendent ends
Hereford. } are wanting.
16 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 23 Obv. EDWARD REX.
Rev. THYRNGRIM ON LINCO. } As No. 21.
Lincoln. }
- 24 Obv. EDWARD REX.
Rev. LEGOFRENE ON THEO. } As No. 22.
Thetford. }
- 16 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 25 Obv. EDWARD REX. Full face, with picked
beard. Crown of two arches, surmounted
by three pearls. Pendants ending in three
pearls. Sceptre, with cross of pearls borne
on the right shoulder.
Rev. MANWINE ON DOWER. *Dover*?
19 $\frac{2}{10}$ Rebello.
- 26 Obv. EADWARD REX. The same bust and
crown in profile. Sceptre before the face.
Rev. ELFWINE ON CICES. *Chichester*.
19 $\frac{7}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 27 Obv. as No. 26, both in legend and type.
Rev. EARCIL ON EFORWIC. *York*.
20 $\frac{5}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 28 Obv. EADWARD REX. As No. 27, but without
the sceptre.
Rev. BRINTIVER [OF BRIHTIVER] ON WA.
20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bodl. Library.
- 29 Obv. EDWARDE REX. Full face bearded, no
bust; crown of one arch surmounted by a
cross of pearls.
Rev. IOCTEL ON EORW. *York*.
18 Dr. Hunter.

- 30 Obv. EADWARD REX. The same, but the arch
divided. A pendent, with a pearl on each
side of the head.
Rev. ARNGRIM ON E. - 17 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 31 Obv. EADWARD REX. The same, with a bust.
Rev. WULFRIC ON CIC. *Chichester*.
16 $\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 32 Obv. EADWARD REX A. As No. 31.
Rev. WVLGAR ON LYNDE. *London*. Rev. as
Chut's No. 26 - - 16 $\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 33 Obv. EDWARD REX A. Crown of three rays.
Rev. ELSINE ONN THEO. *Thetford*.
14 $\frac{4}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 34 Obv. as No. 33.
Rev. ARNCETEL ON EOFFERWIC. *York*.
15 $\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.
- A coin of this type, with a blundered legend,
was given by Walker to Edwin, king of
Northumberland. Sir A. Fountaine's expla-
nation of his Tables of Anglo-Saxon Coins,
p. 180.
- 35 Obv. EADWARD REX. As No. 26.
Rev. GODESBRAND ON S. 19 $\frac{6}{10}$ Tyssen.

PLATE XXVI.

- 36 Obv. EDWARD REX. As No. 24, but without
the sceptre.
Rev. ÆLFWIG ON LVN. *London*.
16 $\frac{8}{10}$ Tyssen.
- 37 Obv. Legend as No. 36. Type as No. 3,
without the sceptre.
Rev. SWOTA ON BEDE. *Bedford*.
17 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 38 Obv. EDWARD REX. As No. 8, without the
sceptre.
Rev. ELFWINE ON EOFF. *York*.
17 $\frac{3}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- HAROLD II.
- 1 Obv. HAROLD REX ANGL. A crown of two
arches, adorned with gems. Fillets pendent
with pearls. Beard.
Rev. EOFFRED ON CEICESLA. *Chichester*. Across
the centre PAX. See the Annals.
20 $\frac{1}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
- 2 Obv. HAROLD REX ANRI. The same.
Rev. CEORL ON BRVCI. *Bristol*. PAX, as in
No. 1. - - - 21 Dr. Hunter.

- 3 Obv. HAROLD REX ANG. The same, with a sceptre, surmounted by pearls, before the face. The type of this obverse was exactly copied by William I.

Rev. SNEBEORN ON EON. PAX, as in No. 1.
20 Dr. Hunter.

APPENDIX.

BRITISH.

Gold.

Obv.} - - 113½ { Bootle; bought at his
Rev.} - - { sale by Mr. Rebello.¹

SCEATTE.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 Obv.} | - | - | - | 20 | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 2 Obv.} | - | - | - | 13 | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 3 Obv.} | - | - | - | 17 $\frac{3}{10}$ | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 4 Obv.} | - | - | - | 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ | Brit. Mus. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 5 Obv.} | - | - | - | 16 $\frac{1}{10}$ | Brit. Mus. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 6 Obv.} | - | - | - | 15 $\frac{5}{10}$ | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 7 Obv.} | - | - | - | 15 | Dr. Hunter. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 8 Obv.} | - | - | - | 15 $\frac{4}{10}$ | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 9 Obv.} | - | - | - | 13 $\frac{5}{10}$ | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 10 Obv.} | - | - | - | 19 $\frac{5}{10}$ | Brit. Mus. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 11 Obv.} | - | - | - | 19 | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 12 Obv.} | - | - | - | 19 | Brit. Mus. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 13 Obv.} | - | - | - | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Brit. Mus. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 14 Obv.} | - | - | - | 15 | Brit. Mus. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 15 Obv.} | - | - | - | 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ | Tyssen. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |
| 16 Obv.} | - | - | - | 15 $\frac{1}{10}$ | Dr. Hunter. |
| Rev.} | - | - | - | | |

KINGS OF KENT.²

ECGBERHT. See plate iii.

Obv.

Rev. EOTBERHTVL - 14 $\frac{7}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.

EADBEARHT. See plate iii.

Obv. EADBEARHT REX.

Rev. ETHELMOD Y. - 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bodleian Lib.

CUTHRED. See plate iii.

Obv. CVTHRED.

Rev. ABA. Eaba? - Broken. Brit. Mus.

KINGS OF THE WEST SAXONS.

AETHELWARD. See plate iii.

1 Obv. ETHELWARD REX.

Rev. AETHHELM - - - - - Rebello.

2 Obv. AETHELVVEARD REX A.

Rev. EADMYND. Moneta in a monogram.

24 $\frac{1}{4}$ Brit. Mus.

3 Obv. ETHELWARD REX A.

Rev. DVDDA MONE. - 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus.

PLATE XXVII.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

OFFA. See plate iv.

1 Obv. OFFA REX. Double fillet of pearls.

Rdv. ETHILVALD - - 18 $\frac{9}{10}$ Bootle.

[N. B. Bought of Mr. Miles by Mr. Rebello.]

2 Obv. OFFA REX M.

Rev. ETHELNOTH - - - - - Roberts.

CEOLVULF. See plate xvii.

Obv. CIOLVVLF REX M. Double fillet of pearls, with a crescent in front.

Rev. EANVVLF MONETA. - - - - - Rashleigh.

BEORNWULF. See plate vii.

Obv. BEORNWULF REX. Plain fillet and crescent.

Rev. MONNA - - - - - 22 Rashleigh.

¹ The style of this coin is decidedly Gaulish.—[Ed.]

² See the remarks in the note at page 277.—[Ed.]

BERHTULF. See plate vii.

- 1 Obv. BERHTVULF REX. Plain double fillet.
Rev. EANHOLD MONETA. $14\frac{9}{10}$ Rashleigh.
- 2 Obv. legend as No. 1. Plain double fillet and crescent.
Rev. BRID MONETA. A in the centre.
 $13\frac{9}{10}$ Rashleigh.
- 3 Obv. . . . HTVLF REX. Plain single fillet and crescent.
Rev. . . . RNVVALD [HVRNVVALD. See Berhtulf, No. 1, plate vii.] A in the centre.
 $13\frac{9}{10}$ Rashleigh.
- 4 Obv. BERHTVLF. . . . The same.
Rev. BVRNV . . . M. [HVRNVVALD. See Berhtulf, plate vii, No. 1.] $10\frac{9}{10}$ Rashleigh.

KING OF THE EAST ANGLES.

EADMUND. See plate ix.

- Obv. EADMUND RE AN.
Rev. AETHELHELM - - $20\frac{3}{10}$ Tyssen.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

EANRED. See plate x.

PENNY.

- 1 Obv. EANRED REX. Fillet of pearls.
Rev. THES MONETA M. - $16\frac{9}{10}$ Rashleigh.

STYCAS.

- 2 Obv. EARNE REX.
Rev. EADVINI - - 15 Brit. Mus.

ETHELRED. See plate x.

- 1 Obv. AEDILRED. R in the centre.
Rev. CEOLBALD. — Brit. Mus. late Bootle's.
- 2 Obv. ADELRED REX.
Rev. LEOGDEGN - - 20 Rebello.
- 3 Obv. EDELRED REX.
Rev. MONNE - - $18\frac{6}{10}$ Brit. Mus.
- 4 Obv. EDILRED REX.
Rev. EANRED - - — Dr. Hunter.
- 5 Obv. as No. 4.
Rev. FORDRED - - $18\frac{5}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

REDULF. See plate xi.

- Obv. REDVLF REX.
Rev. FORDRED - - $15\frac{7}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

OSBERCHT. See plate xi.

- 1 Obv. OSBERCHT.
Rev. VINHEGHT - - $19\frac{1}{10}$ Rebello.
- 2 Obv. OSBERCHT BE.
Rev. VINHEGHT - - $18\frac{9}{10}$ Rebello.
- 3 Obv. OSBERCHT EX.
Rev. EANVLF - - $17\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

CEOLNOTH. See plate xiii.

- Obv. CEOLNOTH ARHIEL. Probably the bust of the archbishop.
Rev. LI. MONETA DOROVERL' CIVITAS.
 $13\frac{1}{10}$ Rashleigh.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

VIGMUND. See plate xiv.

- Obv. VIGMUNDI REP.
Rev. COENRED - - $17\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Mus.

SOLE MONARCHS.

ECGBEORHT. See plate xiv.

- 1 Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. Plain fillet.
Rev. DVNVN MONETA - $20\frac{8}{10}$ Rashleigh.
- 2 Obv. ECGBEORHT REX.
Rev. OBA MONETA - - $22\frac{9}{10}$ Rashleigh.

ETHELVULF. See plate xiv.

- 1 Obv. ETHELVULF REX. Plain double fillet, with a crescent in front.
Rev. MANNIC M. - - $14\frac{3}{10}$ Rashleigh.
- 2 Obv. EDELVULF REX. Plain single fillet, with crescent.
Rev. BEAGMVND - - $20\frac{8}{10}$ Rashleigh.

PLATE XXVIII.

- 3 Obv. Legend as No. 2. Fillet, etc. as No. 1.
Rev. ETHELHERE - - $17\frac{1}{10}$ Rashleigh.

AELFRED. See plate xvi.

- Obv. ELFRID REX.
Rev. FRANBALD - - $21\frac{2}{10}$ Rashleigh.

EADWEARD I. See plate xvi.

- 1 Obv. EADVVEARD REX.
Rev. HEREMOD - - 25 Rebello.
2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. EADMYND MO. - 22 $\frac{8}{10}$ Rebello.

ÆTHELSTAN. See plate xviii.

- 1 Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BRI.
Rev. TOTES MONETA LEIGC. *Chester.*
25 $\frac{3}{10}$ Rebello.
2 Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BR.
Rev. ÆLFVIENE MO LEGCF. *Chester.* In the
centre s. - - 24 Rebello.
3 Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.
Rev. REGNALD MO EFORWIC. *York.*
25 $\frac{8}{10}$ Rashleigh.

EADRED. See plate xix.

- Obv. EADRED REX.
Rev. RINVC MON. - - 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus.

EADGAR. See plate xx.

- 1 Obv. EADGAR REX. Crown of two fillets, and
with three rays surmounted with pearls. Two
pendent pearls.
Rev. BALDVVIN MONETA. 18 $\frac{6}{10}$ Rashleigh.
2 Obv. EADGAR REX ANGL.
Rev. ÆLFSTAN. - - 20 $\frac{7}{10}$ Rebello.

ÆTHELRED II. See plate xxii.

- Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGO. As No. 2, plate
xxii.
Rev. FEREMIN MO DYFLI. *Dublin.*
23 $\frac{1}{8}$ Brit. Mus.

CNUT. See plate xxii.

- Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORY. Crown of three
arches, with fleurs-de-lis.
Rev. FERENM MO DYF. *Dublin.*
16 $\frac{6}{8}$ Brit. Mus.

HAROLD I. See plate xxiv.

- Obv. HAROLD REX. Plain double fillet, over
a helmet or bonnet. Sceptre with a fleur-
de-lis.
Rev. WATHERINC ON EO. *York.* An escar-
buncle on a cross voided. 14 $\frac{3}{10}$ Rebello.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. See plate xxv.

- 1 Obv. EADWARD REX. Crown of two arches
surmounted by three pearls. Sceptre with
cross of pearls.
Rev. AGLRIC ON LEHR. *Leicester.*
16 $\frac{3}{4}$ Brit. Mus.
2 Obv. EADVVEARDVS REX ANGO. Sovereign
type.
Rev. +BRINTRIC ON TANTVNE. *Taunton.* Arms
of the Confessor. See plate xxiv, No. 13.
19 $\frac{9}{10}$ Tyssen.

This coin is remarkable for the Latin termina-
tion of the name on the obverse. Keder has
given a representation of another specimen of
this type, which reads, Obv. EADVVEARDVS
REX AN. Rev. ÆLFINE ON H BRVCC.¹

- 3 Obv. EDWADN ANGLOR. As No. 2.
Rev. ELFNOTH ON LINCO. *Lincoln.* Type as
No. 9, plate xxiv.³ — Mrs. Banks.
Rev. Mr. Blick.

KING OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ECGFRITH.

- Obv. ECGFRITH REX. A small cross in the
centre.
Rev. LVX. A cross surrounded by a glory.⁴
— Antiquarian Society of
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

¹ De Argento Runis seu Literis Gothicis insignito. Lipsia, 4to, 1703. Plate at signature n. No. 6. The character before n. on the reverse, is the Runic n.

² The coins which were engraven under the inspection of Mr. Combe, terminate at this line.

³ All the other coins with this obverse have the Confessor's arms on the reverse.

⁴ Impressions of this very singular styca were obligingly communicated by the Rev. John Hodgson, one of the Secretaries of

the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In a brief memoir upon the coin, which Mr. Hodgson read to that society, and which is printed in their First Annual Report, he says, "The reverse I suppose to be a cross, surrounded by a glory, and the motto LVX. How this device is applicable to Egfrid's character is not easy to be perceived; but it clearly enough points out the glorious light which the religion of the cross is calculated to throw upon the world. It was probably intended as a compliment to Egfrid about the commencement of his reign, when the christian religion was in a flourishing and popular state."

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Obv. EANDALD AREP. A large pellet in the centre.

Rev. EADYLF. In the centre a cross.¹
— Woolston.

KING OF MERCIA.

OFFA.

1 Obv. OFFA REX in two lines across the field.
Above, the letter M for Mercia.

Rev. EALHMUND. A cross. — Barker.

2 Obv. OFFA REX. A cross on a base with steps.
Rev. OETHELRES. As No. 9, plate iv.
— Sharp.

SOLE MONARCH.

SUEIN.

Obv. SVEIN.

Rev. CHIBIGDEL.²

PLATE XXIX.

BRITISH.

Silver.

1 Obv. Rude head.

Rev. Horse, etc. - - 18½ Welsh.

2 Obv. and Rev. Horse, etc. 9 Welsh.

BOADICEA?³

Gold.

3 Obv. NODVOC across the field.

Rev. Horse and wheel - Sharp.

Silver.

4 Obv. NODVOC. Head occupying nearly the whole area of the coin.

Rev. Horse, wheel, etc. - - Dimsdale.

SEGNAX.

Silver.

5 Obv. SEGO. in an oblong compartment, within a chained border.

Rev. A naked man on horseback. Brit. Mus.

CUNOBELINE.

Silver.

6 Obv. CVN. A human figure standing, naked, except a kind of scarf, which is thrown over the shoulders. In the left hand a spear, in the right, possibly a human head.*

Rev. SOLIDO⁴ within a circular border inter-linked - - - Brit. Mus.

7 Obv. CVNOBELINI. Bust to the left.

Rev. TASC. Horse with a crescent over it.
Shepherd.

¹ This styca is peculiarly interesting on account of the title which is added to the name, and thus evidences the propriety of Mr. Combe's appropriation of the first coin of the series of archiepiscopal coins of York, in plate xiv., to this archbishop.

² This coin of Suein, the father of Cnut, is copied from an engraving given by Bircherod in his "Specimen antiquæ rei Monetaræ Danorum," Hafniæ, 1701, 4to. As I have not been able to discover the coin, and as Bircherod's work is very rare, I shall give the description of it in his own words: "Est mihi nummus argenteus hujus regis, cujus unum latus regem ostendit galeatum, et chlamyde indutum, cum barbâ protensâ et divisâ quæ cognomen furcatâ barbæ ipsi addidit more antiquissimo septentrionalium, qui a vestitu, capillis, vitiis, et virtutibus aliisque corporis vel animi qualitatibus viros præstantiores denominare solebant: ut in ipso opere plenius demonstratur. Conversionem et religionem erux illa indicat, quam manu præfert loco sceptri. Titulus et nomen regis SVEIN quod luculenter expressum legitur, eodem modo apud antiquos Scriptores habetur, utpote apud Adamum Bremensem, in eunomio Emma Regina: et aliis scriptis hujus ætati vicinis. Quæ in averso latere sunt, quamvis satis clare videri possunt, tamen locum vel castrum quoddam hodie ignotum indicare videntur. In Angliâ eusum fuisse hunc nummum a Suenone extremis suæ ætatis temporibus nequitiam dubito. Solent enim multi imo omnes antiqui Angliæ nummi talem, qualis in averso latere est, crucem preferre cum punctulis et ornamentis, quod

clarissimum mihi est indicium, alium Suenonem hic non intelligi posse quam hunc, qui Angliam simul tenuit."—p. 37.

Whether the dissimilarity of this coin to other Danish money of the same æra, and the similarity of its reverse to coins of Cnut, Harold I., and Edward the Confessor, will entitle it to an uncontroversited place in the Anglo-Danic series, is, in my opinion, very doubtful. I have, however, copied Bircherod's engraving, out of deference to his so clearly decided opinion.

³ These coins are given to Boadicea, in compliance with general opinion, but the propriety of the arrangement is very questionable. The letters cannot be easily reconciled with the usual spelling of the name, and the head on No. 2 is by no means feminine in its appearance.

I rather incline to think them Gallic, and struck by NODVOC-XATVS, who is mentioned by Caesar in the Second Book of the War in Gaul.

⁴ Possibly the name of a moneyer. Mr. Dimsdale has this coin, with SOLIDV on the reverse.

* This is evidently copied from a figure of Bacchus on some Greek coin.—[Ed.]

† The style of this coin is Gaulish, but the name is not found on any of the Gaulish series. Until further evidence is acquired, the origin of this piece must remain doubtful.—[Ed.]

TASCIO, OR TASCIA.

Gold.

- 8 Obv. TASC in an ornamental oblong.
Rev. Horse with a pellet under it. Shepherd.

Silver.

- 9 Obv. Head with the hair and beard singularly disposed.
Rev. TASCIA. A warrior on horseback, with a spear in the right hand. Above, a blazing star or sun - - - 18

Brass.

- 10 Obv. Profile to the left. Hair and beard flowing.
Rev. TASC. over the back of a horse. Above and below a rose of dots - Dimsdale.

SCEATTA.

- 11 Obv. Head with flowing beard, and surrounded by what appears to have been intended for a glory.
Rev. In the centre a cross. On each side of it a rude human figure and a small cross.
Willett.

ANGLO-SAXON.

KING OF KENT.

BALDRED.

- 12 Obv. .ALDRED REX. Head rudely drawn.
Rev. +ETHEL. . D MONETA. Double cross with an annulet in the centre. Bodleian Library.

KING OF WEST SAXONS.

AETHELWEARD.¹

- 13 Obv. +ETHELVEARD REX. In the centre a figure exactly similar to that on a coin of Eadmund, king of the East Angles, plate ix, No. 9.
Rev. +TWICCA MON. In the centre a cross, with a pellet in each angle - Brit. Mus.

¹ For the probability that this coin should be referred to East Anglia, see the *Annals*, vol. i. p. 117, n. [?].

² One of the coins found near Dorking in 1817.

³ The last letter appears to be compounded of x and m.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

OFFA.

- 14 Obv. OFFA REX M. in three lines across the field.
Rev. REGNIHT - - - Dimsdale.

COENVULF.

- 15 Obv. CENVULF REX M. As No. 28, plate vii.
Rev. DIOLA. Nearly similar to No. 24.
Dewdney.²
16 Obv. COENVULF REX M. Type as No. 1.
Rev. VVILHVN. Type nearly resembling No. 28 in plate vii. - - - Bodl. Lib.

CIOLVULF I.

- 17 Obv. +CIOLVULF REX M. Type as No. 1, plate vii.
Rev. +EALHLAN. MONET. In the centre a.
Dewdney.

BEORNVULF.

- 18 Obv. +BEORNVULF REX M.³ Rude head confined within the inner circle.
Rev. +MONNA. A cross crosslet in the centre of the inner circle - - Brit. Mus.

WIGLAF.⁴

- 19 Obv. +VVIGLAF REX M. Head as the preceding.
Rev. +HVNOELL. In the centre a cross crosslet, without an inner circle - Dewdney.

BERHTVULF.

- 20 Obv. BERHTVULF REX M. Large bust.
Rev. +EARNALD⁵ MONET. A large ornamented A. - - - Dewdney.
21 Obv. BERHTVULF REX.
Rev. +SIEHEA H.⁶ A different A. Brit. Mus.
22 Obv. as No. 2.
Rev. +EAX M+AM. A cross moline.
Brit. Mus.
23 Obv. as No. 2.
Rev. +SIGEHEAH. In the centre a cross with two nails in each quarter - Brit. Mus.

⁴ Sir Andrew Fountaine has engraved a penny of this monarch, without a head, in his ninth plate. See the *Annals*.

⁵ Possibly for EARNALD.

⁶ The third letter appears to have been intended for g, and the whole legend SIGEHEAH, one of Berhtulf's moneyers, already known.

- 24 Obv. BERHTVLF REX.
Rev. + EAMHA MONETA. A cross crosslet, the arms of which are linked together by curved lines near to the centre - - - Brit. Mus.
- 25 Obv. + BERHTVLF REX. Small bust.
Rev. + SIGEHAH. Cross with three pellets in one quarter, and one in each of the remaining ones - - - Brit. Mus.
- 26 Obv. + BERHTVLF REX M. A cross potent, and a plain cross conjoined.
Rev. + TATEL MONETA. A cross potent.
Dewdney.

SAINTS.

- 27 Obv. SCIPETRI. A large cross above, and a smaller one below.
Rev. + EBORACECI. Cross patee. Bodl. Lib.
- 28 Obv. SCHETHIO. As No. 1, plate xii.
Rev. IOBEVRIT. A cross calvary. — Miles.

PLATE XXX.

- 1 Obv. + RAHOCLT. A hand.
Rev. + EIOACECA. A monogram.¹ — Willett.
- 2 Obv. ACHIOATR. As Rev. of No. 2.
Rev. + RABIOCIT. A bow and arrow. — Willett.
- 3 Obv. SCIETRN.
Rev. + EBRAI CIT. In the centre a monogram. — Willett.
- 4 Obv. RAHEIAT. Rude head.
Rev. EARICFCT. A monogram. — Willett.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

ETHERED.

- 5 Obv. + ETHERED. ARCHIEPI. The bust, probably, of Coenvulf.
Rev. ETHERED MONETA. - - - Brit. Mus.

SOLE MONARCHS.

ECGBEORHT.

- 6 Obv. + ECGBEORHT REX. As No. 1, Appendix, plate xxvii.
Rev. + EDEL + MOD. Cross, with a nail in each quarter - - - Brit. Mus.

- 7 Obv. + ECGBEORHT REX.
Rev. + EDELMOD MONETA. Cross crosslet on both sides - - - Brit. Mus.

LTHELVLF.

- 8 Obv. + EDELVLF REX. Bust to the left. Cap with two fillets of pearls.
Rev. + MANNA MONETA. Cross, a nail in each quarter - - - Brit. Mus.
- 9 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. + OSMVND MONETA. As No. 1.
Brit. Mus.
- 10 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. + As No. 2. In the centre a. Brit. Mus.
- 11 Obv. + EFLVLETHIX. As No. 1, but the cap unadorned.
Rev. + HEREBEARD. MONET. Six lines cross-wise - - - Brit. Mus.
- 12 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. + DEINEYN. MONETA. Labarum.
Brit. Mus.
- 13 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. DIAR MONETA. Cross crosslet.
Brit. Mus.
- 14 Obv. ETHELVLF RE. As No. 1, but more rudely drawn.
Rev. BEAGMVND MO. Cross with a pellet in each quarter - - - Brit. Mus.
- 15 Obv. + EDELVLF RE. Rude head, included within the inner circle.
Rev. + VVILHEAH. Small cross. Brit. Mus.
- 16 Obv. + AETHELVLF REX. Cross with a nail in each quarter.
Rev. + DYN MONETA. Cross moline.
Brit. Mus.
- 17 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. + WILHEAH. A large a. Brit. Mus.
- 18 Obv. as No. 9.
Rev. DYN MONETA. Type on both sides as obverse of No. 7. - - - Brit. Mus.
- 19 Obv. ETHELVLF REX. In the centre a monogram CANT.
Rev. + HEBECA MONETA IOR. In the quarters of a cross c. m. a. n. - - - Brit. Mus.
- 20 Obv. + ERIVVLE REX. Monogram as No. 12.
Rev. + HYNBEANT. MONET. In the centre d. b. o. p. - - - Brit. Mus.

¹ I am unable to explain this monogram, and that which appears upon Nos. 3 and 4.

- 21 Obv. + ÆTHELVLF REX. In the centre D. O.
R. I. B. I. read backwards.
Rev. + DIAR. MONETA. A large A. Brit. Mus.

ÆTHELSTAN.

- 22 Obv. + ÆTHELSTAN. REX. In the centre a cross, with three pellets triangularly placed.
Rev. WVLFSIG. The area divided by a line into two parts nearly equal. In the upper one a building with three pellets in a triangular form on each side. In the lower the name of the moneyer, with one pellet under it.
Barker.

EADGAR.

- 23 Obv. + EADGAR RE. In the centre a rose of dots.
Rev. ONFERD MO. in two lines, with three roses of dots between. A cross patée above and below - - - - - Barker.

ÆTHELRED II.

- 24 Obv. + ÆTHELRAED REX ANGL. Type as No. 2, plate xxii.
Rev. + SYMERLIDA MO. EOFFR. York. As No. 2, plate xxii, except a cross pate in the first, and a pellet in third, quarter of the cross.
Roberts.

KINGS OF ENGLAND.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

WILLIAM I. OF II.

PENNY.

- 1 Obv. + WILLELMVS REX.¹ Full face. Under a pavilion or canopy, crown of two arches reversed.²
Rev. + BRINTRED ON OXEN.³ *Oxford.*
2 Obv. + WILLELMV REX. Full face. Crown of two arches, adorned with three pearls. Two fillets pendent on each side of the face.
Rev. + ODNOTH ON WICE. *Winchester.* [A.]
Probably *Worcester* - - - - - 19
3 Obv. + WILLEM. . . Full face. Circlet adorned with gems, and with three pearls on the upper rim. In the right hand a sword.⁵
Rev. + ORGAR ON LVND. *London.* - 21½
4 Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Crown as No. 3, but with a pearl pendent on each side. A sceptre in the right hand.
Rev. + SEWINE ON IEXEC. *Exeter.* Between the arms of the cross PAXS.⁶ - - - 21
5 Obv. + WILLEM REX ANGLOR. Full face. Crown of two arches with gems and pearls. On the right a sceptre with a cross patée, on the left another with a cross of four pearls. As Rufus had no pretence to two sceptres, which his father had, this is no doubt to be ascribed to the Conqueror.⁷
Rev. + COLSWEGEN ON LVND. *London.* 22½

¹ The Saxon F [W] is invariably used upon these coins, except in two instances of pennies of William II. An engraving of them is given in the Supplement, part ii, plate ii, Nos. 1 and 2. The Roman W appears upon the great seal of each of these monarchs.

² On the great seal of William I. as it is given by Speed and Sandford, he has a kind of cap surrounded by a crown adorned with gems, and with three rays terminated by pearls placed cross-wise. Between the rays are fleurs-de-lis. In his right hand he bears a sword, in the left a globe surmounted by a cross patée. The crown on the great seal of William II. as it is represented by the same authors, is only a circlet adorned with gems, and with five rays, each terminated by a pearl. He also has a sword in the right hand, and in the left a globe with a cross botonée. On each side the throne is an ornament, probably intended for a star in a circle.

³ Where the reverse contains only a cross, or a cross-like form, as is the case with this coin, I have not troubled my readers with any description of the type.

⁴ A very fair one of this type, but with a different legend, weighs 20 grains. [A.] N.B. The notes, etc. marked thus, are copied from the explanation of the plates at the end of the Antiquaries edition of Folkes's Tables.

⁵ Mr. North, in his Notes on Folkes's Table, says, "in Domesday Book is a small drawing of this king [William I.] with a sword in his hand; therefore those that have the sword are in all probability this king's likewise." There is, however, some mistake in this statement, for there are no drawings in the original Domesday Book. In an abridgment of it, which is also preserved in the Chapter-house, Westminster, the first initial letter represents the Conqueror on his throne with a sceptre in his hand. It is copied in Vertue's folio engraving of William I. for Rapin's History of England.

⁶ Perhaps *pax subditis*, to commemorate the surrender of the place; as one of the same type struck at Huntingdon has P. A. X. A. i. e. *pax Anglorum*, probably on yielding up the Isle of Ely by treaty with the monks in that neighbourhood. [A.]

⁷ *Lenae*, p. 39.

- 6 Obv. + WILLELM REX. Profile to the left.
Crown as No. 5, a sceptre fleury in the right hand.

Rev. + EDWI ON LYNDIN. *London* - 19½

- 7 Obv. + WILLELM REX A. Profile to the right.
Crown as No. 5, but with fillets pendent.
Sceptre with a cross of four pearls before the bust.¹

Rev. + CINRIC ON THIOFTO. *Thetford*.

- 8 Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Crown as No. 5, but with the arches nearly flat.

Rev. + ALFRI O NORTHWIC. *Norwich*. 22

- 9 Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Crown as No. 4, but with the arches more raised.
A star of six points on each side of the head a star in a circle, as on the great seal of William II.

Rev. + ITHELSTAN ON ROFF. *Rochester*. N.B. THIEL are expressed by one character. 22½

- 10 Obv. + WILLELM REX ANI. Full face. Crown as No. 4, but with the arches more raised.
A star of six points on each side of the bust.

Rev. + MYNWIN ON DOF. *Dover* - - 21

- 11 Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Crown as No. 8. A sceptre fleury in the right hand, and on the left side of the face a star of six points.

Rev. + ORDWI² ON IRFRD. *Hereford*. [A.]
Qu. *Hartford*? - - - 21½

- 12 Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Crown as No. 8. A sword in the right hand.

Rev. + GODRIC ON HIEGT. *Huntingdon*. [A.]
but qu.? - - - 21

- 13 Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Type as No. 12.

Rev. + WULFWINE ON CTL.

Of these 13 pennies, I believe that only Nos. 9, 10, and 11, belong to William II. See the Annals.

HENRY I. OF II.

- 14 Obv. + HENRI REX. Profile to the right. Crown of two arches. Before the face a sceptre with a cross of pearls.

Rev. + SEWINE ON SVT.³ - - - 20

HENRY I.

- 15 Obv. + HENRI REX I. *Anglorum*. [A.] Full face. Crown of a single arch, adorned with pearls. An annulet on each side of the head, and a pellet above each shoulder.

Rev. + ORDGAR ON LVND. *London* - 22½

STEPHEN.

- 16 Obv. + STIEFS . . E. Three-quarters face. Crown of two arches, adorned with fleurs-de-lis.⁴ In the right hand a sceptre fleury.

Rev. + AELEM . . . LEG. *Leicester*. [A.]
Qu. *Chester*? - - - 22

- 17 Obv. + S . . EFNERE. Profile to the left. Crown and sceptre as No. 16.

Rev. . . ME ON CA. *Canterbury* - - 17½

- 18 Obv. + STEFNE. As No. 16.

Rev. + HERMER ON NOR. *Norwich* - 23

- 19 Obv. + STIEN. Profile to the left. Crown with three fleurs-de-lis.

Rev. The place of the legend filled with unmeaning ornaments.

ROBERT,⁵ EARL OF GLOUCESTER, BASE SON OF HENRY I.

- 20 Obv. + ROBERTVS IV. Figure on horseback with a pointed helmet. A large sword in the right hand.

Rev. as Stephen, No. 19 - - - 18

¹ The type of this obverse is so apparently copied from No. 3 of the coins of Harold II. that I have no hesitation in appropriating it to William I.

In 1739, several hundred coins were found in a rotten bag at Dimechurch in Kent, of Harold and William, all side-faced, some appearing little worn, struck at the same place [av], with the name of the same moneyer to both: from whence it is reasonably conjectured that these are of William the Conqueror. [*MS. note to Folke's Table*, by Bryan Fairfax, esq., one of the commissioners of the customs.]

² Probably for ORTHWR.

³ This penny is placed doubtfully in the Antiquaries explanation of the plates; but it is now generally, and I think properly, given to Henry I. See the Annals in the reign of Henry I.

His crown upon his great seals is a circlet adorned with jewels and fleurs-de-lis, placed over a cap. In his right hand a sword, in his left a globe surmounted by a cross patée, on which a bird is placed. On each side, immediately below the hands, a flower.

⁴ The crown on his great seal, according to Sandford's representation, is a plain circlet, surmounted by three fleurs-de-lis. In Speed's, which is a different seal, a kind of cap is added. The right hand bears a sword, the left a mound with a cross patée, and a bird perched thereon. In Sandford's engraving there is a blazing star to the right between the head and the point of the sword, which is not in Speed's. The horseman on Sandford's reverse has a banner in the right hand, in Speed's a sword.

⁵ Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I. [A.] But see the Annals at the end of the reign of Stephen.

HENRY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

- 21 Obv. + HENRICVS. EPC. The head of Stephen like that on No. 19. Before it a crosier and a rose.¹

Rev. STEPHANVS REX.

PLATE II.

EUSTACE, THE SON OF STEPHEN.

- 1 Obv. + EVSTACIVS. An armed figure, to the knees. On the head a pointed helmet, in the right hand a large sword.

Rev. + EBORACI EDOTS. Struck at York, but the last five letters I am unable to explain, unless the moneyer's name should be intended, which seems not improbable from their resemblance to the termination of SWTIDETS, the name of one of his father's moneyers.

19

- 2 Obv. + EISTACHIVS. A lion² passant. To the left, under his feet, two double shackle bolts, with a bar in the middle, between the fore legs a cross paté, above it a lozenge, over that a pellet, and at the back a curve figure like a crosier. [A.]

Rev. An escarbuncle, surrounded by various unmeaning ornaments instead of a legend.

STEPHEN AND HENRY.

- 3 Obv. + STIEFNER. Two rude human figures face to face. Between them a kind of cross surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.³

Rev. Various devices in the place of the legend.

18½

¹ This is copied from Lord Pembroke's plates. If Mr. Folkes had not declared that he saw the coin, I should not hesitate to pronounce it an ill-struck, and, in consequence, an ill-read Stephen. The present possessor would not suffer it to be seen.

² This animal has, by mistake, been called a horse. [A.]

³ Struck, probably, on the agreement between Stephen and Henry. [A.] Had that been the design, would not the names of both the monarchs, as well as their figures, have appeared upon the coin?

⁴ *Walter*. [A.] But quære? For the appropriation of this coin see the *Annals*, vol. i. p. 172.

⁵ They are called in the explanation of the plates, at the end of the *Antiquaries' edition of Folkes's Tables*, three plates engrailed. This coin, together with Nos. 5 and 6, belong to Henry I.

HENRY II.

- 4 Obv. + HENRI REX ANGL. Full face, mustachios and peaked beard, crown surmounted with fleur-de-lis. In the right hand a sceptre, with a cross paté.

Rev. + WIT⁴: ON: LVNDE. *London*. - - 22

HENRY II. OF SON.

- 5 Obv. + HENRICVS R. Bust in armour, in profile to the right, no beard nor mustache. Crown as No. 4. Sceptre, fleury.

Rev. + GODRIC: ON: - - 22½

- 6 Obv. + HENRICVS. Three-quarters face. Arches of crown much elevated, sceptre fleury. Bust and face as No. 5.

Rev. + OC: ON: NORWIC. *Norwich*. - - 21

- 7 Obv. + HENRI. RE. Three-quarters face turned to the left. Cap with fleurs-de-lis. Before the face three pellets.⁵

Rev. + SIGAR ON: LVNDENE. *London*.

RICHARD I.

- 8 Obv. RICARDVS REX ANG. A full face with an open crown adorned with flowers-de-luce, in the right hand, over the left breast, a sceptre, fleury. [A.]

Rev. GEOFRID ON EVESHAM. In a single tressure, with pellets at the interior angles, a cross; mint-mark, a blazing star. [A.]⁶

JOHN.

HALFPENNY.

- 9 Obv. + IOHANNES DOM. Full face bounded by the inner circle.

Rev. + TOMAS ON DW.⁷ *Dublin*. - 10½

Mr. North was of opinion, that if Henricus Rex Junior ever coined any money (he had a broad seal) No. 7 belonged to him. He was only fourteen years old when he was crowned, and died in his twenty-seventh year. *MS. note to Folkes's Table*.

⁶ This coin is now well known to be a forgery. It was produced by a noted coin-dealer soon after the discovery of a considerable number of pennies on Bramham Moor in Yorkshire, as if it had been found with them. It is supposed to have been fabricated from a scarce type of Henry the First's money. See another, by the same hand, Supplement, plate i, No. 14.

⁷ Probably coined in 1185, in which year only John was in Ireland during his father's reign, of which expedition Benedictus Abbas gives an account. *Mr. North's MS.*

PENNY.

- 10 Obv. †IOHANNES REX. Full face inclosed in a triangle.¹ Crown fleury, in the right hand a sceptre surmounted by a cross of pellets.

Rev. ROBERT ON DIVE. *Dublin*. In a triangle a crescent and blazing star, with a small star in each angle of the triangle.²

21½

HALFPENNY.

- 11 Obv. IOHAN REX. Type as No. 10, but without the sceptre and the right hand.

Rev. WILLEM ON DL. *Dublin*. A crescent, cross paté, and three small stars, in a triangle.

FARTHING.

- 12 Obv. WILLEN ON. Type as No. 11.

Rev. IOHANNES DW. *Dublin*. In the triangle a blazing star.³

HENRY III.⁴

PENNY.

- 13 Obv. HENRICVS REX. Full face. Crown and cross of pearls, and the sceptre in the right hand, surmounted by a similar cross.

Rev. †ADAM. ON. WINC. *Winchester*. Double cross extending to the inner circle only.⁵

23

- 14 Obv. as No. 13.

Rev. †GOLDWINE ON CA. *Canterbury*. Type as No. 13. - - - - 22

- 15 Obv. as No. 13.

Rev. †NICOLE ON EVE. *Evesham*. [A.]

Type as No. 13. - - - - 22

- 16 Obv. HENRICVS REX III. Full face. Crown a plain fillet surmounted by a cross of pearls. Beard composed of dots. The cross at the beginning of the legend on the obverse is exchanged for a star. On other pennies of this coinage a crescent is added to the star. See Supplement, plate i, No. 16; and plate ii, No. 7.

Rev. WILLEM ON WINC. *Winchester*. Double cross extending to the edge of the coin.⁶

23

- 17 Obv. HENRICVS REX TERCI. Type as No. 16.

Rev. NICOLE ON LVND. *London*. Type as No. 16. - - - - 22½

- 18 Obv. HENRICVS REX III. Head, etc. as No. 16, but with a sceptre in the right hand.

Rev. RICARD ON LVND. *London*. Type as No. 16.

Irish.

- 19 Obv. HENRICVS REX III. Head, etc. as No. 16, in a triangle with a cinquefoil on the left side of the neck, as on the Irish penny of John, No. 10.

Rev. RICARD ON DIVE. *Divelin*, i.e. *Dublin*. Type as No. 16.⁹ - - - - 22½

EDWARD I.¹⁰

- 20 Obv. †EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Open crown

¹ See the Annals under 1199 for various conjectures respecting the intention of this triangle.

² This and the two following coins were struck in his 11th year, by order of John Grey, bishop of Norwich, and Justicier of Ireland. *Mr. North's MS.*

³ It is remarkable that the devices of the crescent and blazing star, which appear upon these coins, do not occur on the great seal of John, but are found upon that of Henry III, his son and successor. With these coins, the custom of impressing the reverse with a variety of devices, or crosses of different forms, ceased; and a double or single cross, with pellets in the quarters, was introduced, and continued to be the sole device until the reign of Henry VII. It was not entirely disused so late as the time of James I.

⁴ Mr. North intended to publish remarks on the money of Henry III.; but it is believed that he proceeded no further than to engrave two plates of his coins; at least no MS. on that subject was found after his death. The plates are, by the kindness of my lamented friend Mr. Gough, now in my possession.

⁵ This short cross is the distinguishing mark of his early coins, and was continued until his 32d year.

⁶ Rather EVERICE—York.

⁷ This is the first instance of numerals on any coins in the series. A penny, supposed to have been struck by William II., has *avo* after the name. Supplement, part ii, plate ii, No. 1.

⁸ The distinguishing mark of the great coinage in his 32d year. See the Annals.

⁹ In Simon's second plate, No. 49, is a halfpenny of this type, with the same legend on both sides.

¹⁰ According to the rules laid down by Mr. Bartlett for distinguishing the coins of the first three Edwards, after the Norman Conquest, the pennies of

Edward I. read EDW.

Edward II. read EDWA and EDWAR.

Edward III. read EDWARDS.

See the Annals at the end of the reign of Edward I.

This note must be attended to in examining the plates, as the above mentioned arrangement, though now generally adopted, is not observed in them.

Edward I. entirely omitted the sceptre, which so frequently occurs upon the coins of the preceding monarchs.

with three fleur-de-lis, and pearls between.¹
Hair much extended on each side of the face.² Ireland now appears for the first time upon the coins.

Rev. ROBERT DE HADELEIE.³ Cross potent extended to the outer circle. Three pellets in each quarter⁴ - - - 20

21 Rev. only. ROBERTVS DE HADL. Type as No. 20. - - - 21½

22 Obv. only differs from No. 20 in having an annulet on the breast - - - 22

EDWARD I. II. OR III.⁵

GROSS.

23 Obv. + EDWARDVS. DI. GR. REX. ANGL. Head, crowned as No. 20, in a double tressure of four arches, with mullets and roses. 88

Rev. Outer circle, DNS. HIBNE DVX. AQT.⁶
Inner circle, CIVI LONDONIA. Cross fleury extending to the outer edge of the piece, the pellets within the inner circle.

Irish.

PENNY.

24 Obv. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Head, etc. as No. 20, but inclosed in a triangle, with a pellet under the bust.

Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Type as No. 20. 22

25 Obv. differs from No. 24 only in having two pellets under the bust - - - 22

26 Obv. only. With three pellets.⁷

HALFPENNY.

27 Obv. as No. 24, but without the pellet.

Rev. CIVITAS WATERFOR. *Waterford.* 10½

FARTHING.

28 Obv. E. R. ANGLIE. Type as No. 24.

Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE - - - 5½

¹ A crown of this form continued to be used on the coins until Henry VII. introduced that with arches.

² This uncouth representation was not wholly laid aside during the reign of Henry VII. on whose full-faced coins it appears.

³ This is the last instance in which the moneyer's name is found upon the coins. Snelling, in his *View of the Silver Coins*, p. 12, considers it as pointing out a mint at Hadley; but this may be doubted, as Robert de Hadley was a moneyer at St Edmundsbury. See the *Annals* at the end of the reign of Edward I.

⁴ The type of this reverse was continued upon the coins until Henry VII. brought in the impress of the royal arms. The cross and pellets, as they are called, were not entirely laid aside until the commencement of the reign of Charles I.

⁵ See the *Annals*, at the end of the reign of Edward I. Mr. North says it cannot be determined whether this groat belongs to Edward I., II., or III., and remarks that the letters are exactly

PLATE III.

EDWARD I.

PENNY.

1 Obv. + EDW R ANGL. DNS. HYB. Head and crown as before, with a rose on the breast.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 22

EDWARD I. OR III.⁸

2 Obv. as No. 1, but with the neck bare.

Rev. VILLA HADINE. Cross with pellets in three quarters, in the fourth a thistle.⁹

[A.] - - - - - 17

EDWARD I.

3 Obv. as No. 1, but with a pellet on the breast instead of a rose.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON - - - 21½

EDWARD I. OR II.¹⁰

THREE PENCE.

4 Obv. + EDWAR. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Type as No. 2.

Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. *Canterbury.*¹¹ 65

EDWARD II. OR III.¹²

PENNY.

5 Obv. only. As No. 3, but with two pellets on the breast - - - 22

6 Obv. only. As No. 3, but with three pellets. 22½

EDWARD III.

GROAT.

7 Obv. + EDWARD. DEI. G. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQT. Head and crown as before, in a double tressure of nine arches.

Rev. Outer circle, POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM.

like those of the coins of Philip de Valois of France. *MS. Note to Folkes's Table.* [The reign of Philip commenced in the year 1328, the second of Edward III.]

⁸ Aquitaine now first occurs upon the coins, though from Henry II. it was inserted upon the great seals. *Leake*, p. 84.

⁷ Simon thinks that these pellets were intended for numerical distinctions; but see the *Annals*, as above.

⁸ According to the rules laid down by Mr. Bartlett, this coin belongs to Edward I.

⁹ Both the reading and description are erroneous. See the coin more accurately drawn in Supplement, part ii, plate i, No. 27. ¹⁰ Edward II.

¹¹ It is a thick piece, probably struck with a penny die. If designedly adjusted to a weight, must have been a sort of proof for a threepenny piece in the time of the first or second Edward. *Folkes's Table*, p. 11. ¹² Edward I.

MEV. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. Cross extending to the outside of the coin; the pellets within the inner circle.¹ - 71

8 Obv. EDWARD. D. G. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB. As No. 7. Mint mark, a crown or coronet on both sides.²

Rev. as No. 7. - - - 70

9 Obv. as No. 8, except that it has HYB.

Rev. as No. 8, but has MEVM at length. It has the usual cross on both sides - 70

10 Rev. only. Legend in outer circle as No. 8. Inner circle, VILLA CALESIE. *Calais*.

11 Rev. only. As No. 8, except that the three pellets in one quarter are joined by an annulet - - - 69

DEMI GROSS, OF TWO PENCE.

12 Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Type as No. 8.

Rev. + Outer circle, POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTORE. MEV. Inner circle, VILLA CALESIE. Type as No. 8. - - - 35

13 Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGLI. Z. FRANC. Rev. Outer circle, POSVI. DEV. ADIVTOREM.

Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. Type on both sides as No. 12. - - - 30

14 Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGL. FRA. Z. H.³ 35

Rev. as No. 13, except that the legend of the inner circle is CIVITAS EBORACI. *York*.

PENNY.

15 Rev. only. CIVITAS CANTOR. *Canterbury*. 19⁴

16 Obv. + EDWARD. ANGL. R. DNS. HYB. Type as No. 4.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 17¹/₂⁵

17 Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGLI.

Rev. as No. 16, except that the pellets in each quarter are joined by an annulet. 16

18 Rev. only. CIVITAS EBORACI. A rose in the centre of the cross - - - 15¹/₂⁶

¹ The first groats were coined in his 25th year. See the Annals. "Upon the inscription of *Posui Deum adiutorem meum*, a rude scholar grounded his apology (when he was charged to have gotten a fellowship in a college indirectly), by protesting solemnly by his faith and honesty that he came in only by *Posui Deum adiutorem meum*. And no marvel, for some are said to have higher place by mediation and help of angels." [Camden's *Remains*, p. 244, article Money.]

² This is the earliest regular mint-mark which I have noticed upon a regal coin since the Conquest. The common cross I do

EDWARD I.

HALFPENNY.

19 Obv. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Type as No. 3.

Rev. VILLA BRISTOLLIE - - - 11

20 Obv. as No. 19.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 11

21 Obv. as No. 19.

Rev. CIVITAS LINCOL. *Lincoln* - - - 11

EDWARD II. OF 111.⁵

22 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX AN. A mullet of six points.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 10

23 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX ANGL.

Rev. as No. 22. - - - 11

24 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX A.

Rev. as No. 22. - - - 10

EDWARD I.

FARTHING.

25 Obv. + E. R. ANGLIE. Without the inner circle.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 5¹/₂

26 Obv. as No. 25.

Rev. LONDONIENSIS⁶ - - - 5¹/₂

EDWARD II. OF 111.⁷

27 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX A. M. M. a mullet of five points on both sides.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 5

28 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX AN.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 5

29 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX. A.

Rev. as No. 28. - - - 6

EDWARD III.

HALFPENNY.

30 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX.

CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 10

not consider to be a mint-mark, but a prefix indicative of the piety of our ancestors.

³ The initial of Dominus, probably omitted between Z and ANGLI, as the title of king of Ireland was first assumed by Hen. VIII.

⁴ See the explanation of the first Supplemental plate, note to No. 37.

⁵ Edward III.

⁶ These were, I presume, the coins which were commonly called Lundrenses. See the Annals, under the year 1279.

⁷ Edward III.

FARTHING.

- 31 Obv. + EDWARDVS REX.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 4½
- 32 Obv. as No. 31.
Rev. LONDONIENSIS - - - 5

PLATE IV.

RICHARD II.

GROAT.

- 1 Obv. + RICARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANCIE.
Rev. + POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV'. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. - - 69

HALF GROAT.

- 2 Obv. + RICARD. DI. G. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC.
Rev. as No. 1. - - - 34
- 3 Obv. + RICARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGLIE.
Rev. as No. 1.

PENNY.

- 4 Obv. + RICARD. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 17
- 5 Obv. + RICARD. REX. ANGL. Z. FRAN.¹
Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A double rose in the centre of the cross. - - - 14

HALFPENNY.

- 6 Obv. + RICARD. REX. ANGL.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 9

FARTHING.

- 7 Obv. as No. 6.
Rev. as No. 6. - - - 4½

HENRY IV.²

GROAT.

- 8 Obv. + HENRIC. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGLIE.
Rev. + POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. - - 56

HENRY V.

- 9 Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. With an annulet³ on each side of

the neck. M.M. a cross pierced, on both sides.

- Rev. + POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTORE'. MEVM. Inner circle, VILLA CALISIE. The pellets in two of the quarters are joined by an annulet, and one also follows the word POSVI. - - - 60

GROAT.

- 10 Obv. as No. 9, but without the annulets.
Rev. as No. 9. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 57

HALF GROAT.

- 11 Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. as No. 9.
Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE'. M'. Inner circle, VILLA CALIS. as No. 9, but without the pierced cross - - - 31

PENNY.

- 12 Obv. + HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. A pellet on each side of the neck.
Rev. VILLA CALIS. Pellets in two quarters of the cross united by an annulet - 14

HALFPENNY.

- 13 Obv. + HENRIC REX. ANGL. As No. 12.
Rev. as No. 12. - - - 7

HENRY VI.

GROAT.

- 14 Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. M.M. cross crosslet.
Rev. + POSVI, etc. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. A lozenge after civitas, after London a leaf - - - 60
- 15 Obv. as No. 14.
Rev. + POSVI, etc. Inner circle, VILLA CALISIE. After VIL a lozenge, after LA. two quatrefoils, and at the end a rose.

HALF GROAT.

- 16 Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. M.M. cross crosslet.
Rev. as No. 14. - - - 30

¹ The crown here (and also that on No. 6) is remarkable, having pearls between the fleurs-de-lis, which are generally omitted on the smaller money. [A.]

² The first coinage of Henry IV. was of the same weight as that of his predecessors; but no such coins have yet been discovered. In his 13th year he reduced the weight of the groat to 60 grains, at which it continued until the fourth of Edward IV. No rule can therefore be laid down by which the money of this

monarch and of his son can be distinguished from the coins of Henry VI. All that can be decided with certainty is, that Henry V. coined at London and Calais, to which places Henry VI. added York and Bristol. This appears from an indorsement made in the first year of Henry VI. to an indenture of the ninth year of his father.

³ These annulets are represented as pellets on this coin, and on Nos. 11, 12, and 13, but erroneously.

PENNY.

- 17 Obv. + HENRICVS. REX. ANGLIE. M.M. a cross crosslet. After REX a lozenge.
Rev. as inner circle No. 15. M.M. a rose.
14

HALFPENNY.

- 18 Obv. + HENRIC. REX. ANGL. The words separated by roses.
Rev. as No. 17. M.M. a rose - - 7

GROAT.

- 19 Obv. HENRICVS DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.
M.M. a fleur-de-lis on both sides. On the breast an E [Eboracum, York.]
Rev. POSVI, etc. Inner circle, CIVITAS EBORACI. Coined under the indenture of his 49th year. [A.] - - - 44

HALF GROAT.

- 20 Obv. HENRICVS DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. As No. 19.
Rev. as No. 19. - - - 23

GROAT.

- 21 Obv. only. HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGL. FRANC. M.M. a rose. On each side of the neck a quatrefoil. Struck in his 49th year. [A.] - - - 48

HENRY IV. V. OF VI.

FARTHING.

- 22 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 4

PLATE V.

EDWARD IV.

GROAT.

- 1 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRAN.
On the neck a fleur-de-lis. M.M. a cross crosslet.
Rev. POSVI, etc. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. M.M. a fleur-de-lis¹ - - 58
2 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.
A rose on each side of the neck. M.M. a crown.²

Rev. as No. 1. M.M. a sun, which was his badge³ - - - 46

- 3 Obv. as No. 2. M.M. on both sides a sun.
46

Rev. as No. 2.

- 4 Obv. as No. 3, but with c. on the breast.

Rev. as No. 3, CIVITAS COVETRE⁴ - 49½

- 5 Obv. as No. 3, but with e on the breast.
M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. as No. 3, CIVITAS EBORACI. M.M. a crown. - - - 45

- 6 Obv. and Rev. as No. 5, but M.M. a fleur-de-lis on both sides - - 46

- 7 Obv. as No. 3, with n on the breast.

Rev. as No. 3, CIVITAS NORWIC. M.M. a sun on both sides - - 44½

- 8 Obv. EDWARD⁵ DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.
A rose on each side of the neck, and a n on the breast.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Inner circle, VILLA BRISTOLL. M.M. a crown on both sides. 47½

- 9 Obv. as No. 8.

Rev. as No. 8. VILLA BRISTOW - 45

HALF GROAT.

- 10 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. On the breast c.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Inner circle, CIVITAS CANTOR. M. M. on both sides a rose. 20

PENNY.

- 11 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. A fleur-de-lis on each side of the neck. M.M. a crown.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 12

- 12 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. On the right side of the neck B,⁶ on the left a key.

Rev. CIVITAS DERAME. *Durham*. In the centre of the cross a d. - - 11½⁶

HALFPENNY.

- 13 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX. M.M. a rose.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 6

- 14 Obv. as No. 13, but with a pellet on each side the neck.

Rev. as No. 13. - - - 5

¹ This appears from its weight to have been struck before the fourth year. [A.]

² This is called a ducal coronet, in this instance, in the Antiquaries explanation of the plates, and in every other a coronet only.

³ See the Annals.

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⁴ Another groat struck at Coventry has a n on the breast, and four dots rosewise on each side of the neck. *Dr. Combe's MS.*

⁵ The a is omitted here, I presume, by a mistake of the engraver.

⁶ Laurence Booth, bishop of that see. [A.]

RICHARD III.

GROAT.

- 15 Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.
Rev. POSVI, etc. Inner circle, CIVITAS LON-
DON. M. M. on both sides a rose - 47
- 16 Obv. as No. 15.
Rev. as No. 15, CIVITAS EBORACI - 45
- 17 Obv. as No. 15.
Rev. as No. 15. M. M. on both sides a boar's
head - - - - - 47

HALF GROAT.

- 18 Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.
M. M. a boar's head. [A.]
Rev. as No. 15, but no M. M. The three
pellets in each quarter of the cross are so
united as to resemble a trefoil - - 24

PENNY.

- 19 Obv. RICARDVS REX ANGLIE. On the breast
a cross. M. M. a boar's head.¹
Rev. CIVITAS DYNOLM.

HALFPENNY.

- 20 Obv. RICARD REX ANGL.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 6

PLATE VI.

HENRY VII.

GROAT.

- 1 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. Z. FR. Full
faced with a crown of four arches sur-
mounted by a ball and cross. M. M. on
both sides an anchor.
Rev. POSVI, etc. The arms of the cross are
fourchy. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. 49

- 2 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLI. Z. FR.
M. M. on both sides a greyhound's head.
Rev. as No. 1 - - - 47½
- 3 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRANC.
M. M. a rose and scallop shell - 48
- 4 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR.
M. M. a cross crosslet.
Rev. as No. 1. No M. M. - - 45
- 5 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. 44
- 6 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA. M. M.
a cinquefoil - - - - - 47½

HALF GROAT.

- 7 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z F.
Rev. POSVI, etc. Inner circle, CIVITAS
LONDON. - - - 22
- 8 Obv. as No. 7. M. M. a ton² on both sides.
Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. - - - 22
- 9 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. M. M. on
both sides, a martlet.³
Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI - - - 21½
- 10 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR. A
key on each side of the neck. M. M. as
before, on both sides.
Rev. as No. 9 - - - 21½

PENNY.

- 11 Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. The arms of France
and England quarterly in a plain shield,⁴
surmounted by a cross fourchy. A key
on each of the lower quarters of the cross
below the base of the shield⁵ - - 11
- 12 Rev. CIVITAS DURHAM. As No. 11, but
with a mitre on the upper limb of the
cross, and the three other arms are rather

¹ This coin was first engraved in the plates published by Withy and Ryal in 1756, and was copied by Snelling in his View of the Silver Coin, published in 1762. It is, however, a penny of Richard II., the mint-mark of which has been altered, as it is supposed, by a well-known, ingenious, but very unprincipled dealer in coins, who left behind him, at the close of the last century, many such specimens of dishonest skill. The coin is now amongst Dr. Hunter's collection at Glasgow. See a genuine penny of Richard III. from the cabinet of the late Rev. Richard Southgate, in the second Supplement, plate iii, No. 1.

² To denote Archbishop Morton. Mr. North.

³ Strock in the archbishop's mint at York. [A.] No. 10 the same, and also marked with the keys of St. Peter, to whom the cathedral is dedicated.

⁴ This heraldic bearing was first introduced in this reign; and superseded the cross and pellets upon the larger coins. They

were not, however, entirely disused upon the smallest pieces until the commencement of the reign of Charles I.

⁵ Mr. Folkes apprehends that Nos. 11, 12, and 25, were first coined at York and Durham about the year 1504. Mr. Thoresby observed that there are two sorts of these coins, some having the king's usual style, though without the number on the right side, and others having, instead of it, H. R. G. ROSA. SIE. SPIC. The first only he took to have been struck by this king, as their weight approached sufficiently to twelve grains, the standard of the penny in this reign; the latter (see Nos. 8 and 9, plate vii.) which weigh not more than nine grains and a half (or according to Folkes, ten and a half), he concluded to have been coined in the following reign. Mr. Folkes agrees with him in this appropriation; and observes, further, that these pennies have, for the most part, impressed upon them the signatures of the several archbishops and bishops of York and Durham, in whose times they were respectively minted. Table of Silver Coins, p. 18.

lozengey than fourchy. On the sides of the shield n. d.¹ - - - - 12

13. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. The king on a throne crowned, a sceptre in the right hand, and the mound in the left. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Shield and cross as No. 11. - - - - 12

HALF GROAT.

- 14 Obv. HERIC VII.² DI GRA REX AGL. Z. F. Profile³ to be left with a crown of one arch only. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. POSVI DEV ADIVTORE MEV. Arms and cross as No. 11. - - - - 23

- 15 Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL. AS No.

14. M.M. on both sides a cross patée
Rev. as No. 14. - - - - 21

GROAT.

16. Obv. HENRIC VII.⁴ DI GRA REX ANGL Z F. M.M. a fleur-de-lis on both sides.

Rev. as No. 15. - - - - 48

17. Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL. Z FR. M.M. on both sides a cross crosslet.

Rev. as No. 15 - - - - 48

SHILLING.

- 18 Obv. HENRICVS DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

No reverse. [A.]

- 19 Obv. HENRIC SEPTIM DI GRA REX ANGL. Z FR. M.M. a fleur-de-lis on each side.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Cross and escutcheon of arms as before - - - - 142½

- 20 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRAN. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

No reverse. [A.] - - - - 140

GROAT.

- 21 Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL Z FR. M.M. on both sides a pheon.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms and cross as before. 48

HALF GROAT.

- 22 Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL. Z. M.M. a pheon on each side.

Rev. as before - - - - 22

- 23 Obv. as No. 22. M.M. a martlet.

Rev. as before, with two keys under the shield⁵ - - - - 23

PENNY.

- 24 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX. as No. 13. M.M. a pheon on both sides.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. As No. 13 - 11½

- 25 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. as No. 13, but with a crosier behind the throne.

Rev. . . . TAS DIRHAM. Arms and cross as before - - - - 11½

¹ Richardus Dunelmensis. [A.]

² This is the first appearance of distinguishing numerals since the reign of Henry III.

³ The full face, exclusively, was adopted by king John, and continued by all the succeeding monarchs until the side face was introduced in the 19th year of this reign.

As the side to which the profile is turned is now varied in every reign, it may not be improper to state in this place the manner in which the profiles were placed until the present practice was introduced.

"The profile heads of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. which are only upon the shillings, groats, and half groats, of the former, and upon the sterling groats and half groats of the latter, are constantly turned to the left. The head of Edward VI. is also turned the same way upon all his profile money. His horse is also represented as going the same way.

The head of queen Mary looks to the right; as does that of queen Elizabeth.

King James I. is turned to the left, except upon the laureat broad pieces, and their parts, whereon he faces to the right. His horse moves to the left also. The like is to be understood of all his monies minted in Scotland, after his accession to the English throne.

All king Charles's monies are contrary to those of his father, excepting the sceptred Scottish sovereigns, and some of the halves

of the same, that have the motto HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA JACOBVS, upon which his head is turned to the left.

The head of Oliver is to the right, as is also that of Lord Baltimore upon the money coined by him in Maryland. That of king Charles II. was also turned the same way upon all his hammered money, upon his first milled units of gold, milled groats, and lesser pieces of silver marked with a crown, and upon his dollars, and their parts, minted in Scotland: but upon all his other monies, both of gold and silver, coined in England by the mill, and upon his four-mark pieces, etc. coined in Scotland, his head was again turned the contrary way, and looked to the left.

The face of king James II. was returned to the right; those of king William and queen Mary, and king William alone, to the left; and that of queen Anne again to the right, upon all their monies coined in England; but the contrary way respectively upon all those minted in Scotland, before the completion of the Union in 1707.

King George I. looks to the left; king George II. to the right; and king George III. to the left, upon all the coins.

⁴ A unique groat in Mr. Willett's cabinet reads on the obverse, HENRIC SEPTIM. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. & FR. Reverse, POSVI, etc. M. M. a fleur-de-lis.

⁵ Probably struck at York, as it has the martlet M. M. of No. 9, and the keys of No. 11 in this plate, both of which are of that mint.

HALFPENNY.

- 26 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. Full face
with an arched crown.
Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Cross fourchy and
pellets - - - - 6

PLATE VII.

HENRY VIII.

GROAT.

- 1 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.
The king on his throne, with the mound
and sceptre. At his feet LONDON. M. M.
a rose on both sides - - - 43
Rev. POSVI, etc. with arms and crosses as
before.¹
2 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.
Type like his father's profile coins. M.M.
a castle on both sides - - - 43
Rev. as his father's.²
3 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z F. AS
No. 2. M.M. a portcullis crowned. 46
No reverse. [A.]

HALF GROAT.

- 4 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z. AS
before. M.M. a flower on both sides.
[A.]³
Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Arms and cross as
before, the shield between w. a.⁴ - 23
5 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AL Z. as be-
fore. M.M. on both sides a flower of five
leaves.
Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI, as before, with a car-
dinal's hat and two keys under the shield.⁵
23
6 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z. as be-
fore, marked on both sides with a martlet.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms and cross, with w. a.⁶
above the shield. A small cross over the
first and second arms of the large cross. 20

7 Obv. as No. 6.

Rev. as No. 5. M.M. a mullet of six points
on both sides - - - - 24

PENNY.

- 8 Obv. H D G ROSA SIE SPIÆ. King on his
throne as No. 1. M.M. a half-moon.
Rev. CIVITAS DVRHAM. Arms and cross.
Shield between t. w.⁷ beneath it a cardinal's
hat - - - - 10½
9 Obv. H D G ROSA SIE SPIA. King seated,
but the throne not visible. M.M. a mullet
of six points.
Rev. as No. 8. c. d.⁸ on the sides of the
shield - - - - 9½

HALFPENNY.

- 10 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. Full face
crowned. M.M. a portcullis.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets. 7
11 Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. As No. 10,
the head between w. a.⁹
Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. As No. 10. - 6
12 Obv. as No. 10. On the sides of the face
t. c.¹⁰
No reverse - - - - 4

GROAT.

- 13 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX FRANC Z AGLI. as
No. 2.
Rev. CIVITAS TORNACEN. Arms and cross.
M.M. a Saxon t crowned on both sides.¹¹
44½
14 Obv. HENRIC 8 DI GRA FRANC Z ANGLIE R.
Arms crowned.
Rev. CIVITAS TORNACENSIS 1513. A tressure

¹ Snelling rather thinks this to be a pattern for a groat of Henry VII. *Pattern Pieces*, p. 43.

² His first money was coined by virtue of an indenture with the Lord Mountjoy, master of the mint, dated in his first year, at the same weight as the coins of Henry VII., and was also struck with his dies, the numerals only being altered.

³ This flower, as it is called, much resembles a thistle.

⁴ Willelmus Archiepiscopus, i. e. Warham.

⁵ Coined, according to Mr. North's opinion, by Archbishop Bambridge, who was cardinal. *North's MS.*

⁶ Warham, as before.

⁷ Thomas Wolsey.

⁸ Cuthbertus Dunelmensis.

⁹ Willelmus Archiepiscopus. Nos. 10, 11, 23, were struck before his 18th year, as were also a groat marked with a pheon, and half-groats with a cross, or an escallop shell. [A.]

¹⁰ Thomas Crammer.

¹¹ Struck at Tournay, on the conquest of that place. [A.] This coin bears the head of Henry VII., whence there arises a new argument, that the first money of Henry VIII. was still in use in 1513; for surely had the new money, upon which the king's likeness was well expressed, been already coined in England, that, and not the other, would have been made the pattern of this money coined on a sort of triumphant occasion abroad. It may also be noted, that upon this groat the number after the king's name is omitted, yet is it certainly this king's, as Tournay was never in his father's hands. *Folkes*, p. 24, note *.

of twelve arches pointed with pellets surmounted by a cross potent; in the centre a large full-blown rose. [A.]¹

- 15 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI G R AGL Z FRAC. His own face, crown arched and adorned with crosses patée and fleur-de-lis alternately. M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms and cross, a small cross at the termination of the first and third arms of the large cross² - 42

- 16 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI G R AGL Z FRA. as No. 15. M.M. a plain cross on both sides.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and cross, the shield between t. w.; at the bottom a cardinal's hat, a small cross at the end of the second and fourth arms of the large cross.

42

HALF GROAT.

- 17 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI G R AGL Z FR. as No. 15. M.M. a cross crosslet³ on both sides.

Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Arms and cross, shield between w. a. - - - 21

- 18 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI G R AGL Z FR. as before. M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms and cross - 21

- 19 Obv. as No. 17. M.M. a plain cross on both sides.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and cross with t. w. and a cardinal's hat - - 21

- 20 Obv. as No. 17. M.M. a Catharine wheel on both sides.⁴

Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. as before. On the sides of the shield t. c.⁵ - - 21

- 21 Obv. as No. 17. M.M. a key on both sides.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. as before. E. L.⁶ on the sides of the shield - - - 21

PENNY.

- 22 Obv. II. D. G. ROSA SIE SPINA. As No. 8. M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms and cross. 10½

HALFPENNY.

- 23 Obv. II. D. G. ROSA SIE SPN. as No. 10. M.M. a pheon.⁷

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets. 6

PLATE VIII.

HENRY VIII.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. HENRIC. 8. DEI GRACIA ANGLIE FRANCIE Z HIBERNIE REX. Face nearly full, bust to the waist, crown of fleurs-de-lis and plain crosses. In the right hand a sword, in the left a mound. M.M. a fleur-de-lis on both sides.

Rev. ANGLIE Z HIBERNIE ECCLESIE SVPREMYM CAPVT. The royal arms crowned and supported by a lion and a dragon. II. N. beneath the shield⁸ - - - 464

TESTOON OR SHILLING.

- 3 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA AGL FRA Z HIBERNIE REX. Full face, crowned, bust to the breast in a royal mantle. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOIVM⁹ MEVM. A double rose crowned, between the letters H and R, which are likewise crowned. 108

¹ Struck on the same occasion. The Arabic numerals appear now for the first time; that upon the groat of Henry IV., Supplement, plate i, No. 41, is suspected to be a fabrication.

² Nos. 8, 9, 12, this, and the seven following, were struck between his 18th and 34th years. On this coinage also appear the bolt or arrow, rays of the sun, fleur-de-lis, annulet, acorn, trefoil, mullet, pheon, the letter x, and two plain crosses united. [A.]

³ It is so described in the Antiquaries' explanation of the plates; but it has more the appearance of a cross fleury.

⁴ Perhaps in compliment to queen Katharine Howard, the friend of Cranmer, about 1541. [A.]

⁵ Thomas Cranmer.

⁶ Edward Leigh.

⁷ One has a fleur-de-lis. See the note on No. 11. [A.]

⁸ This and the four following were struck in his 34th year. [A.] "These were the first coins upon which the king was styled king of Ireland, which title he had assumed the year before; and

which has never since been omitted by any of his successors to the present time.—All this money I take to have been marked with a fleur-de-lis; and for this reason, among others, I apprehend, a very curious piece in the collection of my worthy friend Browne Willis, esq.,^{*} to have been a proof for a quadruple testoon, or a four-shilling piece of this money; whose full weight should have been an ounce, to which it sufficiently approaches." [Folkes's Table, p. 25.] It has more the appearance of a medal than a coin. Snelling thinks it to be so, and to have been struck upon Henry's assuming the supremacy in 1530. [Pattern Pieces, p. 43.]

⁹ The redundant s is upon the coin. Mr. Sergeant Eyre has a very fair one, which seems not at all diminished by wear, and weighs but 103 grains; whereas this is much worn, and yet weighs 108 grains. The standard weight was 120 grains. One in the British Museum weighs 116 grains. [A.]

^{*} Now in the Bodleian Library.

GROAT.

- 3 Obv. HENRIC 8 D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. Face nearly full, inclined only a little to the left, erown, etc. etc. M.M. as No. 2.
Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms and cross fourchy, terminated with annulets¹ - - - 39

HALF GROAT.

- 4 Obv. HENRIC 8. D. G AGL FR Z HIB REX. as No. 3.
Rev. as No. 3. - - - - 18

PENNY.

- 5 Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPA. As No. 3, but face rather more full.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. as No. 3. [A.] The annulets, however, if intended, are very imperfectly made out - - - 9½

SHILLING.

- 6 Obv. HENRIC 8. D. G. AGL FR Z HIB. REX. As No. 2. M.M. a large annulet.
Rev. as No. 2. M. M. an annulet, with a pellet in the centre.² - - - 122
7 Rev. only. CIVITAS LONDONIE. As No. 2. No M.M. - - - - 109

GROAT.

- 8 Obv. HENRIC 8 D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX. As No. 3. M.M. on both sides a bolt.³ 42½
Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms and cross fleury, terminated with annulets.⁴
9 Rev. only. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and cross fourchy - - - - 40
10 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. As No. 9. M.M. E. 38
11 Rev. only. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. As No. 9. M. M. vy, a rose between the words. 41½
12 Obv. as No. 8, head inclined towards the right shoulder, and the bust detached from the inner circle. M. M. a bow on both sides.
Rev. REDDE CVIQUE QVOD SVVM EST. As No. 9, but in the fork of the upper limb of the cross is placed a small fleur-de-lis.⁵ 44

HALF GROAT.

- 13 Obv. HENRIC 8. D. G. AG. FR Z HI REX. As No. 3, but face more inclined to the left.
Rev. as No. 3, but without the annulets. M.M. an arrow - - - - 13
14 Obv. HENRIC 8 D. G. AGL. FR Z HI REX.
Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Both sides as No. 3, but without M. M. or annulets - 18
15 Obv. HENRIC 8. D. G. ANG FR Z HIB. RE. As No. 3. No M.M.
Rev. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. As No. 3, but with a quatrefoil in each fork of the cross, marked vy. - - - - 15

PENNY.

- 16 Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPIN. Full face, in royal mantle, crown with arches.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms and cross. 8
17 Obv. HE. 8. D G. ROSA SINE SPINE. As No. 16.
Rev. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. Arms and cross. 9½

HALFPENNY.

- 18 Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SIN SP. Full face. M.M. a bolt.
Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross and pellets.⁶ 5
19 Obv. as No. 18, without M. M.
Rev. CIVITAS L . . . N. Cross fourchy and pellets - - - - 7

PLATE IX.

EDWARD VI.

GROAT.

- 1 Obv. EDWARD. 6. D. G. AG FR Z HI REX.
Bust crowned, in profile. M. M. on both sides a bolt.
Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms surmounted by a cross fleury⁷ - - - - 36

HALF GROAT.

- 2 Obv. EDW AG
Rev. POSVI, etc. 'Type on both sides, and M. M. as No. 1.

¹ These annulets are commonly called gun-holes. So in Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 968, under the year 1545, "In Lancashire fell hailstones as big as men's fists, which had divers prints in them, some like gun holes;" [i. e. like the holes made by shots from a gun.]

² This and all that follow in this plate were struck in the 36th or 37th year of his reign. [A.]

³ Qu. an arrow, and the like in some following. Others are marked with an anchor, martlet, or fleur-de-lis. [A.]

⁴ The annulets are omitted in the plate.

⁵ 1817, Aug. 6, Mr. Young shewed me a half-groat of the same type and inscription as No. 12. It was very fair for so base a coin. It is now in Mr. Martin's cabinet.

⁶ This coin is in the collection of the Rev. Mr. North, but is rather smaller than the engraving. [A.]

⁷ Only four ounces fine, like his father's last coinage. Table, p. 28.

GROAT.

- 3 Obv. EDWARD 6 D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX.
As before.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms and cross.
M. M. a square figure - - - 30

HALF GROAT.

- 4 Obv. EDWARD. 6. D. G. AGL FRA Z H REX.
As before.
Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Arms and cross. 20

PENNY.

- 5 Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI. As before. 9½
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms and cross.

SHILLING.

- 6 Obv. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE. M.D.XL7.
As before.
Rev. EDWARD. VI. REX AGL. FRA. HIB. etc.
Arms in a garnished oval shield, between
the letters E. R. M. M. on both sides a
rose¹ - - - - - 45½

TEN SHILLINGS.

- 7 Obv. EDWARD VI REX ANGL. FRANC. HIBER
zar. As before. M. M. a flower like a
marigold.
Rev. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE M.D.XLVII.
Arms as before, but the letters E. R.
omitted; above the shield the letter B.²
M. M. a cinquefoil - - - 20dwts. 3grs.

SHILLING.

- 8 Obv. INIMICOS EIVS INDYAM CONFVSIONE.
As before. M. M. a bow on both sides.
Rev. EDWARD VI D G ANGL FRA Z HIB REX.
As No. 6. - - - - - 72
9 Obv. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE M.D.XLIX.
As before.
Rev. EDWARD VI. D. G. AGL. FRA Z HIB REX.
As No. 6.
10 Obv. EDWARD VI. D. G. AGL. FRA Z HIB. REX.
As before. M. M. T. G.³ in a cipher on
both sides.

Rev. TIMOR DOMINE FONS VITE.⁴ M.D.XLIX.
As No. 6. - - - - - 82

- 11 Obv. EDWARD VI. D. G. AGL. FRA Z HIB. REX.
As before. M. M. a swan on both sides.

Rev. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE. M.D.XLIX.
As No. 6. - - - - - 79

- 12 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, date M.D.L. 72

- 13 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, date M.D.LI. M.M.
a rose on both sides⁵ - - - 79

- 14 Obv. only. As No. 11. Countermarked with
a portcullis in the field⁶ - - - 72

- 15 Obv. only. As No. 13. Countermarked with
a greyhound behind the head - 79

PENNY.

- 16 Obv. ED. 6. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINE. As
before. M. M. a plain cross.

Rev. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. Arms in a plain
shield, surmounted by a cross fourchy. 7

- 17 Obv. E. D. G. ROSE SINE SPINA. A full-blown
rose.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. As No. 16. - 8½

FARTHING.

- 18 Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SP. A portcullis.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets.
2½

PLATE X.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL. FRA Z HIB REX.
King crowned and in armour, with a naked
sword held upright close to his right side,
mounted on a horse superbly caparisoned
and curvetting, beneath 1551. M. M. the
letter Y on both sides.⁷

Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEV. Arms
in a plain shield, surmounted by a cross
fourchy - - - - - 1 oz.

¹ This coin is remarkable for that which is peculiar to money of this reign only; the motto about the king's head, and his titles round the arms on the other side. [Table, p. 28.] Folkes (p. 30) takes this to be one of the pretty little shillings mentioned by Bishop Latimer. But see the Annals, under the year 1549.

² Coined by Sir Martin Bowes, at Durham-house, in the Strand, who also marked with the swan, rose, pheon, and bow. Leake, pp. 220, 221. [A.] Folkes thinks this to be a proof for a ten-shillings piece; and mentions another, which he supposes to have been intended for the half of this. He takes them to have been of the standard of ten ounces fine. [Table, p. 31.] This is said in the explanation of the plates to be Mr. John White's.

³ Thomas Gale, mint-master at York. Rev. Mr. North. [A.]

⁴ A cinquefoil is placed immediately before the date.

⁵ The last and basest coinage, which was also marked with a lion, fleur-de-lis, and harp. [A.] These shillings were in form like the last, but they look more like latten washed than silver, as do others also which are dated 1550. Table, p. 34.

⁶ See the reasons for the counter-marks on this and the following coin, in the Annals, under the year 1560, 3d of Elizabeth.

⁷ Those with this mark are commonly called York's monies, as being struck by him in the mint in Southwark. [Table, p. 45.] See an account of this coinage of fine silver in the Annals, under the year 1551.

HALF CROWN.

2 Obv. as No. 1, but the horse ambling, and his head adorned with a plume of feathers.

Rev. as No. 1. - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

3 Obv. only. As No. 1. M. M. a tun.¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

4 Obv. as No. 2, but without the feathers; beneath, 1553.

Rev. as No. 2. M. M. a tun on both sides. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

SHILLING.²

5 Obv. EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX.

Bust full faced,³ crowned, *in parliament robes, with the chain of the order.*⁴ On one side of the face a double rose, on the other XII, to denote the value. M. M. on both sides a tun.

Rev. as No. 2. - - - - 96

6 Obv. only. As No. 5. M. M. the letter Y. 96

SIXPENCE.

7 Obv. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL FRA Z HIBER REX. Type as before, VI for the value. M. M. Y on both sides.

Rev. as No. 5 - - - - 48

8 Obv. only. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX. as before. M. M. a tun - 47

THREEPENCE.

9 Obv. as No. 5, with III for the value.

Rev. Arms as before. M. M. a tun on both sides - - - - 24

SIXPENCE.

10 Obv. as No. 7. M. M. on both sides a mullet of five points.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms as before. 48

THREEPENCE.

11 Obv. EDWARD VI D G AG FR Z HIB REX.

Type as No. 10.

Rev. as No. 10 - - - - 22

PENNY.

12 Obv. E D G ROSA SINE SP. King on his throne, crowned; in his right hand a sceptre, in his left a globe.⁵ M. M. on both sides a tun.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms as before. $7\frac{3}{4}$

13 Obv. E. D G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A full-blown rose. M. M. a mullet of five points.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms as before.⁶ 10

PLATE XI.

MARY, PHILIP AND MARY.

GROAT.

1 Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGI. Bust in profile, hair flowing, crowned, with necklace and cross of pearls. M. M. on both sides a small pomegranate after the first word of the legend.⁷

Rev. VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA.⁸ Arms, etc. cross as usual - - - - 32

TWOPEACE.

2 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1. - - - - 16

PENNY.

3 Obv. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. As No. 1, but without the cross pendent.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. As No. 1, no inner circle to the legend on either side - 8

4 Obv. M D G. ROS SPINA. A full-blown rose.

¹ The mark of Throckmorton, master of the mint in the Tower of London. *Table*, p. 45.

² In the *King's Journal*, he mentions grotes as being now coined. As no fourpenny pieces were struck, this word must be wrote for shillings, or was meant for such pieces; as in Stow, "a groat which was in value 12d." Anno 1504. [*Table*, p. 43, note *.] It is probable that the word was written by mistake for shilling, as the *Journal*, under September 24, speaks of shillings, and not of groats.

³ These were the last pieces of silver upon which any of our pieces have been represented with a full face. *Table*, p. 45.

⁴ The words in italics are from the *King's Journal*, p. 32; but Leake observes that this chain "is manifestly different from the collar of the order appointed by the statutes† of Henry VIII. which was to be composed of double roses, encompassed with the

garter; whereas this has single roses of four leaves only (without garters) and knots between: so that the form prescribed by the statute was not at that time strictly observed, or else the graver was mistaken. And this I apprehend to be the first and only English coin, or medal, whereon we see the collar of the order; for before this the collars are various. Nor does it appear upon the great seals till James the First." Page 217.

⁵ i. e. the orb or mound surmounted by a cross.

⁶ Base silver; but see Supplement, plate ii, No. 26, a penny, with a rose, of fine silver.

⁷ See the next note.

⁸ When Mary was princess, her device was a red and white rose and a pomegranate knit together, to shew her descent from Lancaster, York, and Spain. When she came to the crown, by persuasion of her clergy, she bore winged Time drawing Truth out of a pit, with VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. This motto is on her first great seal. *Sandford*, p. 500.

† Statute the 38th. *Ashmole*, Appendix.

Rev. as No. 3, but with inner circle on both sides - - - - 10

PHILIP AND MARY.

GROAT.

5 Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET REGINA.¹
Bust of the queen as No. 3. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO NOS. Shield and cross as before - - - 32

TWOPENCE.

6 Obv. as No. 5, except a pearl pendent on her neck, and the inner circle.

Rev. as No. 5. - - - - 14

7 Obv. P. Z. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. As No. 5.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 7½

PENNY.

8 Obv. P. Z. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A full-blown rose.

Rev. as No. 7. - - - - 11

SHILLING.

9 Obv. PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP. A profile bust of the king and queen facing each other,² with the crown of England above, between the date 1554. The king bare-headed, with short hair, mustachios, and large beard, is in armour, with the order of the golden fleece suspended by a ribbon on his breast. The queen is in her ordinary habit.

Rev. POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. A shield, crowned and ornamented, with the arms of Philip and Mary impaled. Above the shield, XII for the value. No inner circle on either side³ - - 96

SIXPENCE.

10 Obv. as No. 9, but with an inner circle.

Rev. differs from No. 9 only in the letters of value, VI. - - - - 47

SHILLING.

11 Obv. only. PHILIP ET MARIA REX ET REGINA ANG.¹ Type as No. 9, but with inner circle, date 1554 in the exergue.

SIXPENCE.

12 Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA REX ET REGINA ANG. Type as No. 11.

Rev. as No. 10, but with inner circle - 45

HALF CROWN.

13 Obv. PHILIPVS D G R ANG FR NEAP PR HISP. Profile bust to the left under a crown, date 1554 in the exergue.

Rev. MARIA D G R ANG 5MR NEAP PR HISP. Queen's bust in profile, to the right, under a similar crown between the figures 1554.⁶
9 dwts. 12

14 Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET REGINA ANG. As No. 9, but the date 1555.

Rev. as No. 9.

SIXPENCE.

15. Obv. and Rev. as No. 14, but with an inner circle on both sides - - - 45

SHILLING.

16 Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D G R ANG FR NEAP PR HISP. Busts and crown as before, but without date.

Rev. Arms etc. as before, inner circle on both sides - - - - 95½

17 Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET REGINA ANG. as No. 16.

Rev. as No. 16. - - - - 91

SIXPENCE.

18 Obv. PHILIP Z MARIA D G REX Z REGINA ANG. As No. 16, but with the date 1557. M. M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. as No. 16, except the value, VI. 54

¹ Upon the marriage, on the 25th of July 1554, Philip, according to his marriage articles, took the title of king, and his name was joined with the queen's upon her money.

² In imitation of the coins of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The position of the busts is thus ridiculed by Butler:

"Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling."

Hudibras, part iii, canto 1, line 687.

³ These were probably coined out of the treasure brought over by Philip, and by him sent with great solemnity to the mint. [*Table*, p. 47.] See the *Annals*.

⁴ This alteration in the style took place in 1554 and 1555, when Philip was crowned king of Spain. *Table*, p. 47.

⁵ Instead of *r*.

⁶ In the cabinet of the Hon. James West. {A.}

PLATE XII.

ELIZABETH.

SHILLING.

- 1 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA.
Bust in profile to the right, crowned, hair
flowing, with a ruff about her neck. M. M.
on both sides a martlet.¹

Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV. The
royal shield and cross as usual - 98

- 2 Obv. only. As No. 1. M. M. a cross cross-
let - - - - - 94

- 3 Obv. only. As No. 1, but the bust detached
from the inner circle. M. M. a fleur-de-
lis - - - - - 96

GROAT.

- 4 Obv. as No 1.
Rev. as No. 1. - - - - - 32

- 5 Obv. only. As No. 2. - - - - - 30

- 6 Obv. only. As No. 3. M. M. a fleur-de-lis.
30

TWO PENCE.

- 7 Obv. and Rev. as No. 4.

- 8 Obv. only. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Type
and M. M. as No. 2. Two pellets behind
the head to denote the value - - 16

- 9 Obv. only. As No. 8. M. M. a fleur-de-lis.
16

PENNY.

- 10 Obv. as No. 7.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Type, etc. as No. 7.

- 11 Obv. only. As No. 8. - - - - - 8

- 12 Obv. only. As No. 9. - - - - - 8

SIX PENCE.

- 13 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HI REGINA.
Type as No. 1. A rose behind the neck.
M. M. on both sides a pheon.

Rev. POSVI, etc. The usual type, with 1561
over the shield² - - - - - 48½

- 14 Obv. and Rev. as No. 13, but the date 1563.
48

SHILLING.

- 15 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1. M. M. a bell on
both sides - - - - - 96

THREE PENCE.

- 16 Obv. usual type. Rose behind the neck.
M. M. on both sides a cinquefoil.
Rev. as usual. Date 1574 - - - 24

TWO PENCE.

- 17 Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust as
before. Two pellets behind the neck.
M. M. π³ on both sides.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Shield and cross as
before - - - - - 14

- 18 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HI REGIN.
Type as No. 17, but without the pellets.
M. M. on both sides a castle.

Rev. POSVI, etc. - - - - - 16

- 19 Obv. and Rev. as No. 17, but the M. M. on
both sides a hand - - - - - 16

THREE-HALF PENCE.

- 20 Obv. as No. 17, except the rose behind the
neck. M. M. on both sides a pheon.

Rev. as No. 17, with the date 1561 over the
shield - - - - - 13

PENNY.

- 21 Obv. as No. 17, but no pellet behind the
neck. M. M. an annulet.

Rev. as No. 17. No mint mark - - 8

- 22 Obv. and Rev. as No. 21. M. M. a coronet
on both sides - - - - - 8

- 23 Obv. and Rev. as No. 21. M. M. on both
sides a cinquefoil⁴ - - - - - 8

THREE-FARTHING.

- 24 Obv. and Rev. as No. 20. - - - 6

HALF PENNY.

- 25 Obv. Portcullis. M. M. a key.

Rev. Cross moline, with three pellets in each
quarter - - - - - 4

- 26 Obv. and Rev. as No. 25. M. M. an anchor.
4

¹ Commonly called a drake, and the coin from thence the Drake shilling, in memory (as the vulgar have it) of Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world; but is, indeed, no other than the mint-mark of Sir Richard Martin, master of the mint, who used it not only as allusive to his name, but as being part of his arms, which was granted to him when he was warden of the mint, between the 14th and 23d of Elizabeth. *Leake*, p. 250.

² In this year two several pieces were now first coined, viz. three-halfpennies and three-farthings. They had each of them

the figure of a full-blown rose behind the queen's head, and were dated upon the reverse. By these marks they were readily distinguished from the pieces above and below them. They continued to be minted to 1572, and were marked successively with a pheon, rose, portcullis, lion of England, ducal crown, and castle. *Table*, p. 53.

³ The letter π.

⁴ On the obverse it is a quatrefoil in the engraving.

PLATE XIII.

ELIZABETH.

SHILLING.

- 1 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA. Bust as before. M.M. on both sides a mullet of six points.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms and cross as before.¹
94

SIXPENCE.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1, with a full-blown rose behind the head.

Rev. as No. 1. Date 1563 over the shield. 48

GROAT.

- 3 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1. - - - 31

SIXPENCE.

- 4 Obv. and Rev. as No. 2. Date 1562. 48

- 5 Obv. differs in dress only; in all other respects on both sides like the former. 48

THREEPENCE.

- 6 Obv. and Rev. as No. 2. Date 1562. 24

- 7 Obv. as No. 2.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms surmounted by a plain cross. Date 1564.

SIXPENCE.

- 8 Obv. as No. 2, but with a larger bust.

Rev. POSVI, etc. 1564. Plain cross. 47 $\frac{3}{4}$

- 9 Obv. only. As No. 2. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.
Short bust - - - - 48

TWOPECE.

- 10 Obv. and Rev. as No. 3. - - - 16

THREE-FARTHING.

- 11 Obv. E D G ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust and rose as usual. M.M. on both sides a star of six points.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms and plain cross. Date 1563 - - - 6

THREEPENCE.

- 12 Obv. ELIZABETH. D^R. G^R. AN^G. FR^A. & HIB^R. REGINA. Large bust. Crown extending to the outer circle. Rose behind the neck. M.M. on both sides a mullet of five points.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Shield as usual surmounted by a broad plain cross. Date 1574.² 24

SIXPENCE.

- 13 Obv. as No. 12.

Rev. POSVI DEV^M ADIVTOREM MEV^M. Type as No. 12. - - - 49

- 14 Obv. as No. 12.

Rev. POSVI DEV^M ADIVTOREM MEV^M. Type as No. 12. Date 1575 - - 48

THREEPENCE.

- 15 Obv. as No. 14.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Type as No. 14.

HALF CROWN.

- 16 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG. FRAN Z HIB REGI.

Bust as usual.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Shield and cross fourchy, as before - - - nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

PLATE XIV.

ELIZABETH.

SIXPENCE.

- 1 Rev. POSVI, etc. Shield and cross fourchy. Date over the shield 1572.³ M.M. ermine spot - - - - 48

- 2 Obv. ELIZAB. D G ANG FR ET HIB REGI. Type as before, but the hair less seen. Rose beneath the head. M.M. on both sides a hand.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Shield and cross as usual. Date 1592⁴ - - - 47 $\frac{1}{2}$

- 3 Rev. only. POSVI, etc. Usual type. Date 1597. M.M. a key.

SHILLING.

- 4 Obv. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA. Bust as before, but the hair dishevelled over the ruff and shoulders. M.M. on both sides a key.

Rev. POSVI, etc. The shield garnished; over, a cross fourchy - - - 96

¹ All the coins on this plate are milled, and have no inner circle. [A.]

² The form of the legend on the obverse is singular, on account of the small letters which are placed above the regular line. Nos. 13, 14, and 15, have the same singularity on the reverse also. Nos. 13 and 14 have small roses between the words instead of points.

³ If this date be correct, the figure 2 in the plate is reversed.

⁴ See an account of this coinage in the Annals, under the year 1582-3. On the larger pieces the last letters of the queen's name were constantly omitted; and for the most part also the two last of the word REGINA. [Table, p. 57.] The specimens of this coinage are Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

CROWN.

- 5 Obv. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIBER. REGINA. Bust as before. Hair curled in two rows next the face, and turned up behind. Ruff. Gown richly ornamented. Sceptre fleury in the right hand; globe, or mound, in the left. M.M. on both sides the Arabic figure 1.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Type as No. 4.¹ - 467

HALF CROWN.

- 6 Obv. and Rev. as No. 5. - - - 237

SHILLING.

- 7 Obv. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REGI. Small bust. Hair flowing, but not dishevelled. M.M. on both sides the figure 1. Rev. POSVI, etc. Plain shield, surmounted by a cross fourchy - - - 91

SIXPENCE.

- 8 Obv. as No. 7, but with a rose behind the head.
Rev. as No. 7, but with 1601 over the shield. 43

TWO PENCE.

- 9 Obv. E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. Same type. Two pellets behind the head. M.M. 1.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Usual cross and shield - - - 16

PENNY.

- 10 Obv. and Rev. as No. 9. M.M. on both sides 1. - - - 8½

HALF PENNY.

- 11 Obv. Portcullis. M.M. 1.
Rev. Cross moline, with three pellets in each quarter - - - 4

CROWN.

- 12 In all respects as No. 5, except the M.M. 2^c - - - 463

HALF CROWN.

- 13 See No. 6. - - - 233

SHILLING.

- 14 See No. 7. - - - 91

SIX PENCE.

- 15 Obv. and Rev. as No. 8, except the M.M. 2 and date 1602 - - - 43

TWO PENCE.

- 16 Obv. and Rev. as No. 9, except the M.M. 2, and the omission of the two pellets.³ 16

PENNY.

- 17 Obv. and Rev. as No. 10, except the figure 2. 8

HALF PENNY.

- 18 See No. 11.

PLATE XV.

ELIZABETH.

SIX PENCE.

- 1 Obv. ELIZABETH D. G. AN FR ET HI REGINA. Usual bust. Rose behind the neck. M.M. on both sides a pheon. Countermarked with an H on the left breast.⁴

Rev. POSVI, etc. Shield and cross as usual. Date 1562 - - - 38

- 2 Obv. as No. 1. M.M. on both sides a coronet. Countermarked with the arms of Zealand under the chin.⁵

Rev. as No. 1. Date 1568 - - - 39

- 3 Obv. ELIZABETH D. G. ANG FR ET HI REGINA. an escallop shell.⁶ M.M. a coronet.

Rev. as No. 1.

- 4 Obv. as No. 1. M.M. on both sides an er-

¹ The standard now appointed was continued until the year 1816.

² All the following coins in this plate are marked with the figure 2, in which only they differ from those of the same denominations above. [A.]

³ Which most of them have, though this wants them, probably more by mistake than design. [A.]

⁴ Probably for HOLLAND, or one of the Seven Provinces, where this and Nos. 2 and 4 were current. [A.]

⁵ Probably done in the Low Countries, to give currency there

to the moneys carried over by the Earl of Leicester, when he was sent by the queen to give succour to those provinces against the Spaniards. *Table*, p. 60.

⁶ Said to have been hereby made current in Ireland for a shilling, to pay the army in the time of the Rebellion there, by the advice of one Pudzey, who was afterwards executed for giving it. [A.] Browne Willis, in a manuscript note to his copy of Leake, now, by the kindness of my much-lamented friend Mr. Gough, in my possession, says, this was called "the Pudzey sixpence, from the place where the silver was dug in Yorkshire." I know not

mine spot. Countermarked with the arms of Zealand before the face.

Rev. as No. 1. Date 1572¹ - - 33

CROWN.

5 Obv. ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FR. ET III. REGINA.

The royal shield between the letters E. R. all crowned. M. M. on both sides a large annulet.

Rev. POSVI, etc. A large portcullis crowned.²
425

HALF CROWN.

6 Obv. and Rev. as No. 5. - - 210

SHILLING.

7 Obv. and Rev. as No. 5. - - 109

SIXPENCE.

8 Obv. and Rev. as No. 5. - - 53

9 Obv. VNUM A DEO DVOBVS SVSTINEO.³ A three-quarters face to the right, with a large ruff and rich attire. M. M. an anemone.

Rev. AFFLICTORYM CONSERVATRIX. Cipher of Elizabeth crowned. Date 1601. 56

PENNY.

10 Obv. THE PLEDGE OF. Type and M. M. as No. 9.

Rev. A PENNY. Type as No. 9.

HALFPENNY.

11 Obv. THE PLEDGE OF. Cipher crowned.

Rev. A HALFPENNY. A full-blown rose crowned.

12 Obv. Cipher crowned. Marked with three anemones.

Rev. Portcullis; over it 1601.⁴

FARTHING.

13 Obv. usual bust.

Rev. cipher crowned⁵ - - - 2½

PLATE XVI.

JAMES I.

CROWN.

1 Obv. IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET III. REX.

King on horseback, in profile to the left, crowned and in armour. In his right hand a drawn sword. The horse ambling. On the housing a rose crowned. M. M. on both sides a thistle.

Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVM INIMICI.

In an escutcheon highly ornamented the royal arms quarterly—first and fourth, England and France quartered; second, Scotland; Ireland in the third.⁶

19 dwts. 7 grs.

HALF CROWN.

2 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1. - 9 dwts. 9 grs.

SHILLING.

Obv. Legend as No. 1. Bust in profile to the left, crowned and in armour. Behind the head xii for the value. M. M. a thistle on both sides.

Rev. as No. 1, except that the shield is plain.
92

SIXPENCE.

4 Obv. as No. 3, except the value vi.

Rev. as No. 3. Date over the shield 1603. 46

the authority upon which the note marked [A] above is founded, but suspect that the name of Podzey, introduced in it, occasioned the vulgar error, respecting the coin, which Browne Willis has recorded. See, in the account of the Yorkshire mints, the article Bolton Hall.*

¹ See plate xiv, No. 1.

² This and the following specimens of the portcullis money, though commonly called crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and half-shillings, were struck, for the convenience of the East India merchants, to the respective weights of the Spanish piastre, or piece of eight reas, the half, the quarter, and half-quarter; with which

* From a careful examination of the coins with this stamp of an escallop shell, Mr. Cuff is led to believe that it has been made by some modern workman.—[Eo.]

weight these pieces will be found to agree. [Table, p. 13—16.] See the Annals, vol. i. p. 353.

³ The seeming obscurity of this inscription may perhaps be lessened by supplying it thus: Unum [imperium] a Deo [acceptum] duobus [seculis] sustineo afflictorum conservatrix Elizabetha. [A.] Folkes takes it to be a pattern piece for a copper pledge of two pennies. [Table, p. 64.] Snelling thinks it a jetton. [Pattern Piece, p. 46]; and it is so called in the Medallie History [i. e. the new edition of Snelling's medals], p. 24.

⁴ Perhaps the pattern piece of a silver halfpenny, or copper farthing. [A.]

⁵ Another sort of small token. [Table, p. 64.] Snelling takes it to be intended for a halfpenny. [Pattern Piece, p. 45.]

⁶ The arms of Ireland now appear, for the first time, upon the coins.

PENNY.

- 5 Obv. I. R. under a crown, between a rose and thistle; another small rose beneath.

Rev. a portcullis crowned - - - 8½

TWO PENCE.

- 6 Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust and M.M. as before. 11, for the value, behind the head.

Rev. Shield and M.M. as before. No legend. 16½

PENNY.

- 7 Obv. and Rev. as No. 6, except the value 1. 8

HALF PENNY.

- 8 Obv. Portcullis. M.M. as before.

Rev. Cross moline and pellets - - - 4

TWO PENCE.

- 9 Obv. and Rev. as No. 7. M.M. a fleur-de-lis - - - - - 16

PENNY.

- 10 Obv. and Rev. as No. 9, except 1 for the value - - - - - 8

HALF PENNY.

- 11 Obv. and Rev. as No. 8. M.M. a fleur-de-lis. 4

PLATE XVII.

JAMES I.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Type of Obv. and Rev. as No. 1, plate xvi. M.M. a fleur-de-lis on both sides.

Rev. QVÆ DEVS CONIYXNIT NEMO SEPARET.¹ 462

- 2 Obv. as No. 1, except a thistle crowned on the housing.² M.M. a thistle.

Rev. as No. 1. A plume of feathers over the arms.³ M.M. a trefoil - - - 461

HALF CROWN.

- 3 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1. M.M. on both sides a trefoil - - - - - 228

¹ See an account of this coinage in the Annals under the year 1604. The table of mint marks will point out the dates.

² This is the obverse of his Scottish coins; but the arrangement of the arms on the reverse proves the above specimen to be English.

- 4 Obv. and Rev. as No. 2; but M.M. on obverse a fleur-de-lis - - - 228

SHILLING.

- 5 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. Type as No. 3, plate xvi. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. as No. 3, plate xvi - - - 92

- 6 Obv. as No. 5. M.M. on both sides a trefoil. Rev. as No. 4. - - - - - 92

SIX PENCE.

- 7 Obv. as No. 5. VI for the value. M.M. on both sides a thistle.

Rev. as No. 5. Date 1622 - - - 47½

TWO PENCE.

- 8 Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A full-blown rose crowned. M.M. a spur-rowel.

Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. A thistle-flower crowned. M.M. a trefoil - - - 16

PENNY.

- 9 Obv. and Rev. as No. 8. M.M. on both sides a trefoil - - - - - 9

HALF PENNY.

- 10 Obv. a rose.

Rev. a thistle-flower. M.M. a rose - - - 4½

PLATE XVIII.

CHARLES I.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. The king on horseback, in profile to the left, crowned and in armour. In his right hand a sword in a striking posture; the horse ambling, and richly caparisoned, with a plume of feathers on his head and on his crupper. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Royal arms in a garnished escutcheon, on a cross fourchy⁴ - - - - - 462

³ This mint mark should more properly be called the device of the Prince of Wales. It was used to shew that these coins were made of silver from the mines in Cardiganshire. See the particulars in the account of those mines, vol. i. p. 391.

⁴ The dates of the various alterations in the types may be easily found by a reference to the table of mint marks.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1, but the sword resting on the right shoulder. Horse trotting, with feathers on the head only. M.M. a plume of feathers on both sides.

Rev. as No. 1, but the shield oval, and without the cross. Over it a plume of feathers between c. r. - - - - 467

- 3 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. King crowned and armed, and his scarf flying behind, with a sword upright in his right hand, on a trotting horse not caparisoned. M.M. on both sides a portcullis.

Rev. as No. 2, but without the letters c. r. - - - - 464

- 4 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. King as before, but the sword nearer to his face, and the horse's head inclining to the left. M.M. on each side an eye.

Rev. as No. 3, without the feathers.

- 5 Obv. only, as No. 2. M.M. a rose - - - - 469

- 6 Obv. only, as No. 3, but the scarf in a large knot. M.M. a rose - - - - 450

- 7 Obv. only, as No. 3, but the horse's head somewhat raised, and the sword reaching nearly to the outward circle. M.M. the sun - - - - 464

- 8 Rev. only. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield, garnished;¹ over it c. r. Arms as usual. M.M. a harp - - - - 464

PLATE XIX.

CHARLES I.

HALF CROWN.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Type as No. 1, plate xviii.

Rev. as No. 1, plate xviii. - - - - 232

- 2 Obv. as No. 2, plate xviii. M.M. on both sides a heart.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Square shield, garnished, with a plume of feathers over it - - - - 232

- 3 Obv. and Rev. as No. 3, plate xviii. - - - - 231

- 4 Rev. only. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield, garnished. M.M. an anchor - - - - 233½

- 5 Rev. only. CHRISTO, etc. Square shield, garnished, the corners rounded; above it a fleur-de-lis. M.M. a rose - - - - 232

- 6 Obv. only. CAROLVS, etc. Type as No. 3, plate xviii, but the point of the sword nearer to the face. Horse's mane remarkably long and flowing. M.M. a triangle in a circle - - - - 231

SHILLING.

- 7 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA LT HIB REX. Bust to the right, crowned, in parliament robes, with the collar of the order. Hair short. XII for the value, behind the head. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain square shield. Arms and cross fourchy, as usual. - - - - 91

- 8 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Bust remarkably stiff and upright, in plain dress, but crowned. Short hair. M.M. on both sides a blackamoor's head.

Rev. as No. 7. - - - - 91

- 9 Rev. only. CHRISTO, etc. Plain square shield, without the cross. Over it a plume of feathers. M.M. a castle - - - - 94

- 10 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Bust as before, crowned, and in armour. Long hair.² M.M. on both sides an anchor.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Arms on plain square shield, and cross fleury, terminating at the inner circle.

- 11 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Short hair. Large ruff, ribbon of the order. M.M. on both sides a plume of feathers.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield, garnished. Over it a plume of feathers between c. r. - - - - 95

- 12 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Long hair, broad falling laced band. M.M. on both sides a portcullis.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Large oval shield, garnished, between the letters c. r. - - - - 91

¹ The ornament at the top and at the two sides of this shield resembles the termination of the arms of the cross fourchy.

² This love-lock (as it was called) hanging before, was so disagreeable to the Roundheads (who bore that nick-name from the shortness of their hair*), that Prynne wrote a book against it, entitled "The Unloveliness of Love-Locks; or, a summary Dis-

course, proving the wearing and nourishing of Locks, or Love-locks, to be altogether unseemly and unlawful unto Christians, &c. &c. 1628," 4to. *Leake*, p. 309.

* Or what was called "The Committee Cut."

- 13 Obv. as No. 12, but without inner circle.
M.M. on both sides a bell.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield, garnished,
over it a plume of feathers.

PLATE XX.

CHARLES I.

SIXPENCE.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET HI REX.
Bust in profile to the right; the arm detached from the inner circle. Short hair; large ruff. vi behind the head. M.M. on both sides a blackamoor's head.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain shield, surmounted by a cross fourchy; above it 1626.
2 Obv. as No. 1, but with a falling band. M.M. on both sides an anchor.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain shield, surmounted by a short cross fleury - - - 45
3 Obv. as No. 1, but with a stiff ruff. M.M. on both sides a heart.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain shield, over it 1630.

44

TWOPENCE.

- 4 Obv. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A rose crowned; with an anchor for M.M. on both sides.
Rev. IVS: THRONVM FIRMAT - - 16

PENNY.

- 5 Obv. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A rose on both sides.
Rev. IVS: THRONVM FIRMAT - - 9

HALFPENNY.

- 6 Obv. CAROLVS REX. A rose and crown between the letters c. r. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. A HALF PENI. Type as the obverse.
7 A full-blown rose on both sides - 4

SIXPENCE.

- 8 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET HIIB REX.
Bust as before, with long hair, and the numerals vi. M.M. on both sides a harp.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. A large oval shield, ornamented, between the letters c. r. 47
9 Obv. as No. 8, but without inner circle on either side. M.M. on both sides a tun.
Rev. as No. 8, but the letters c. r. omitted.

46

TWOPENCE.

- 10 Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MA B. F. ET H REX. Type as No. 9. Inner circle. 11 behind the head. M.M. on both sides a harp.
Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Ornamented oval shield between the letters c. r.

15

PENNY.

- 11 Obv. CAROLVS D G . . . FR ET HI REX. Type as No. 9. No M.M. on either side.¹
Rev. ONVM FIRMAT. Shield oval and ornamented - - - 8

SHILLING.

- 12 Obv. only. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIIB REX. As No. 2. Value xii behind the head. M.M. the letter p in a circle.²

93

- 13 Obv. only. As No. 12. M.M. a sceptre.

93

HALF CROWN.

- 14 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX.
King on horseback as before. Sword erect. Scarf flying behind; and below it a plume of feathers. M.M. on both sides an open book.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield, garnished, over it a plume of feathers³ - 227

SHILLING.

- 15 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Bust as No. 9. A plume of feathers before, and xii behind. M.M. on both sides an open book.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval ornamented shield with the feathers at a distance above it. 91

¹ There are others with the M. M. of the feathers, the rose, the harp, and the triangle. [A.]

² Supposed by Leake (p. 318), to have been coined by the Parliament; but erroneously, the letter x being also similarly placed. See the Annals under the year 1643.

³ Struck in the mint at Aberystwith. By the indenture with

Thomas Bushell, esq., which bears date on the 30th of July 1637, he was to mark all the money made there with the feathers on both sides, for a clear difference from the other monies. The coins, however, do not exactly agree with this clause, for the two-penny-piece, the penny, and the halfpenny, have the feathers on the reverse only. See the Annals, and the account of that mint.

SIXPENCE.

- 16 Obv. and Rev. as No. 15, except the value vi, and the feathers which rest on the shield - - - - 44

GROAT.

- 17 Obv. and Rev. as No. 16, except the value iii, and an inner circle on both sides.¹ 30

THREEPENCE.

- 18 Obv. and Rev. as No. 17, except the value iii. - - - - 22

TWOPEACE.

- 19 Obv. as No. 17, except the value ii., and the omission of the feathers before the face. M.M. a book on both sides.

Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. A large plume of feathers - - - 14

PENNY.

- 20 Obv. and Rev. as No. 19, except the value i. 8

HALFPENNY.

- 21 Obv. a rose.
Rev. a plume of feathers.

PLATE XXI.

CHARLES I.

HALF CROWN.

- 1 Obv. King on horseback in the usual attitude, except that the sword is a little more elevated. Under the horse, EBOR. M.M. on both sides a lion passant guardant.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. In a plain shield the royal arms, between c. r., all crowned² - - - - 216

- 2 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. as No. 1; but the shield oval, highly ornamented, and grasped by four paws of a lion, one on each side, and two below; the letters c. r. omitted.

- 3 Rev. only. CHRISTO, etc. Small oval shield, garnished, between c. r., all crowned. M.M. a lion passant guardant. - 224

¹ The groat, the threepenny-piece, and the halfpenny, are not specified in Bushell's indenture, but were coined by virtue of a commission dated upon the 22d of October 1637. See the account of Aberystwyth mint.

² The York mint is said to have been first established in 1629. See the Annals, and the account of that mint.

³ This is a pattern piece. The letter *a* is the mark of Briot. See some account of him in the Annals under the year 1628. All

SHILLING.

- 4 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HI REX. Usual bust. xii for the value, behind the head. M.M. on both sides a lion passant guardant.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain shield, surmounted by a cross fourchy. Above it, EBOR. 96

- 5 Obv. as No. 4.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Large ornamented shield, nearly circular, crowned. Under it, EBOR. 86

- 6 Rev. only, as No. 5, but not crowned. 92

SIXPENCE.

- 7 Obv. as No. 4, vi behind the head. Same M.M. on both sides.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Small oval shield, ornamented and crowned - - - 43

- 8 Obv. and Rev. as No. 7, but the letters c. r. on both sides of the shield - - - 43

THREEPENCE.

- 9 Obv. as No. 7. iii for the value.

Rev. as No. 4. - - - - 18

HALF CROWN.

- 9* Obv. CAR. D G MAGN BRITAN FR ET HIB REX. Profile bust as before, bare-headed, in armour, with the ribbon of the order, and the love-lock.

Rev. AVSPICIS REX MAGNE TVIS. Arms in a square shield, garnished, between c. r., all crowned. Date above the crown 1630, between a small *b*, and George and the dragon as a M.M.³

CROWN.

- 10 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAGN BRITAN FRAN ET HIBER REX. King on horseback as before; sword erect; scarf flying back. Over the point of the sword a small *b*. M.M. a rose.⁴

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Small oval shield, garnished, between c. r., all crowned. 460

HALF CROWN.

- 11 Obv. and Rev. as No. 10. - - 230

the following coins in this plate are by Briot; as are also the whole of the next, and probably of all the former in this also. His beautiful designs probably gave rise to the changes made in the mint 1630, 1631; and also of the ruff into the band in the year after. [A. notes *a* and *b*.]

⁴ So called in the Antiquaries' explanations of the plates; but qu. whether not more properly an anemone flower, as the same figure is called in the description of No. 12?

SHILLING.

12 Obv. as No. 4, marked with B and an anemone.

Rev. as No. 4, marked with B. - - 93

SIXPENCE.

13 Obv. as No. 12, except the value VI.

Rev. as No. 12, but without the B. - 46

14 Obv. and Rev. as No. 13, except that the anemone on the obverse is placed over the letter B.

PLATE XXII.

CHARLES I.

SHILLING.

1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX.
bust in profile, bare-headed; behind XII.
M.M. on both sides a plume of feathers.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield garnished;
over it C R.

HALF CROWN.

2 Obv. O REX DA FACILEM CVRSVM. King
on horseback to the left,¹ with the sword
resting upon the right shoulder. Horse
caparisoned, and a plume of feathers upon
his head. Underneath, N BRIOT F. M.M.
an anemone flower.

Rev. ATQVE AVDACIVS ANNE COEPTIS.
Royal arms in an oval shield, garnished
and crowned. On the sides 16—28. 230

SHILLING.

3 Obv. CAROLVS. I. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FR. ET HIB
REX. Bust in profile to the left, crowned
with laurel. In armour, but the neck bare.
Under the bust the letter B.

Rev. VNITE INVICTE. Three crowns tied
together with one knot. Beneath a rose.²
123½

4 Obv. CAROLVS D G. ANG SCO FR ET HIB REX.
Type and letter B, as No. 3.

Rev. IN VTRVQVE PARATVS. A sword and
olive branch crossing each other in saltire,
between C. R. crowned. In the exergue
1643 - - - - 116

5 Obv. CAR D G MAG BRIT FR ET HIB REX.
Bust in profile to the left, crowned. B.
underneath.

Rev. FIDEI DEFENSOR. Royal arms in a
plain shield crowned, and surrounded by
the garter, with the motto HONI. SOIT
QVI. MAL. I. PENSE.

6 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAGN BRITANN FRANC ET
HIBER REX. But as usual to the right.

Rev. ARCHETYPVS MONETÆ ARGENTÆ AN-
GLIÆ. Shield of arms between C. R. all
crowned; above, 1635. Marked with the
letter B. - - - - 93

HALF CROWN.

7 Obv. and Rev. Type, etc. as No. 10, Plate
xxi. except that in this there is no scab-
bard. M.M. on both sides an anchor³ and
small B. - - - - 232

SHILLING.

8 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Usual bust and nume-
rals for the value. M.M. on both sides as
No. 7.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain shield surmounted
by a short cross fleury - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

9 Obv. and Rev. as No. 8, except the value VI.⁴
46

THREEPENCE.

10 Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BR FR ET H REX. Pro-
file bust as before, a rose behind the head.
M.M. on both sides a bell.⁵ No inner
circle.

Rev. SALVS REI PVBLICÆ SVPREMA LEX. Oval
shield garnished, over it 1634.

¹ This and Nos. 3, 4, 5, 14, and 16, are the only instances which occur of the face to the left upon the coins of this reign. Soelling gives Nos. 2, 5, and 6, as pattern pieces; but Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, have much the appearance of medals.

² The legend on the obverse is remarkable for the numeral letter (1), as it is the only instance in which the first of the name is so distinguished upon the coins. The remainder of the legend is the same as that upon the earliest coins of his father, where Scotland occurs, which was afterwards sunk in the title of Great Britain.

Probably this and the two next were pattern pieces for a shilling. [A.]

³ Mr. Willett has a half-crown with this M.M. apparently of Briot's work. It has on the reverse a square ornamented shield, unlike any in this plate.

⁴ The B on the reverse is omitted in the engraving.

⁵ Mr. Folkes calls this an odd piece, about the size of a quarter-shilling, or groat, marked with a bell, and a rose behind the king's head, as on the money of Elizabeth. What it was intended for I cannot certainly say; but I observe that the bell was

- 11 Obv. CAR D G MAG BRIT FR ET II R. Usual profile, but the bust extending to the edge of the coin. Behind the head III, with a rose above and D below.

Rev. SALVS, etc. Plain escutcheon and cross; over it 1634.

TWO PENCE.

- 12 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FR ET IIIB R. Usual bust detached from the inner circle. Behind II. beneath P.

Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Plain escutcheon and cross - - - 12

PENNY.

- 13 Obv. CAR. D G MAG BRIT FR ET III R. Type as No. 12, but the bust extended into the legendary circle. Behind the head I.

Rev. FIRMAT IVSTITIA THRONVM. As No. 12. 8

TWO PENCE.

- 14 Obv. CAR D G ANG SCO FR ET IIIB REX. Profile to the left, bare-headed, large stiff ruff.

Rev. FLOREBIT IN ÆVVM. A large full-blown rose irradiated. M.M. a small rose. 25

- 15 Obv. as no 14.

Rev. REGIT VNVS VTROQVE. A sceptre and trident in saltire, united by a triple knot. 28¹

- 16 Rev. only. FIDEI DEFENSO. Two c's interlinked and crowned. Underneath, the letter B.² - - - - 23

- 17 Obv. a rose between C. R. all crowned.

Rev. a thistle in like manner; under it 1640. 21

PLATE XXIII.

CHARLES I.

TWENTY-SHILLINGS PIECE.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MAGNI.³ BRITANI. FRAN ET IIIB REX. King on horseback as before. Artillery, weapons, and armour under the horse's feet; behind, a plume of feathers, which is also the M.M.⁴

Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.⁵ In two lines across the middle of the area, RELIG. PROT. LEG ANG LIBER PAR; above, three plumes of feathers, and the numerals XX. beneath 1642 - - - 1836

- 2 Obv. as No. 1, but without any thing under the horse's feet, or M.M.

Rev. as No. 1. - - - - 1817

- 3 Obv. as No. 1, but the arms under the horse's feet somewhat different.

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. Within an ornamented compartment, RELIG. etc. in three lines; over it a large plume of feathers; beneath, 1644, Ox. - - - - 1817

TEN SHILLINGS.

- 4 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. The same type as No. 1, with some variety in the arms.

Rev. as No. 1, except the date 1643, and value X. - - - - 928

CROWN.

- 5 Obv. as No. 2, but with ground under the horse.

Rev. as No. 1, except the value V. - 454

- 6 Obv. and Rev. as No. 5, except the M.M. of the feathers on the obverse, and the date 1643 on the reverse - - - 470 $\frac{1}{2}$

the mark in the Tower from June 1634 to June 1635; from whence I should conjecture it was probably a proof for a groat or quarter-shilling, proposed to be coined there about that time, as pieces of those denominations actually were, about three years after, at Aberystwith. [Table, p. 82, note.] No. 11 he calls a piece nearly of the same sort, but appearing to have been of Briot's milled money. [p. 159.]

¹ Probably a mistake for 18 grains.

² The B is omitted in the engraving; but it is in Snelling's fifth plate, No 22, where the inner circle on the reverse is left out.

³ So on the coin; probably by mistake for MAGNE. [A.]

⁴ The greater part of the coins in this and the following plate are supposed to have been struck in the Oxford mint, which was worked by the moneyers, etc. from Aberystwith, and therefore the M.M. of the feathers was continued. Mr. Folkes [Table, p. 9] took it for a truth that the whole of this money was coined at Oxford; but the discovery of a piece of a similar type from the Exeter mint, which is engraved in the Supplement, plate v, No. 20, warrants a suspicion that some of the above may possibly be of other mints, as that is dated 1644, when the Oxford mint was working. See account of that mint.

⁵ From the beginning of the lxxviiith Psalm. This is commonly called Exurgat money, from the first word in the motto.

PLATE XXIV.

CHARLES I.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIBER
REN. King on horseback as before; under-
neath, the city of Oxford, with oxon over
it. M.M. a rose.¹

REV. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.
with a branch² of olive after every word.
In the area, inclosed with scrolls and simi-
lar branches, RELIG PROT LEG ANG LIBER
PARL, in two lines. Above, three plumes
of feathers and v; underneath, 1644. OXON.

422

HALF CROWN.

- 2 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. King on horseback, as
No. 1, with the feathers behind. Under
the horse, R. B.³ interlaced. M.M. a
plume of feathers.

Rev. as No. 1, but legend in the area inclosed
with plain lines. Under the date R. B. as
before⁴ - - - - - 246

SHILLING.

- 3 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Bust in profile as usual;
feathers before, and XII. behind.

Rev. as No. 2, but the legend in three lines.
90

- 4 Obv. as No. 3, but without the feathers
before, which in this are the M.M.

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. REL. etc. in three lines,
bounded by two scrolls above, and a
plain line below. Above, three plumes of
feathers; beneath, 1646⁵ - - - 90

¹ The *Table*, p. 89, calls it a sort of cross crosslet; however, it is exactly engraved. [A.] The correct eye of Mr. Combe has discovered a small capital n on the wall of the city, directly under the elevated off fore-foot of the horse, which has never been noticed before. Is is unquestionably the initial of Rawlins the engraver.

² These branches are said, in the *Table*, p. 89, to be either of laurel or olive; but this may be doubted, as there are flowers on them such as are not borne upon those trees.

³ These are reported to have been thus marked in memory of Dr. Richard Baylie, president of St. John's College and dean of Salisbury, a gentleman who suffered greatly afterwards for his services to the king, and who is said to have procured him a considerable loan; but what credit is to be given to this tradition I shall not determine. *Table*, p. 90.

As it has been seen [note 5, p. 327.] that the Exurgat money was not exclusively confined to the Oxford mint, possibly those

SIXPENCE.

- 5 Obv. as No. 3, except the ribbon and George,
VI for the value, and feathers for the M.M.

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. RELIG. etc. in three
lines, each preceded and followed by a
plain line. Feathers as usual above; 1642
below - - - - - 46

- 6 Obv. as No. 5. M.M. an open book.

Rev. as No. 5. Date 1643 - - - 46

- 7 Obv. as No. 5. M.M. the letter n.⁶

Rev. as No. 4, but without M.M. - - - 49

GROAT.

- 8 Obv. Type, etc. as No. 3, except IIII, and
M.M. an open book.

Rev. Type, etc. as No. 3, except a plume of
feathers between two fleurs-de-lis above,
and 1644. ox. below - - - 33

- 9 Obv. as No. 3, except the value IIII.

Rev. as No. 3. - - - - - 31

- 10 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Large bust in profile.
IIII. behind. No inner circle on either side.

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. RELIG. etc. in a com-
partment. Plume of feathers above it;
1645 beneath - - - - - 30

THREEPENCE.

- 11 Obv. as No. 4. III behind the bust. M.M.
a fleur-de-lis.⁷

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. REL. etc. Three fleurs-
de-lis over it; below, 1646 - - - 22

TWO PENCE.

- 12 Obv. as No. 11. Behind the head II. M.M.
on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. as No. 8. - - - - - 16

marked a n, in a cipher, might be coined at Bristol, which was in the king's possession when this coin was struck, in 1644.

⁴ Upon the whole of the Exurgat money the value is stamped, in Roman numerals, either on the obverse or the reverse, excepting upon the half-crowns, of which one specimen only is known with the value impressed, and that bears it on the reverse, in Arabic numerals. *Tyssen's Catalogue*, No. 2059.

⁵ The Oxford mint began to be worked in 1642, and, from the date of this piece, it is probable that it continued until the surrender of the city to the parliament forces, on the 24th of June 1646. *Table*, p. 89.

⁶ Perhaps for Bushell, the mint master, who had a grant of the silver mines in Wales from king Charles I. in consideration of the vast sums expended by him in his service. *Harl. MSS.* [A.] See the account of the mint in Cardiganshire.

⁷ According to the Antiquaries' explanation of the plates, this M.M. should be also on the reverse, but it is omitted in the engraving.

PENNY.

- 13 Obv. as No. 11. Numeral for value 1.
Rev. as No. 11, but the date 1644, and the
M.M. a fleur-de-lis - - - 8

PLATE XXV.

CHARLES I.

HALF CROWN.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET III REX.
King on horseback, nearly full-faced, his
right arm raised, and a truncheon in his
hand, as commanding. Hair and scarf
flying behind. Horse curvetting. Ground
covered with weapons. M.M. on both
sides a full-blown rose.
Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. An oval
shield garnished, under it 1642¹ - 231

CROWN.

- 2 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. King on horseback as
usual. M.M. on both sides a full-blown
rose.
Rev. as No. 1. Date, in the circle with the
legend, 1644 - - - 425
3 Obv. and Rev. as No. 2, but M.M. on both
sides a castle, and the date 1645 - 450
4 Reverse only to Obverse No. 3. 1645. EX.²
449

HALF CROWN.

- 5 Obv. Types, etc. as before. M.M. a rose.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. 1645. M.M. a castle.
225

SHILLING.

- 6 Obv. types, etc. as usual. M.M. on both
sides a rose.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. as before. 1644. 86

SIXPENCE.

- 7 Obv. and Rev. as No. 6, except the value vi.
43

¹ Besides the Exurgat money, there were also pieces of other sorts struck during the king's troubles, some of which were more like his former coins, with arms upon the reverse. Amongst these I have noted the above No. 1, which, by the mark and date, could not be minted in the Tower. I should therefore apprehend it to have been coined at York about the time that the king first set up his standard in that neighbourhood, and where, I presume, the mint still subsisted; and the same may be said of some shillings and lesser pieces of the same date, and with the same mark of a rose; and of some others again, dated in 1644; in which last

GROAT.

- 8 Obv. 1644. CAROLVS D G M B F ET H REX.
Usual bust. Behind it III. M.M. on
both sides a rose.
Rev. Type and legend as before - 28

THREEPENCE.

- 9 Obv. Type, etc. as before. III. behind the
head. M.M. on both sides a rose.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. The royal arms in a
plain escutcheon, surmounted by a cross
fourchy; over it 1644 - - - 21

TWO PENCE.

- 10 Obv. Type, legend, and M.M. as before. II
behind the head
Rev. THRONVM FIRMAT 1644. A full-blown
rose - - - - 11
11 Obv. as No. 10.
Rev. THRO IVS FIRMAT. 1644. Type as No. 8.
13

PENNY.

- 12 Obv. as No. 10. I. behind the head.
Rev. THRO IVS FIRMAT. 1644. Type as No.
10. - - - - 7

PLATE XXVI.

CHARLES I.

HALF CROWN.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRAN ET III REX. The king on horseback as before.
M.M. a pear.
Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. The royal
shield richly garnished. M.M. three pears.³
23
2 Obv. as No. 1. A plume of feathers behind
the king, and CUST under the horse.
M.M. on both sides three garbs.⁴
Rev. as No. 1, but the shield not so highly
ornamented - - - 225

year the city of York was surrendered to the parliament, on the 16th day of July. [Table, p. 90.] But see notes [2, p. 324] and [2, p. 325].

² Exeter, where most, if not all in this plate, and perhaps some of the next, were struck, in the years 1644, 1645. [A.] Mr. Willett has a half-crown with 1645 ix. as No. 4.

³ The arms of the city of Worcester.

⁴ The heraldic term for wheat-sheaves, the arms of the city of Chester.

3 Obv. as No. 1, but the horse walking over a field.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Royal arms, incircled with the garter, supporting a crown, between c. r. crowned; and below it 1645.¹

224

4 Obv. Type, etc. as usual. M.M. on both sides a lion passant guardant.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. The royal arms in a square shield, with a scroll above and below, between c. r.² - - - 293

5 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. King on horseback as usual, with the sword on the shoulder. The horse ambling. M.M. a quatrefoil.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield garnished. M.M. a harp³ - - - 231

SHILLING.

6 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Bust in profile as usual, XII behind the head. M.M. a martlet.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain square shield supported by lions' paws. M.M. a boar's head, between a coronet and two small crosses - - - 85

7 Obv. Type, etc. as No. 6. M.M. a quatrefoil.⁴ No inner circle on either side.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Round shield much ornamented. Under it, EBOR. M.M. a lion passant guardant - - - 81

SIXPENCE.

8 Obv. Type, etc. as No. 6, behind vi. M.M. a castle.⁵

Rev. Type, etc. as No. 6, but over the shield two annulets. M.M. a helmet, etc.⁶ 41

GROAT.

9 Obv. Type, etc. as No. 6, behind IIII. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Round shield ornamented, and M.M. as No. 7. - 28

THREEPENCE.

10 Obv. and Rev. as No. 9, except III for the value - - - - - 21

11 Obv. as No. 9, behind III. No M.M.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Plain square shield. M.M. uncertain⁷ - - - 21

PENNY.

12 Obv. Type, etc. as No. 6. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. IUSTITIA THRO FIRMAT. Large plume of feathers - - - - - 7

PLATE XXVII.

CHARLES I.

SIEGE PIECES.

CROWN.

1 An irregular piece, stamped thus on each side, 19 dwts. 8 gr.⁸ - - - 19 3

¹ On this piece the arms appear in a manner in which they are represented on no other English coin. It is said to have been minted somewhere in the west of England, though I never heard the particular place. But I should in general imagine that all these last-mentioned pieces (*i.e.* those in plate xxv. marked with a rose, and those in plate xxvi. commonly supposed to have been struck at Chester, Exeter, and Worcester) were coined by the moneyers of the mint at York, who dispersed upon the breaking up of the same in 1644. [*Table*, p. 91]. Leake thinks it probable that this was coined of the silver from the mines of Comb-Martin in Devonshire. [p. 925.]

² This remarkable piece, by its appearance, seems designed for a half-crown; but its not having been sized to its just weight makes it difficult to determine whether it was ever current at all, or if it was, for what value it passed. The place of its mintage also is far from being certain: if its having the same mint-mark as (the reverse of) No. 7 is a just ground for conjecture, then it might be struck by some of the York minters after they were dispersed; and possibly Nos. 9, 10, and 12, also, for the same reason. It is in the collection of Peter St. Hill, esq.; and a lesser piece of the same sort may be seen in the Supplement [A.], plate v, No. 8, which is marked EBOR, and in some degree confirms the above conjecture respecting the place where No. 4 was coined.

³ Very poor workmanship: whether the mark on the front is

a flower-de-luce or a cross (is it not more probably a quatrefoil?) must be left to the curious to determine. No account has yet occurred of its place of mintage. [A.] It is called the Blacksmith's half-crown, from its rude workmanship. Mr. Willett has a half crown, of the Exurgat money, the workmanship of which is equally rude.

⁴ This is in the explanation of the plates in the Antiquaries' edition is called a flower-de-luce.

⁵ One of the marks of the mint at or near Exeter, which makes it not unlikely that it was struck thereabouts; and probably No. 6 also, which greatly resembles it, and was purchased by its present possessor, Thomas Hayward, esq., of Hungerford, somewhere in the west. [A.]

⁶ This M.M. is said in the Society's explanation to be almost worn out. Indeed it is impossible to tell what is intended by the engraving. In Snelling's 14th plate, No. 7, some traces of the helmet are distinguishable.

⁷ If designed for a helmet, that, as well as the square shield, is seen on several supposed to have been struck in the west of England, Nos. 6, 8; but its workmanship more resembling No. 4, if the M.M. can be supposed to have been designed for a lion, it might be the product of the same hand. [A.]

⁸ During the continuance of the Civil War, the noblemen and gentlemen in arms for the king were under the necessity of

HALF CROWN.

- 2 Half the former, stamped on each side with
9 dwts. 16 gr. - - - - 9 22½

SHILLING.

- 3 Stamped on each side with 3 dwts. 21 gr.

NINEPENCE.

- 4 Stamped on each side with 2 dwts. 20 gr.
2 20

- 5 Stamped with 1 dwt. 6 gr.¹
Rev. four large annulets - - - 1 6

CROWN.

- 6 Stamped on each side with vs.² - 442

HALF CROWN.

- 7 Stamped on each side with 11s. v1d. 212

CROWN.

- 8 Obv. under a large crown c. r.³
Rev. vs. - - - - 458

HALF CROWN.

- 9 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. 11s. v1d. - - - - 230

SHILLING.

- 10 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. x11d. - - - - 91

SIXPENCE.

- 11 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. v1d. - - - - 45

GROAT.

- 12 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. 1111d. - - - - 30

THREEPENCE.

- 13 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. 111d. - - - - 22

TWOPEUCE.

- 14 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. 111d. - - - - 15

PENNY.*

- 15 Obv. as No. 8.
Rev. 1d. - - - - 7

PLATE XXVIII.

CHARLES I.

SIEGE PIECES.

HALF CROWN.

- 1 Obv. A plain cross.
Rev. 11s. v1d.⁴ - - - - 176

CROWN.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1.
Rev. vs. - - - - 353

SHILLING.

- 3 Obv. Under a large crown c. r. 111.
Rev. obs. CARL. 1645. An anemone flower
above and below⁵ - - - - 80

THREE SHILLINGS.

- 4 Obv. Under a like crown, between two
anemones c. r., and beneath, 111s.⁶
Rev. obs. CARL. 1645, between two ane-
mones.

- 5 Obv. Under a large crown c. r. between
two anemones; below 111s.
Rev. obs. CARL. 1645; beneath a large
anemone - - - - 246

SHILLING.

- 6 Another reverse of No. 3. Type as No. 5.
242

striking money occasionally and coining down their plate for the relief of their men. A good deal of this sort of money has been preserved in the cabinets of the curious, but as no account of it was published at the time, it is only from very imperfect traditions that any knowledge has been handed down to us of these things, that were done in times of great distress, and of which, consequently, no regular records were then kept. The first of this sort of money was struck in the castle of Dublin, by order of the lords of the council there, in January 1642. [Table, p. 91.] Such were the pieces Nos. 1—5, which are commonly known by the name of the Inchiquin crown, etc. See the Annals under that year.

¹ Designed, perhaps, for a groat. Mr. Leake says fourpence halfpenny, (p. 336.) [A.] Snelling, in his Supplement to Simon, thinks that the four annulets signify so many pence, p. 5.

² This and the following number were, according to Simon, (p. 47), coined by the same authority as the five preceding. Mr. Folkes says, I am ignorant when or where they were coined. Table, p. 92.

³ These were struck in the year 1643. See the Annals. They are commonly called Ormond money, as being made current by a proclamation of the Duke of Ormond, who was then lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

⁴ Mr. Folkes was ignorant when or where this and the following piece were coined. [Table, p. 92.] Leake says they were supposed to have been struck at the siege of Dublin in 1641, (p. 337); but Simon, from the cross imprinted on them, rather thinks that they were coined in imitation of, and opposition to, Nos. 8, etc. in the last plate, by the chiefs of the Rebels (p. 48). But see the Annals, under the year 1642. They are commonly known by the name of the Rebel crowns, etc.

⁵ These pieces of plate were coined thus rudely by Sir Thomas Glemham, when he defended Carlisle for the king. Table, p. 92.

⁶ This obverse, though described as above in the Antiquaries' explanation, does not appear in the plate.

* This penny is not known to our collectors.—[Ed.]

HALF CROWN.

- 7 Lozenge shaped. Obv. a crown between the letters c. r.; under it xxx.

Rev. OBS NEWARK 1646¹ - - - 128

SHILLING.

- 8 Obv. and Rev. as No. 7, except the value XII and date 1645 - - - 95

NINEPENCE.

- 9 Obv. as No. 7. Value ix.

Rev. OBS NE . . . K. 1646. Countermarked with an escutcheon of the royal arms. 70

SIXPENCE.

- 10 Obv. only. As No. 7. Value vi.^c - 38

SHILLING.

- 11 Obv. CORK. 1647. In the form of an octagon. Rev. XII.³ - - - 69

SIXPENCE.

- 12 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, except the value vi. - - - 32

- 13 A piece of plate stamped on one side only,⁴ with a small castle; under it vi d. - 49

SEVENPENCE.

- 14 An oblong, lessened at one corner, stamped with another castle; below vii d. - 53

ELEVENPENCE.

- 15 An irregular piece, stamped with the front of a castle having an arched gateway between two towers; under it xi d.⁵ - - 80

SHILLING.

- 16 Another, with the front of a castle like the former, except that the top of the gateway is square; below, ls. - - - 91

PLATE XXIX.

CHARLES I.

SIEGE PIECES.

SHILLING.

- 1 An irregular oblong, stamped with a castle, and ls. below it - - - 88

THIRTEENPENCE.

- 2 The same, with ls. 1d. - - - 49

CROWN.

- 3 A square piece cut from a salver, with a moulding on the top, marked with a different castle;⁶ below it, vs. - - 426

HALF CROWN.

- 4 An oblong piece with the same castle, and ii s. vi d. below it.

Rev. OBS. Scarborough, 1645⁷ - 219½

TWO SHILLINGS.

- 5 A piece nearly square, with the gateway of a castle twice impressed on it; below ii s. 208

FOURTEENPENCE.

- 6 An oblong piece with a different gateway; below i s. ii d. - - - 99

- 7 An octagon, with a castle, and CAROLJ FORTUNA RESURGAM⁸ - - - 121

- 8 A round piece with the same castle and inscription - - - 122

SHILLING.

- 9 A piece nearly square, with a castle somewhat like Nos. 3 and 4; beneath i s. - 85

- 10 An octagonal piece. Obv. a castle, with a streamer flying on the highest tower. Above the castle p. c.; on the right side OBS. and a hand with a sword erect issuing out of the left; beneath, 1648.

Rev. DVM SPIRO SPERO. In the area c. r. under a crown⁹ - - - 74

¹ This, and the three following pieces, were struck during the siege of Newark.

² The reverse, though not engraven, is said in the Antiquaries' explanation of the plate, to be like No. 7.

³ Struck at Cork. Simon (p. 49) says that they are dated 1645 or 1646; but this, I presume, is a mistake. The specimen in his plate, No. 143, has 1647.

⁴ As are all the rest of this plate, and the first nine, except No. 4, of the next. [A.]

⁵ This is said to resemble Beeston castle, and the gate of Latham-house, which was defended two years by the Countess of Derby. [Whitlock, p. 189.] and held out a siege against 2000 men. Rapin, vol. ii, p. 398; Harl. MSS. 2043. [A.]

⁶ The near resemblance of this piece to No. 4 makes it likely to have been struck in the same place. This, Nos. 1, 4, and another in the Supplement (plate vi, No. 9), are in the collection of Joseph Tolson Lockyer, esq., F.S.A. [A.]

⁷ Commonly said to have been struck at Scarborough, when that castle was besieged in 1645. Table, p. 93.

⁸ No value expressed, but probably a shilling or eighteen pence, by its weight. This and the next are said to have been struck at Colchester (in 1648), but from what authority is uncertain. [A.] and the Table, p. 93.

⁹ This and No. 11 were struck whilst the castle of Pontefract was defended for the king in 1648. Folkes [Table, pp. 93, 94.] says, that crowns and half-crowns were coined, but shillings only

- 11 A lozenge. Obv. a similar castle. On the right side *ons*; on the left *xii* with *p* over and *c* beneath. Under the castle 1648.
Rev. Type, etc. as No. 10. - - 66

CHARLES II.

- 12 Octagonal. Obv. CAROLVS SECVNDVS 1648. The same castle, with streamer flying, and *p. c.* above. Obs. on the right, and a cannon issuing from the left side.
Rev. as No. 10.¹ - - - 17
- 13 Octagonal. Obv. CAROL II D. G. MAG. B. F. ET II. REX. Across the area, HANC DEVS DEDIT 1648. Under, a crown.
Rev. POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO. Type as No. 12.² - - - 71

PLATE XXX.

CHARLES II.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. CAR II D G MAG BRIT. A large crown. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis, and roses between the words.
Rev. FRA ET HYB REX F D &. In the area *vs.*³ - - - 427

HALF CROWN.

- 2 Obv. Type and legend, and M.M. as No. 1. Small fleurs-de-lis between the words, on both sides.
Rev. FRA ET HYB REX F D. &c. In the area *vs. vld.* - - - 219

- 3 Obv. Type and legend as No. 1. M.M. a quatrefoil,⁴ and the same between the words on both sides.

Rev. as No. 2. In the area *vs. vld.*

Plantations.

SHILLING.

- 4 A circular piece. Obv. *vs.*
Rev. *xii.*⁵ - - - 72

SIXPENCE.

- 5 Obv. and Rev. as No. 4, except the value *vi.*
36

SHILLING.

- 6 Obv. CÆCILIVS DNS TERRE MARIE, &C. Profile bust of Lord Baltimore to the right, with the head and neck bare. M.M. a cross patee.
Rev. CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI. Arms under the crown of his palatinate, on the sides *xii.*⁶ - - - 76

SIXPENCE.

- 7 Obv. and Rev. as No. 6, except the value *vi.*
40

GROAT.

- 8 Obv. and Rev. as No. 6, value *iv.* - 26

SHILLING.

- 9 Obv. MASSATHVSETS IN. The American pine. M.M. on both sides a rose of dots.
Rev. NEWE ENGLAND AN DOM. In the area 1652, and under it *xii.*⁷ - - 72
- 10 Obv. MASSATHVSETS IN. Group of the Good Samaritan, etc. Over it *FAC SIMILE.*
No reverse.⁸

have yet appeared, whose weights are so irregular as to have given rise to the idea that larger pieces were intended. Some of them weigh as much as 89 grains.

¹ After the king's death, this castle was still maintained about seven weeks, and the governor, Colonel Morris, during that time coined money in the name of king Charles II. [Table, p. 93.] The motto on these coins was strictly appropriate, for the castle held out as long as there was any hope of relief.

² The reverse of this is placed (in the engraving) before the front, that all the castles might stand under one another. [A.]

³ This and No. 2 were coined before the restoration of Charles II., but when or where I have never yet been able to learn. [Table, p. 102.] Snelling, in his Supplement to Simon, thinks, from the manner of these pieces, that they were struck in Ireland, and in the interval between his father's death and his own restoration. [Page 5.]

⁴ In the explanation of these plates by the Society of Antiquaries, this M.M. is called a small cross.

⁵ Nos. 4 and 5, commonly reported to have been struck at Newcastle, (or, as Leake informs us, at Newark, p. 328,) were really moneys of New England. It may be noted that all these American coins want better than two pennies in a shilling of the weight of the English. [Table, p. 98.] Mr. Thoresby says that these are New England money, where they are called North-easters, and observes that the late Earl of Pembroke had placed them as such in his collection. [Appendix, p. 392, as quoted by Leake, p. 328.] See the Annals, an. 1652.

⁶ Struck by Lord Baltimore, as proprietor of Maryland. He also coined some copper. See Supplement, part ii, and the Annals, an. 1652.

⁷ This, and Nos. 10, 11, 12, and (13 and 14, if genuine,) were struck at Boston, where a mint was established by an act of the general court of Massachusetts in the year 1652. Nos. 13 and 14 are suspected, as they are not specified in that act. See the Annals, an. 1652.

⁸ In the fourth plate of Lord Pembroke's English, etc. Coins, a

SIXPENCE.

- 11 Obv. as No. 9, but a different pine, and without M.M.

Rev. NEW ENGLAND ANO. In the area 1652,
VI. - - - - - 36

THREEPENCE.

- 12 Obv. MASATHVSETS. A pine. M.M. on both sides a rose of dots.

Rev. NEW ENGLAND. 1652, III. - 18

TWOPEACE.

- 13 Obv. . . . SATHVSET. as No. 12.

Rev. as No. 12, except the date 1662¹ and value II. - - - - - 12

PENNY.*

- 14 Obv. . . . SATHVS. . . as No. 12.

Rev. . . . GLA. . as No. 12, except i. 6

PLATE XXXI.

COMMONWEALTH.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. St. George's cross between a branch of palm and laurel. M.M. the sun.

Rev. GOD WITH VS, 1652. Two escutcheons joined, the first charged with St. George's cross, the other with the Irish harp; over the shield v.² - - - - - 468½

SHILLING.

- 2 Obv. Type, etc. as No. 1. M.M. an anchor.
Rev. as No. 1, except the date 1660 and value XII. - - - - - 93

reverse is given; the type as No. 9. . . . ENGLAND AN. . . In the area, 1652, XII. o. It is evidently copied from an imperfect coin, for the obverse has only MAS in the legend. Snelling has engraved this piece, and remarks that it is said to be in the Pembroke collection. His engraving of the obverse is, however, copied from No. 10 in this plate, as he has given the legend as above. I know not on what authority No. 10 itself rests.

¹ This date is probably a mistake. Snelling has a twopenace with 1652, and says that date was continued upon all the coins for thirty years; that is, during the whole existence of the mint; (p. 36). Mr. Willett has a very fair twopenace, with the date 1662.

² See an account of this coinage in the *Annals*, under the year 1649.

³ This, and Nos. 5 and 7, are the pattern-pieces by Blondeau, which are noticed in a note to the *Annals*, in the year 1649.

⁴ Some of the half-crowns had on their edge these words, curiously inscribed, TRUTH AND PEACE 1651. PETRVS BLONDAEVS INVENTOR FLICIT. with a palm-branch before the beginning of the

HALF CROWN.

- 3 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. as No. 1, except the date 1651, and value II. VI.³ - - - - - 237

- 4 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. as No. 1, except the date 1653, and value II. VI. - - - - - 236

SHILLING.

- 5 Obv. and Rev. as No. 3, except the value

XII. - - - - - 92

- 6 As before, date 1649 - - - - - 92½

SIXPENCE.

- 7 Obv. and Rev. as No. 3, value VI. - 47

- 8 As before, date 1656 - - - - - 48

HALFPENNY.

- 9 Obv. The shield charged with St. George's cross.

Rev. the shield charged with the Irish harp. 4½

TWOPEACE.

- 10 Obv. Type as No. 1; no legend.

Rev. as No. 1, but the harp in the first shield.

Above, II. No inner circle, legend, nor date - - - - - 15½

PENNY.

- 11 Obv. and Rev. Type as No. 1, but without legend, inner circle, or date. Value over the shield, I. - - - - - 8

Pewter.

FARTHING.*

- 12 Obv. ¼ OUNCE¹ OF FINE PEWT^R. A plain escutcheon charged with a cross fourchy.

motto, and a branch of laurel between the date and the name of the artist; others had only this legend, IN THE THIRD YEARE OF FREEDOME BY GODS BLESSING RESTORED 1651, no less artfully impressed. Both the shillings and half-shillings were excellently grained on their respective edges; and all the pieces were in general sized and brought to their true weight, with the utmost degree of exactness." [Table, p. 96.] These were coined by the mill and screw; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in this plate, were struck by the hammer.

⁴ Avoirdupois; one in the Museum not radiated, [A.] Snelling suspects, from the different cross, and T. K. upon this piece, that it rather belonged to a private tradesman. *View of the Copper Coin*, p. 33.

* Sir Henry Ellis, in a communication to the Numismatic Society (read 23d February 1837), shews that this piece was actually put in circulation. In a newspaper of the year 1654, preserved among "The King's Pamphlets," in the British Museum, in "Several Proceedings in State Affaires," 20 to 27, April, is the following:—"This night are come out new farthings,

* This penny is not known to our collectors.—[Ed.]

Over it, T. K. surrounded by a wreath of roses.

Rev. FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. A shield, radiated, charged with the Irish harp. Over it a wreath of laurel.

Copper, etc.

13 Obv. FARTHING TOKENS OF ENGLAND. The English shield and cross. M.M. on both sides a mullet of five points.

Rev. FOR NECESSITY OF CHANGE 1649. Irish shield and harp¹ - - - 77

14 Obv. THE FARTHING TOKENS FOR. Type and M.M. as No. 13.

Rev. THE HELEPE OF THE PORE.² Type, etc. as No. 13. - - - 73

15 Obv. ENGLAND'S FARTHING. English shield and cross crowned with laurel.

Rev. FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. Irish shield and harp crowned in the like manner. 80

PLATE XXXII.

COMMONWEALTH.

SIXPENCE.

1 Obv. TRUTH AND PEACE on both sides, with a mullet of five points between the words. The English cross.

Rev. The Irish harp³ - - - 46

SHILLING.

2 Obv. THE COMMON WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

English cross between two branches of laurel. M.M. on both sides a mullet of five points.

Rev. GAYRDED WITH ANGLES 1651. The conjoined shields of England and Ireland supported by an angel - - - 93½

HALF CROWN.

3 Obv. and Rev. as No. 2. - - - 234

OLIVER.

CROWN.

4 Obv. OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. IIII &c. PRO. Bust in profile, to the right, laureate, with a Roman mantle.

Rev. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO 1658. In a shield, surmounted by an imperial crown, quarterly, first and fourth, St. George's cross for England, second St. Andrew's cross for Scotland,⁴ third, the harp for Ireland. On an escutcheon of pretence a lion rampant.⁵ On the edge HAS NISI PERITVRVS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO. - 464

HALF CROWN.

5 Obv. Rev. and edge as No. 4.⁶ - - - 232

6 Obv. only, OLIVAR D G R P ANG SCO IIII PRO.⁷ Type as No. 4. - - - 188

¹ The learned and accurate author of the Table probably inserted this and the two following, notwithstanding they are of different metal, in order to give at once as complete a view of the current and proposed coins of the Commonwealth as he was able; for which reason they are continued, and No. 12 is added to them in this plate, and Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, in the next. If No. 12 should not be allowed to be designed or issued by public authority, it may be considered as one of the farthing tokens struck by the magistrates or tradesmen of most of the cities and towns in England and Wales, of which, it has been said, not less than six thousand different ones were issued in the cities of London and Westminster only. [A.]

weighing a quarter of an ounce of fine pewter, which is but the price of new pewter, that so the people may never hereafter fear to lose much by them, with the harp on one side and a cross on the other, with T. K. above it." The issue of some such coin had long been in contemplation, for in a paper of the same title, bearing date the 16th March 1653, is found the following:—"It is uncertain what will be done about farthing tokens." Sir Henry concludes from this that the letters T. K. are not the initials of a private tradesman, but of some person of more authority, and suspects that these pieces were not issued directly by the government.—[Ed.]

² The inscription of this, between the outward and inner circle, is struck on copper; the area within the inner circle is brass, with a small bit of silver in the centre. [A.]

³ Blondeau's pattern-pieces, in the last plate, produced from the hand of David Rannage, one of the moneyers' proof-pieces in opposition to them; which were indeed well performed, though not with all that delicacy and beauty so conspicuous in the first. [They are Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in this plate.] Some of Nos. 2 and 3 were thin, and grained on the edge as if designed to pass for shillings; and others were of the thickness of a modern half-crown, with the legend TRUTH AND PEACE 1651 printed on the edge, and mullets instead of points between the words. Table, p. 97.

⁴ The cross for Scotland was not placed upon the coins, nor on the seals of the Commonwealth. It appeared first upon those which bear the image and superscription of Cromwell.

⁵ His paternal coat.

⁶ There is a half-crown dated 1656; all the rest of Cromwell's silver coins bear the date, as above, 1658.

⁷ As this coin wants &c. after IIII, I suspect that it was struck from a die which still remains in the Tower, and which Dr. Combe supposes to have been intended for a shilling, but to have been laid aside on account of that omission. A note to the Antiquaries' explanation of this piece says,—"Whether this was de-

SHILLING.

7 Obv. and Rev. as No. 4. - - - 94

SIXPENCE.

8 Obv. and Rev. as No. 4. - - - 47

Copper.

FARTHING.

9 Obv. OLIVAR. PRO ENG SC IRL. Bust as before.

Rev. CHARITIE and CHANGE.¹ Arms as before.

10 Obv. OLIVER PRO ENG SCO & IRE. As before.

M.M. on both sides a mullet of five points.
No inner circle.

Rev. CONVENIENT CHANGE 1651. Arms as usual.

11 Obv. as No. 9.

Rev. THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE. On three pillars, tied together, the English cross, the Irish harp, and the Scotch thistle. M.M. a mullet of five points.

12 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11.

Rev. AND GOD DIRECT OVR COVRS. A ship under sail to the right. M.M. a mullet of five points - - - - 71

PLATE XXXIII.

CHARLES II.

HALF CROWN.

1 Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the right, with long flowing hair, broad laced band, crowned and in armour. M.M. a crown. No inner circle, or numerals for the value.²

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. In a plain shield the royal arms, quarterly; in the first and fourth England and France quartered, in the second Scotland, and Ireland in the third - - - - 238

SHILLING.

2 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1. - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

3 Obv. only as No. 1. - - - 46

TWO PENCE.

4 Obv. Type as No. 1. CAROLVS II. D G MAG BRIT ET HIB REX.³

Rev. as before - - - - 17

PENNY.

5 Obv. and Rev. as No. 4. - - - 8

HALF CROWN.

6 Obv. only, CAROLVS II D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. Types and M.M. as No. 1, with xxx behind the head - - - 228

SHILLING.

7 Obv. only, CAROLVS, etc. Types and M.M. as No. 2, with xii behind the head. 93

SIXPENCE.

8 Obv. only, CAROLVS, etc. Types and M.M. as No. 3, with vi behind the head. 46

TWO PENCE.

9 Obv. CAROLVS II D G M B F E T H REX. Types and M.M. as No. 4, with ii behind the head.

Rev. as No. 4. - - - - 16

PENNY.

10 Obv. and Rev. as No. 9, with i behind the head - - - - 8

signed for a trial-piece of two shillings, to which it exactly answers in weight, or a medal, is uncertain, no reverse of it having yet occurred. [A.] In Mr. Willett's cabinet is a SHILLING of work like this with a reverse." There is also in the Tower another die, which is often called The Sixpence. Pieces struck from this are sometimes admitted as a substitute for the sixpence, which is exceedingly scarce. Coins from these two dies are commonly supposed to be Dutch; as is also a crown piece, which, according to an opinion very generally received, was done in Holland in imitation of the English one; but it is in truth stamped with two new dies which Mr. Arundel, master of the mint, got Mr. Tanner the engraver to make from Simon's punchcoons, which are still in the Tower, because the original die of the obverse was much cracked. To ascertain this, Dr. Combe tried what is called the Dutch crown, and found that it exactly fitted these new dies. *Appendix to Vertue's Works of Simon* p. 78.

¹ See the reason for inserting this and the three following in the note to No. 13 in plate xxxi.

² It appears that there were two sorts of each of the coinages which took place in 1660 and 1661. Of the first coinage some were without M.M., numerals, or inner circle, as in Gold, plate xiv. No. 8, and xv. No. 3; and a sixpence, twopence, and penny, in the Supplement, plate vi. Nos. 10, 11, 12. Others, with the M.M., but without the numerals or inner circle, Nos. 1—5 of this plate. Of the second, after the 28th of November 1661, some have the M.M. and numerals, but not the inner circle; Nos. 6—10, and the rest, have the M.M., numerals, and inner circle. [A.]

³ The letters FR are omitted by mistake in the engraving; they appear in the Antiquaries' explanation of the plate, but without any notice of the omission.

HALF CROWN.

- 11 Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BR FR ET III REX.
Bust as before, with an inner circle; behind the head xxx. M.M. on both sides a crown.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Royal shield and cross as before, within a circle - - - 236

SHILLING.

- 12 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, except xii behind the head - - - - - 94

SIXPENCE.

- 13 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, except vi for the value¹ - - - - - 47

GROAT.

- 14 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, except the value, iiii. - - - - - 31

THREEPENCE.

- 15 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11. Behind the head iiii. - - - - - 23

TWOPEACE.

- 16 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, with ii for the value - - - - - 16

PENNY.

- 17 Obv. and Rev. as No. 11, except the value i. 8

GROAT.

- 18 Obv. CAROLVS II D G M B F & H REX. Bust as before, but extending to the edge of the piece; iiii behind the head. No inner circle nor M.M.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Arms and cross as usual. M.M. a crown. No inner circle.² 32

THREEPENCE.

- 19 Obv. and Rev. as No. 18, iiii behind the head - - - - - 24½

TWOPEACE.

- 20 Obv. only, as No. 18, ii for the value. 16

PENNY.

- 21 Obv. only, as No. 18, i behind the head. 8

HALFPENNY.

- 22 Obv. Two c's interlinked and crowned.

Rev. A full-blown rose³ - - - - - 6

PLATE XXXIV.

CHARLES II.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS II REX. Bust in profile to the left, with long flowing hair, laureate. In a Roman robe. M.M. a star of eight points above the head. Under the bust the letter s.⁴

Rev. MAGNALIA DEI 1660. Between the four separate shields of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, two interlinked c's crowned over the Roman numerals ii. In the centre a star of eight points radiated.

133

One of this type has on the rim REVERSVS SINE CLADE VICTOR, the figure of an olive branch, and SIMON FECIT.

- 2 Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BR FR ET III REX. Type nearly the same as No. 1, but without the M.M.

Rev. MAGNA OPERA DOMINI 1660. Quarterly, in a plain shield, the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland - 125½

- 3 Another reverse of No. 2. PROBASTI ME DNE SICVT ARGENTVM. Shield of a more antique form, with the arms of France and England only quarterly.⁵

- 4 Obv. CAROLVS II D G ANG SCO FR ET III REX. Bust in profile to the left, crowned. Long hair and laced cravat, over a royal mantle. Rev. as No. 2. - - - - - 133½

CROWN.

- 5 Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRA. Bust in profile to the left, laureated, in a Roman mantle, buttoned on the shoulder. Beneath a rose.⁶

¹ Mr. Willet has a piece which has the value vi upon it, but is in weight equal to a shilling. It is counter-marked with the letter x before the king's face.

² This and the three following are milled. [A.]

³ Mixed metal; probably a pattern-piece. In the British Museum. [A.]

⁴ Simon; a pattern-piece, as were the three following. That with the inscription on the edge weighs 172 grains, and probably is a medal. All five are in the British Museum. [A.]

⁵ Mr. Folkes conjectures, from the motto, that this was designed for a silver coin. *Table*, p. 107, n. *.

⁶ The position of the bust is contrary to that on the hammered money, which looks to the right like his father's; and from this time it was constantly observed to make the successor look the contrary way. [*Leake*, p. 361].—The M.M. is said to be the distinction of the silver drawn from the lead mines in the west of England. [*Table*, p. 134].—This piece is commonly called the Rose crown. [*Leake*, p. 361].—It appears, from Mr. Evelyn's

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1662. Four distinct shields of arms crowned: in the first and fourth France and England, quarterly; in the second, Ireland; in the third, Scotland. Two interlinked c's between the shields. In the centre the star of the order of the garter. On the edge DECVS ET TVTAMEN¹ - - - - 462

6 The same without the rose under the bust.² 462

7 Obv. Bust as No. 5, but with a flowing lock brought forward on the left shoulder. The button of the mantle omitted. Beneath, Simon.

Rev. MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX 1663. Four shields of arms crowned, with interlinked c's between them: in the top, or first, England; in the dexter, or second, Ireland; in the sinister, or third, Scotland; in the bottom, or fourth, France.³ The George and garter in the centre, with the motto HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE. Upon the edge the following petition in two lines, together with two linked c's under a crown

and between two branches of palm, to separate the end of the inscription from the beginning: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryal-piece with the Dutch, and, if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully order'd, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him"⁴ - - - 530

SIXPENCE.

8 Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Type as No. 6.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1674. Shields and c's as No. 7. The star of the garter radiated in the centre - - - 46

CROWN.

9 Obv. as No. 6, with an elephant below.⁵

Rev. MAG. etc. 1666 - - - 462

10 Obv. as No. 6. M.M. a boar's head.⁶

Rev. MAG. etc. 1677 - - - 463

HALF CROWN.

11 As No. 9. - - - 232

SHILLING.

12 As No. 8. - - - 92

13 As No. 11. - - - 92

Diary, that the drawing of the king's portrait for these coins was made by Cooper ["*ye rare limner*"] on the 10th of January 1661. *Memoirs of Evelyn*, vol. i, p. 331.

¹ Mr. Evelyn suggested these words to Mr. Slingsby (master of the mint) out of a vignette in Cardinal de Richlieu's Greek Testament, printed at the Louvre, hindering (as he says) "his intended addition (*in armis*), which neither would have become the impress, nor stood gracefully in the circle." [*Nemismata*, p. 225].—To these words were afterwards added the year of the reign, at first in figures, but afterwards in words at length; and the latter have been impressed upon all the crowns and half-crowns that have since been minted in the following reigns. *Table*, p. 108.

² These crowns of 1662 differed from those which were coined afterwards in this, that the arms of France and England were placed quarterly together, and that the year of the king's reign was not stamped on the rim. *Table*, p. 108.

³ "The arms of France (which had been constantly borne in the first quarter, singly, till the reign of James I., and afterwards in the first place quarterly with England) are here placed in the bottom shield, or fourth quarter. This irregular bearing first appeared upon the nativity medals of Charles II. in 1630, and no doubt was originally owing to the ignorance of the graver, who knew no other way to place the arms circularly than following each other, like the titles, unless (as I have heard) that the arms of each kingdom might fall under the respective title in the legend. This witty conceit has ever since prevailed upon the coin, except in some of king William and queen Mary's money, where the arms are rightly marshaled in one shield. (Excepting

No. 14 in plate xxxv., where France is in the last quarter of the single shield). That this was owing to the ignorance of the workman, and not with any design to alter the disposition of the arms, is evident from the arms upon the great seal, where France is borne quarterly with England in the first and fourth quarters, as it was likewise used upon all other occasions, till the alteration occasioned by the union with Scotland in 1708." *Leake*, p. 362.

⁴ This beautiful coin is now known by the name of the Petition Crown. It is commonly said that there were not more than twenty of these pieces struck off with the petition, besides a very small number more without it, but edged with the legend, *REODITE QVAT CAESARIS CAESARI*, etc. *POST*, and the sun appearing out of a cloud to express *Nubila Phœbus*. Another sort has *RENDER TO CAESAR THE THINGS WHICH ARE CAESAR'S*. Of this one specimen only has yet appeared. It was in the cabinet of the late Thomas Dummer, esq. See *Table*, p. 110, and *Snelling's Patterns*, p. 52.

⁵ This, Nos. 11 and 13, was coined out of silver brought in by the African Company [A.], whose gold has constantly been impressed also with the same distinction. All the silver I have seen bears the date 1666. *Table*, p. 135.

⁶ This mint-mark does not appear in *Pollet's Tables of Trials of the Pir.* [See them in the *Appendix*].—Since the first edition was printed, I have been favoured with a sight of two of these coins, one of which is in the Bodleian Collection. That which has been taken for a mint-mark, is, I think, evidently occasioned by a flaw in the die, which has produced an impression somewhat resembling the head and neck of an animal, approaching the similitude of those of a dog, but not bearing the least likeness to that of a boar, which in the engraving has no appearance of a neck.

14 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. below the bust, and in the centre of the reverse a plume of feathers.¹

Rev. MAG. etc. 1674 - - - 92½

GROAT.

15 Obv. as No. 8.

Rev. MAG. etc. 1679. Four interlinked c's under a crown, with the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp, in the quarters² - 30½

THREEPENCE.

16 Obv. CAROLVS, etc.

Rev. MAG. etc. 1679. Three interlinked c's under a crown - - - 22½

TWOPENCE.

17 Obv. CAROLVS, etc.

Rev. MAG. etc. Two interlinked c's crowned. 16

PENNY.

18 Obv. CAROLVS, etc.

Rev. MAG. etc. A single c crowned. 8

PLATE XXXV.

JAMES II.

HALF CROWN.

1 Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the right laureate.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1686. Four separate shields as before, but the spaces between them are blank - - 229

CROWN.

2 As No. 1. - - - 464

SHILLING.

3 As No. 1. - - - 99½

SIXPENCE.

4 As No. 1. - - - 47

GROAT.

5 Obv. as No. 1, except that the neck is bare.³

Rev. MAG. etc. 1687. Four units under a crown - - - 29

¹ The mark of the Welsh silver.

² None of these groats and smaller pieces, nor of those minted before them, though coined by the mill, were ever marked on the edges; and the same is to be understood of all the pieces of the same denominations that have since been minted in any of the following reigns. *Table*, p. 110.

³ So are also the necks of William and Mary upon the groat and the smaller pieces. On those of William alone the neck is clothed; and so it has continued to the present time.

⁴ In the manner that writers upon medals called *Capita jugata*;

THREEPENCE.

6 As No. 5, except the value III. and date 1686. 23

TWOPENCE.

7 As No. 5, except the value II. and date 1688. 16

PENNY.

8 As No. 5, with I. and 1686 - - 7

WILLIAM AND MARY.

CROWN.

9 Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA.

Busts of the king and queen in profile to the left.⁴

Rev. MAG BR FR ET HI REX ET REGINA.

Between the four shields, in the four quarters, W and M interlinked, 1692. In the centre the arms of Nassau - 462

SHILLING.

10 As No. 9. - - - 94

SIXPENCE.

11 As No. 6. - - - 48

HALF CROWN.

12 As No. 9. Date 1693 - - 231

13 Another reverse, dated 1689. In a plain escutcheon crowned, the arms of France and England quarterly in the first and fourth, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third. On an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Nassau.

14 Another reverse. Date 1689. In a plain shield, crowned, the arms of England in the first quarter, Scotland in the second, Ireland in the third, and France in the fourth,⁵ with Nassau in the centre. 232

GROAT.

15 Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA D G. Heads in profile as No. 9. Necks bare.⁶

Rev. MAG. etc. 1689. The figure 4 under a crown - - - 31

the king's head is nearer than the queen's, by which position he takes the right hand. *Table*, p. 115.

⁵ This placing of France in the last quarter was certainly owing to the manner of arranging the four shields upon the former milled money, where France is in the bottom shield, which is the last quarter; for, as a proof that no such alteration was intended in either case, upon the half-crown, No. 13, which was struck in the same year with this, the arms are properly marshaled, viz. France and England quarterly, in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third. *Leak*, p. 385.

⁶ See the note to No. 5, in plate xxxv.

THREEPENCE.

16 Under a crown, 3 - - - - 22

TWOPEACE.

17 Under a crown, 2. Date 1691 - - 15½

PENNY.

18 As No. 17, except the figure 1 - - 7½

PLATE XXXVI.

WILLIAM III.

CROWN.

1 Obv. GVLIELMVS III DEI GRA. Profile to the left, laureate, in a Roman mantle.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1696. Four shields as before, with Nassau in the centre. 462

HALF CROWN.

2 As No. 1. - - - - 231

SHILLING.

3 As No. 1. - - - - 94

SIXPENCE.

4 As No. 1. - - - - 47

GROAT.

5 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. MAG. etc. 1702.¹ Under a crown the figure 4 - 32

THREEPENCE.

6 - - 1700 „ 3 - 24

TWOPEACE.

7 - - 1701 „ 2 - 16

PENNY.

8 - - 1698 „ 1 - 8

HALF CROWN.

9 As No. 2. B^c under the bust - - 22810 „ C^s „ „ - - 23011 As No. 2. E⁴ - - - - 23112 „ N⁵ - - - - 32013 „ Y⁶ - - - - 231

SHILLING.

14 As No. 9. - - - - 89

15 As No. 10. - - - - 92

16 As No. 11. - - - - 92

17 As No. 12. - - - - 92

18 As No. 13. - - - - 94

SIXPENCE.

19 As No. 9. - - - - 44

20 As No. 10. - - - - 46

21 As No. 11. - - - - 45

22 As No. 12. - - - - 44

23 As No. 13. - - - - 45

24 A reverse of No. 4, dated 1699. In each of the quarters a full-blown rose.⁷ - 46

SHILLING.

25 As No. 24. - - - - 92

HALF CROWN.

26 As No. 2, with an elephant under the bust.⁸ 23127 Another reverse of No. 2, dated 1701. In each quarter a plume of feathers⁹ - 233

SHILLING.

28 As No. 27. - - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

29 As No. 27. Date 1699 - - 46

PLATE XXXVII.

ANN.

CROWN.*

1 Obv. ANNA DEI GRATIA. Bust to the right in profile. Hair bound with a fillet, and tied up behind.

¹ King William died upon the 18th of March 1701-2, and consequently before the commencement of the year in which this piece is dated, according to the mode of computation then used in England.² This and the fourteen following pieces were struck in the country mints, in the great re-coinage of the clipped hammered money. The pieces were only half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and they were distinguished from those minted in the Tower by the letters B, C, E, S, and Y or G. Those marked B were struck in the mint at Bristol.³ Chester mint.

Norwich mint.

⁴ Exeter mint.⁶ York mint. All the coins of the country mints were struck in the years 1696 and 1697. I know not the reason why those coined at York are marked both with a Roman and an italic letter.⁷ These were coined of silver from the mines in the west of England, and were struck for a trial; but each shilling standing the proprietor in five groats (as is commonly reported), no wonder they were discontinued. *Leake*, p. 398, quoting *Thoresby*, No. 596.⁸ Silver imported by the African Company. See the same mark, plate xxxiv, No. 9.⁹ Struck from silver out of the mines of Sir Carberry Price and Sir Humphrey Mackworth, in Wales. [*Leake*, p. 399.] The silver from these mines, and from those in the west of England, being frequently brought into the mint together, the money of such coinages has been usually marked with both roses and feathers, placed alternately in the quarters of the same piece. [*Table*, p. 135.] See plates xxxvii, xxxviii, xxxix, and xl.

* This crown is not known to our collectors.—[Ed.]

Rev. MAG. etc. Four shields crowned as before, with the star of the order of the garter, radiated in the centre.¹

HALF CROWN.

2 - - - - - 232

SHILLING.

3 As No. 2. - - - - - 94

SIXPENCE.

4 - - - - - 46

GROAT.

5 Obv. ANNA, etc.

Rev. MAG. etc. 1706. Under a crown the figure 4 - 31

THREEPENCE.

6 - - - 1709 - - 3 - 24

TWO PENCE.

7 - - - 1706 - - 2 - 16

PENNY.

8 - - - 1708 - - 1 - 8

CROWN.

9 Obv. only, ANNA, etc. Below the bust VIGO.²
Date 1702 - - - - 463

HALF CROWN.

10 As No. 9. - - - - - 231

SHILLING.

11 As No. 9. - - - - - 91

SIXPENCE.

12 As No. 9. - - - - - 47

CROWN.

13 Rev. of No. 1, date 1707, roses and plumes of feathers alternately between the shields.³
463

HALF CROWN.

14 - - - - - 231½

SHILLING.

15 - - - dated 1705 - - 92

SIXPENCE.

16 - - - - - 46½

CROWN.

17 - - - 1705. Feathers in the quarters.⁴
464

HALF CROWN.

18 - - - - - 232

SHILLING.

19 - - - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

20 - - - - - 46½

PLATE XXXVIII.

ANN.

CROWN.

1 Rev. only, MAG BRI FR ET HIB REG 1708.
In the top and bottom shields England and Scotland impaled;⁵ on the dexter side Ireland, and on the sinister France.⁶ A plume of feathers in each quarter.⁷ 463

HALF CROWN.

2 As No. 1. - - - - - 232

SHILLING.

3 - - - 1707.

SIXPENCE.

4 As No. 1. - - - - -

CROWN.

5 - - - 1710. Type as No. 1, with roses and plumes of feathers alternately.⁸ 463

HALF CROWN.

6 - - - - - 232

SHILLING.

7 - - - - -

SIXPENCE.

8 - - - - -

¹ The arms of Nassau are here omitted, and the star of the order of the garter is restored to the place which it occupied before the accession of king William III. to the throne of England.

² These coins were thus marked in commemoration of the taking of the Spanish galleons and the town of Vigo, in the month of October 1702: as were also the gold coins which were struck out of the treasure then captured.

³ English and Welsh silver together. See note to No. 27 in plate xxxvi.

⁴ Welsh silver.

⁵ To denote the union of the two kingdoms.

⁶ This strange position of France in the sinister, or third

quarter, has prevailed even to the present time, whenever the four shields have been placed separately on the coins.

⁷ Welsh silver after the Union.

⁸ This, according to Mr. Leake, is commonly called *Quakers' money*, some of that denomination being supposed to be proprietors of the mines (p. 405). The works at Gadly's were occupied by a company established by charter 4 William and Mary. Between 1704 and 1744 they extracted from the lead 430,604 ounces of silver. The company was often called the *Quakers' Company*, from the number of persons of that persuasion which belonged to it. *Pennant's Whiteford*, etc. p. 261.

CROWN.*

9 Obv. only. Type, etc. as before. E¹ under the bust.

HALF CROWN.

10 - - - - -

SHILLING.

11 - - - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

12 - - - - - 44½

CROWN.*

13 - - A mullet of six points after the letter E under the bust.²

HALF CROWN *

14 As No. 13.

SHILLING.

15 - - - - -

SIXPENCE.

16 - - - - -

CROWN.

17 Reverse only. MAG. etc. 1707, shields as before, but the quarters void³ - 463

HALF CROWN.

18 - - - - - 1713 - 131

SHILLING.

19 - - - - - 1707⁴ - 92

SIXPENCE.

20 - - - - - 1711 - 46

PLATE XXXIX.

GEORGE I.

CROWN.*

1 Obv. GEORGIVS D G M BR FR ET HIB REX
F D.⁵ Bust in profile to the left, laureate,
in armour, with the Roman mantle over it.
Rev. BRVN. ET. L. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET. EL.

1714.⁶ Four crowned shields, as before :
in the upper one England and Scotland
impaled; in the lower Ireland; in the
dexter the arms of his majesty's German
dominions, viz., triangular, two in chief,
and one in base; first, *Brunswick*, two lions
passant guardant; second, *Lunenburgh*,
semè of hearts, a lion rampant; third,
Saxony, a horse current; in an escutcheon
in the centre Charlemagne's crown, as
arch-treasurer of the empire.⁷

HALF CROWN.

2 - - - - -

SHILLING.

3 - - - - - 91

SIXPENCE.

4 - - - - -

GROAT.

5 Obv. GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA.

Rev. MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX. 1717. Under
a crown - - - - 4 31

THREEPENCE.

6 - - - - - 3 24

TWO PENCE.

7 - - - - - 2 16

PENNY.

8 - - - - - 1725 - 1 8

CROWN.

9 Rev. only, BRVN, etc. 1726. Roses and
feathers alternately between the shields.⁸
463

HALF CROWN.

10 As No. 9. 1720 - - - - 233

SHILLING.

11 - - 1725 - - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

12 - - 1726 - - - - 47

¹ Edinburgh. The first re-coinage there after the Union, 1707. [A.]

² The second re-coinage at Edinburgh, 1708.

³ The reverse, after the Union, of No. 1 of plate xxxvii, and Nos. 9 and 13 of this. [A.]

⁴ As the gold and silver coins were similar in type, the latter were frequently gilded, and, with the addition of sceptres on the reverse worked up by a tool, fraudulently passed for the former.

* This coin is not known to our collectors.—[Ed.]

The money of George I. was guarded from this by the bust being unclenched on the gold coins.

⁵ Fidei Defensor now appears upon our coins for the first time, though it was used by Henry VIII. and all our succeeding monarchs in the style upon the great seal.

⁶ Brunswick, et Lunenburg. Dux. Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius, et Elector.

⁷ *Leake*, p. 411. It is doubtful whether this crown was ever struck, as it is not now known to exist in any cabinet.

⁸ English and Welsh silver. See note to No. 27, plate xxxvi.

CROWN.

13 Rev. only. BRVN, etc. 1723. Between the shields s s and c alternately¹ - 463½

HALF CROWN.

14 - - - - - 232

SHILLING.

15 - - - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

16 - - - - - 47

SHILLING.

17 Obv. GEORGIVS, etc. as No. 1. Below the bust, wcc.²

Rev. BRVN, etc. 1725. In the quarters two c's interlinked, and the feathers alternately.

PLATE XL.

GEORGE II.

CROWN.*

1 Obv. GEORGIVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the right, laureat, and in armour, with a mantle over it.

Rev. M. B. F. ET. H. REX. F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. AT. ET. E. 1731. Type as No. 1, plate xxxix. - - - 463

HALF CROWN.

2 As No. 1. - - - - -³ 230

SHILLING.

3 - - - - -

SIXPENCE.

4 - - - - - 47

PENNY.

5 Rev. only. MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX 1743. Under a crown - - - 1 8

TWO PENCE.

6 - - - - - 2 16

THREE PENCE.

7 - - - 1739 - - 3 26

GROAT.

8 - - - 1737 - - 4 32

CROWN.

9 As No. 1, except feathers in the quarters on the reverse, date - - 1728

HALF CROWN.

10 - - - - - 1731⁴

SHILLING.

11 - - - - - 1737

SIXPENCE.

12 - - - - - 1728 47

CROWN.

13 - - - Roses and feathers 1733 464

HALF CROWN.

14 - - - - - 1734 234

SHILLING.

15 - - - - - 1729 92

SIXPENCE.

16 - - - - - 1731 47

CROWN.

17 - - - - - Roses only, 1739 463

HALF CROWN.

18 - - - - - 1745

SHILLING.

19 - - - - - 1747 94

SIXPENCE.

20 - - - - - 1743 47

CROWN.

21 Obv. Type, etc. as before. Under the bust LIMA.⁵

Rev. as No. 1. Date 1745 - - 468

HALF CROWN.

22 - - - - - LIMA - 243

SHILLING.

23 - - - - - LIMA - 94

SIXPENCE.

24 - - - - - LIMA - 47

¹ Coined out of silver brought in by the South Sea Company. *Table*, p. 135.

² These letters designate the Welsh Copper Company. *Table*, p. 135.

* This crown is not now known.—[Eo.]

³ A pattern-piece. [A.]

⁴ Nos. 9 and 10 are not now to be found in any collection.

⁵ Mr. Pollet says that a great part of the silver with LIMA under the head was coined out of that taken by the Prince Frederick and Duke privateers. MS. note by Snelling, in his *View of the Silver Coinage*, p. 49.

PLATE XLI.
SCOTTISH COINS.¹

JAMES I.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN & HIB REX. Type as his English money, except a thistle crowned upon the housing. M.M. on both sides a thistle.

Rev. QVÆ DEVS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. In an escutcheon garnished, the royal arms quarterly. In the first and fourth Scotland, in the second France and England quartered, in the third Ireland. 462

HALF CROWN.

- 2 As No. 1. - - - - 228

SHILLING.

- 3 Obv. only. As his English money. M.M. a thistle - - - - 92

SIXPENCE.

- 4 Obv. as No. 3. ^{vi} Behind the head.
Rev. QVÆ, etc. Date 1622 over a plain escutcheon - - - - 47

CHARLES I.

CROWN.

- 5 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAGN BRITANN FRANC ET HIBERN REX. Type as his English money. M.M. on both sides a thistle, with a small B^c over it.

Rev. QVÆ DEVS, etc. In an escutcheon garnished and crowned, the royal arms as before - - - - 463

HALF CROWN.

- 6 As No. 5. M.M. on the obverse an anemone flower and a small B, on the reverse a B and a thistle - - - - 231

SHILLING.

- 7 Obv. CAR D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the right, crowned, and

extending to the edge of the piece below, ^{xii} behind the head, marked with a B on both sides.

Rev. QVÆ, etc. The royal arms in a plain shield, between c. r. all crowned. 91

- 8 As No. 7, but with the M.M. of a thistle³ on the reverse only - - - - 87

- 9 Obv. only, CAROLVS, etc. Bust within the inner circle. Broad lace, band, and ribbon of the order of the garter. M.M. a thistle. 92

SIXPENCE.

- 10 As No. 7. Behind the head ^{vi}. M.M. on obverse B and a fleur-de-lis - - 44

- 11 Rev. only, as No. 10. M.M. an F.⁴ - 46

HALF MARK.

- 12 Obv. CAR. D. G. SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R. Type as No. 7. Behind the head ^{vi} 8, under it B.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Type as No. 7. - - - - 47

- 13 Another reverse. The letters c. r. omitted. 47

FORTY PENNIES.

- 14 Obv. as No. 12. Behind the head XL.

Rev. SALVS REIPVB SVPREMA LEX. A thistle crowned. M.M. F. - - 24

- 15 Obv. as No. 14, except that the bust is within the inner circle, and a thistle behind the head instead of XL.

Rev. SALVS REIP SVPR LEX. Type as No. 13. 25

TWENTY PENNIES.

- 16 Type on both sides as No. 14. On the obverse, xx behind the head. Legend on the reverse, IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Marked on both sides with B.

- 17 As No. 16. But the bust within the inner circle. M.M. a thistle. No M.M. on reverse⁵ - - - - 12

¹ The crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, in this and the following plate, though commonly called Scottish coins, yet are not properly such, being of species never known in Scotland before, coined in England, and principally for the use of England, and indeed no other than the coins of England made current in Scotland by proclamation. They are distinguished from those which were current in England by the arms of Scotland taking the precedence of England in the shield. See *Leake*, p. 292.

² The mark of Briot.

³ In the Antiquaries' explanation of the plates this is said to be "marked probably with an F or thistle."

⁴ Cardonnel, in a note to a coin of Charles II., says that the pieces marked "with F were struck by John Faulkener of Bal-maker, the master, or James Faulkener of Plaisley, the warden of the mint." [*Numismata Scotie*, p. 117.] I presume that the latter of these is inserted by mistake, as it never was the practice for the warden to put a mark upon the money. In his Preface, p. 22, he spells the name Falconar, and calls him "a master of the mint."

⁵ Perhaps the half of No. 16. [A.]

TWO SHILLINGS.

18 Obv. as No. 17. Behind the head II.

Rev. IVSTITIA, etc. The Scottish shield crowned - - - - - 11

TWENTY PENNIES.

19 As No. 16, but without M.M. - - - - - 11

PLATE XLII.

CHARLES II.

FOUR MARKS.

1 Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile bust to the left, laureat, in Roman armour, and mantle. F under the bust.

Rev. MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX 1674. Four shields: in the upper and lower Scotland; in the dexter Ireland; in the sinister France. In the quarters two c's interlinked and crowned ^{LIII} 4 in the centre. 412

TWO MARKS.

2 As No. 1. 1675 - - - ^{XXXVI} 8 206

ONE MARK.

3 - - - 1669 - - - ^{XIII} 4 104

HALF MARK.

4 - - - 1664 - - - ^{VI} 8 51

DOLLAR.

5 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Profile to the right, laureat, in a Roman mantle.

Rev. SCO ANG FR ET HIB REX 1676. Four crowned shields of Scotland, Ireland, England, and France. A thistle in each quarter, and two interlinked c's in the centre.¹ 416

HALF.

6 As No. 5. - - - - - 206

QUARTER.

7 - - - - - 103

EIGHTH.

8 - - - - - 51

SIXTEENTH.

9 - - - 1681. St. Andrew's cross, surmounted by a crown; in the quarters a thistle, harp, rose, and fleur-de-lis.

JAMES II.

FORTY SHILLINGS.

10 Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the left, laureat, in a Roman mantle. Underneath, 40.

Rev. MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX 1687. The royal shield crowned; in the first and fourth quarters Scotland; in the second, France and England quartered; in the third, Ireland - - - - - 286

TEN SHILLINGS.

11 Obv. as No. 10, with 10 under the bust.

Rev. MAG BR etc. 1687. Four shields crowned: Scotland, Ireland, England, and France. In the centre St. Andrew's cross tipped by the thistle, rose, fleur-de-lis, and harp - - - - - 71½

WILLIAM AND MARY.

SIXTY SHILLINGS.

12 Obv. only. GYLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The busts as on the English coins, but turned to the right; beneath them, 60.² 430

FORTY SHILLINGS.

13 - - - 40 - - - - - 288

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

14 - - - 20 - - - - - —

TEN SHILLINGS.

15 - - - 10.

Rev. MAG. BR. FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA. 1691. Shield as No. 10, with the escutcheon of Nassau in the centre - 72

FIVE SHILLINGS.

16 - - - 5.

Rev. MAG. BR. etc. 1694. Under a crown W M in a cipher.

WILLIAM III.

SIXTY SHILLINGS.

17 Obv. GYLIELMVS DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the right. Below it, 60.

FORTY.

18 - - - - - 40.

¹ This coin, which is commonly called the dollar of Scotland, ran for fifty shillings Scots; and the half, etc. in proportion. See the *Table*, p. 150.² On the edge of this and the forty shilling piece, PROTEGITET ORNAT ANNO REGNI TERTIO. [*Table*, p. 152.] For the reason of the omission of the numerals after the king's name, see the *Annals* at the end of the reign.

TWENTY.

19 - - - - - 20.

TEN.

20 Obv. - - - - - 10.

Rev. as No. 15. Date 1699 - - 72

FIVE.

21 - - - - - 5.

Rev. NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET 1699.

Three thistle flowers under a crown. 36

ANNE.

TEN SHILLINGS.

22 Obv. ANNA DEI GRATIA. Profile to the right.
Underneath, 10.Rev. MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REG. 1705.
Type as No. 10.

FIVE.

23 Obv. - - - 5.

Rev. NEMO, etc. and type as No. 21. Date
1705.¹

GOLD COINS.

PLATE I.

EDWARD III.

QUARTER FLORIN.

1 Obv. EDWR. R ANGL Z FRANCO HIB. In a field semé-de-lys a helmet with lambrequins.² Crest, a lion passant guardant, crowned.Rev. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. A cross fleury, with a rose in the centre³ - 27

NOBLE.

2 Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCO HIB. The king, armed and crowned, standing in a ship, which has a streamer at the mast-head with St. George's cross. A naked sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield bearing the arms of France (semé-de-lys) quartered with those of England. On the upper part of the side

of the ship are lions passant guardant, towards the left, and fleurs-de-lys, alternately. Under these two tiers of ports,⁴ the lower of which has four projecting spikes, placed alternately with the ports.Rev. IHC⁵ AVTEM TRANCIENS P⁶ MEDIVM ILLORVM IBA.⁷ In a double tressure of eight arches with trefoils in the outward angles, a cross fleury voided. Over each limb of the cross a fleur-de-lys. In the quarters the lion of England under a crown. In the centre a rose of four leaves, pointed with as many trefoils saltirewise, including the letter E⁸ - - - 1203 Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCO HIB
Z AQT.⁹Rev. IHC AVTEM, etc. Types on both sides
as No. 2. - - - - - 119½¹ These are the last coins which were struck for Scotland exclusively. After the Union there is no other distinction in the money than the letter E under the bust, either with or without a mullet of six points, to show that they were coined at Edinburgh.² The mantling, anciently worn upon the helmet, as well for ornament as to keep off the sun. [Leake, p. 43] Edward III. is the first of our monarchs who bore this crest upon his helmet on the reverse of his great seal. Sandford, p. 157.³ The first coinage in his 18th year (1344), asserting his right to the crown of France, to which perhaps the inscription on the reverse alludes. [A]. See the Annals.⁴ These ports, or openings, if such, are equally proper for arrows and other missiles as cannon, which, though not mentioned in the accounts of the naval and signal victory (1340) hereby commemorated, was used by the English with great success the year before. "Robert Lord Morley, with the fleet under his command, destroyed eighty ships in the ports of Normandy, burnt Treport, and some places in the neighbourhood. It was at this time (1339), and in the attack of Ville d'Eu, that (the records

of this town, and from the French historians, observe) cannon was first used by the English." [Carte, History, vol. ii. p. 433.] It is certain that gunpowder was known and used long before: Roger Bacon Opus Majus, Jebb, Lond. 1733, fol. Prefatio; and artillery also, according to Mezeray, Etat de la France, as early as 1318. So that it must have been from ignorance of the records of Ville d'Eu, that he and other historians after him relate that the English first taught the French the importance of cannon at the battle of Cressy (1346), as they had done that of the cross-bow 147 years before. A MS. describing the mode of sea-fights with missiles, written temp. Hen. IV., is in the British Museum. [A.]

⁵ IESVS.⁶ PER.⁷ Qu. whether the letter τ is not omitted by mistake? It is inserted in the Antiquaries' explanation of the plate.⁸ EDWARD. The fourth coinage of this magnanimous prince, of his 27th year, asserting, like the former, his right to the crown of France and sovereignty of the seas. [A.] See the Annals.⁹ AQUITANIE. The same coinage, notwithstanding the difference of the inscription. [A.]

- 4 Obv. only. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS
HYB Z AGT. Type as No. 2, with a flag
bearing St. George's cross flying at the
stern¹ - - - - - 119½

HALF NOBLE.

- 5 Obv. only. EDWARD DEI G REX ANGL D HYB
Z AGT. As No. 4. - - - - - 60

- 6 Obv. EDWARD, etc. Type as No. 2.

Rev. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.

Type as No. 2. - - - - - 58½

- 7 Rev. only.² EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. In a
double tressure, with trefoils in the outward
angles, and fleurs-de-lis and lions alter-
nately within the arches, a cross fleury,
with an annulet in the centre and in each
quarter - - - - - 29

- 8 Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL. In a
tressure of eight arches, pointed with
trefoils, the royal arms.

Rev. EXALTABITVR, etc. In a double tressure,
with fleurs-de-lis and lions in the arches,
a cross fleury, having trefoils in the angles,
and four pellets in the centre - 29

- 9 Obv. EDWARD D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB.
As No. 8.

Rev. as No. 8, with AI³ at the end of the
legend - - - - - 29

RICHARD II.

NOBLE.

- 10 Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS
HYB Z AGT. Type nearly as No. 4.

Rev. IHC AVTEM, etc. As No. 2, with r⁴ in
the centre - - - - - 119½

HALF.

- 11 Obv. RICARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS HYB Z
AGT. Types and inscription on the reverse
nearly as No. 6, with r in the centre 59

QUARTER.

- 12 Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANG. Types and

inscription on the reverse as No. 8, with an
annulet in the centre - - - - - 28

HENRY IV.

NOBLE.

- 13 HENRIC DI ANGL Z FRANC D HYB Z
AGE. As No. 10, but without the flag on
the mast. In the centre of the reverse II.⁵

105

QUARTER.

- 14 Obv. HENRICVS DI GRA ANGL Z FRAN. Types
and inscription on reverse as No. 12. 25½

HENRY V.

NOBLE.

- 15 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC
DNS HYB. Ship, with two⁶ ropes only; no
streamer at the mast-head. Under the
right elbow an annulet. Three fleurs-de-
lis only in the arms, and one in the legend.
Rev. IHC etc. As No. 13. M.M. a fleur-
de-lis - - - - - 109½

HALF.

- 16 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. As
No. 15, but with the flag at the stern.

Rev. as No. 6, but with II in the centre. 54

QUARTER.

- 17 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL Z FRANC. Between
a crescent and rose the arms, with a fleur-
de-lis above.

Rev. as No. 12, with a fleur-de-lis in the
centre - - - - - 29

PLATE II.

EDWARD III.

NOBLE.

- 1 Obv. EDWAR D GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS
HYB. As No. 1, plate i.

Rev. as No. 2, plate i. In the centre an I.⁷
136

near it, stood out a long and furious siege against 100,000 French-
men, in 1306. See *Carte*, vol. ii. p. 465. [A.]

⁴ RICARDS.⁵ HENRY. This and the next struck after his 13th year. Both
in the collection of the late Robert Boute, esq. [A.]⁶ All the former have three. [A.]⁷ LONDON. The second coinage of his eighteenth year, 1344.
This, and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, are in the collection of Mr. Hodsol.
[A.]¹ Struck after the Treaty of Bretagny, 1360 (when he re-
nounced his title to the crown of France), as were also Nos. 5-8.
The reverse of this and the next are like the former. [A.]² The front like the following. Given to the Museum by
Charles Morton, M.D. Sec. R.S. and F.S.A. There are also
Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 15. [A.]³ The curious will, no doubt, consider whether these are the
initials of any particular province or town. It is certain that
several such appear on his and the Black Prince's coins struck in
Aquitain. At Agen in Guienne there was a mint; and Aiguillon,

- 2 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1, except ϵ^1 in the centre of the reverse - - - 128
 3 Obv. only as No. 1, except EDWARD - 119

RICHARD II.

- 4 Obv. only. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HYB AQT. As No. 10, plate i., but without the flag at the stern. On the rudder an escallop shell - - 119

HALF.

- 5 Obv. only. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB. As No. 11, plate i., but with the flag - - - 59

HENRY IV.

NOBLE.

- 6 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HIB Z AQ. Differs from No. 13, plate i., by its wanting the flag, by having four ropes to the ship, and three fleurs-de-lis only on the shield.²

Rev. as No. 13, plate i. - - - 108½

HENRY V.

- 7 As No. 15, plate i., with the flag - 107½

HALF.

- 8 As No. 16, plate i., but without the flag. A fleur-de-lis in the legend - - 54

HENRY VI.

NOBLE.

- 9 Obv. as No. 15, plate i., with a fleur-de-lis over the stern, and in the legend.

Rev. INC. etc. Type and legend as No. 16, plate i. - - - 107

- 10 Obv. as No. 7, with small roses between the words, and without the annulet under the elbow.

Rev. as No. 7. - - - 108

PLATE III.

HENRY VI.

QUARTER.

- 1 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL. A fleur-de-lis over the arms, and the same for a M.M. on both sides.

Rev. as No. 17, plate i. - - - 27

HALF.

- 2 As No. 16, plate i., without the flag, and with a fleur-de-lis under the elbow. 54

NOBLE.

- 3 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HYB. In most other respects as No. 6, plate ii., excepting three ropes to the ship, and an emony³ under the elbow.

Rev. as No. 6, plate ii.⁴ - - - 113

EDWARD IV.

RIAL.

- 4 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS 'IB. Type as usual, with a full-blown rose on the side of the ship, and a square flag at the stern, with the letter E.⁵

Rev. INC AVTEM, etc. In the usual tressure a sun⁶ of sixteen rays instead of the cross; in the centre a rose; M.M. a coronet. 120

- 5 As No. 4, except the letter c⁷ under the rose.

HALF RIAL.

- 6 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. As No. 4, with E⁸ under the rose.

Rev. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. As No. 4. M.M. the sun - - 59

HALF RIAL.

- 7 Obv. as the former, with B⁹ under the rose.

QUARTER.

- 8 Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. The arms as usual, within a tressure of four arches, in which are the letter E, a rose, a fleur-de-lis, and sun. M.M. the sun. 28

¹ EDWARD. Third coinage; his twentieth year. [A.]

² From the number of the fleurs-de-lis this should belong to Henry V. or VI., except Sandford is right in his conjecture that Henry IV. first reduced them to that number (p. 277). See the Annals, vol. i. p. 253. n. (4).

³ So it is called in the Explanation of the Plates; but in the engraving it appears to be a fleur-de-lis.

⁴ It must be referred to the curious to determine whether it

was struck after the restoration of Henry VI. or before the thirteenth year of Henry IV. Mr. Leake thinks Henry IV. first altered the arms of France from semé to three fleurs-de-lis (p. 138). In the collection of Thomas Hayward, esq. [A.]

⁵ EDWARD. [A.]

⁶ In commemoration of his victory at Mortimer's Cross. Leake, p. 164. [A.]

⁷ CANTERBURY.

⁸ EBORACI.

⁹ BRISTOL.

9 Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. As No. 8, with r, the sun, and rose. M.M. a small fleur-de-lis.

Rev. as No. 4, without the crowns over the lions. M.M. a rose - - - 25

10 Obv. only. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. In a tressure of eight arches, the arms under a rose. M.M. the sun - - - 25

ANGEL.

11 Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. The archangel Michael standing with his left foot upon the dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear, the upper end of which terminates in a cross crosslet.

Rev. PER CRUCEM TVA' SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPT. A ship with a large cross for the mast, with the letter E on the right side, and a rose on the left. On the side of the ship the usual arms¹ - - - 80

ANGELET.

12 Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL.

Rev. O CRUX AVE SPES VNICA. Type as No. 11 on both sides - - - 38

ANGEL.

13 Rev. only. PER CRUCEM TVAM SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPTOR. Type nearly as No. 11, only the ship has three ropes. On the right side of the mast is the sun; on the left a rose. M.M. a coronet, from the bottom of which issue solar rays.²

HENRY VI.

14 Obv. HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Types nearly as No. 11.³

Rev. PER CRUCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE RE-

DEMPTOR. On the right side of the mast is⁴ on the left a fleur-de-lis. M.M. a cross crosslet - - - 79

15 Rev. only. THE⁵ AVTE¹ TRANSIENS PER MEDIV¹ FLORV. As No. 14, but with a rose instead of the fleur-de-lis - - 79

ANGELET.

16 Obv. HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Types as No. 14.

Rev. O CRUX, etc. M.M. a fleur-de-lis. 36

RICHARD III.

ANGEL.

17 Obv. RICARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Types as No. 11. M.M. on both sides a boar's head.

Rev. PER CRUCEM, etc. The letter R on the right side of the cross, and a rose on the left⁶ - - - 78

ANGELET.

18 Obv. RICARD DEI GRA REX ANGL. Types as the former. M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. O CRUX, etc. - - - 36

PLATE IV.

RICHARD III.

ANGEL.

1 Obv. as No. 17, plate iii. M.M. a rose.

Rev. PER CRUCE, etc. - - - 79

ANGELET.

2 Both sides like No. 18, plate iii., except the M.M. a boar's head - - - 39

HENRY VII.

SOVEREIGN, OR DOUBLE RIAL.

3 Obv. HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET

¹ Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, article Angel, says, that the device was adopted "in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan Angli, or English, were so beautiful, that if they were Christians they would be angeli, or angels." As this is supposed to have been spoken in the seventh century, and these coins were first struck in the fifteenth, the cause and effect seem to be rather too widely separated.—In the Bodleian Collection is a piece of gold of this type, which reads, on the obverse, VYLVIC five times, and on the reverse TVYFE as often repeated. It is engraved in the xviii plate of the Bodleian Coins by Wise; who, at p. 235, says that Hearne (*Preface to Hæmingford*, p. 48) thought it to be an amulet, and that the legend was to be thus explained—VRIEL VIGILA TVREB; but Wise seems to be, as

he well might, doubtful whether this would satisfy the learned. Mr. North discovered evident marks of other letters in the circle of the legend; and thought that the inscription was only a fraud, designed on purpose to puzzle. *Lit. Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. v. p. 430.

² See Supplement, plate vi. No. 23.

³ In the glory round the archangel's head there seems to be a cross.

⁴ HENRY. [A.]

⁵ Probably a mistake of the engraver, for c.

⁶ This and No. 2 of the next plate are in the collection of Mr. White, who has most of the angels. [A.]

FRANC DNS IBAR. The king sitting on his throne, in royal robes, crowned;¹ in his right hand a sceptre fleury, in his left the orb;² the back-ground diapered with fleurs-de-lis.

REV. IHS ATTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORVM IBAT HE.³ In a double tressure of ten arches with trefoils in the outer angles, the English lion and fleur-de-lis alternately within a double rose;⁴ in the centre a plain escutcheon of France and England quarterly⁵ - - - 238

4 Obv. HENRICVS DEI GRA REX ANGL ET FRAN. DNS HIBN. Differs from No. 3, chiefly in the form of the crown; in the sceptre being surmounted by a cross patonce, in the shape of the throne, which has a canopy over it; and in the back-ground, which is semé of fleur-de-lis. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. as No. 3. IHESVS ATTEM, etc. M.M. a dragon⁶ - - - 239

5 Obv. only. HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANCIE DNS IBAR. The king on a different throne, with a dragon upon a pedestal on each side, and one for a M.M.⁷ - - - 239

ROSE RIAL.

6 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRANC DNS IBAR. The king standing in a ship, crowned, in armour, with his sword and shield. On the side of the ship are English roses; at the head a banner with the letter H, and at the stern another with the ancient British dragon.⁸

Rev. IHC ATTEM, etc. The double rose with the arms of France alone in the centre. M.M. a cross fitchée⁹ - - - 118

ANGEL.

7 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. Usual type, but the angel standing with both feet on the dragon. M.M. on both sides a pheon.

¹ See a description of this crown, and of others which appear upon the coins, at the conclusion of this reign, p. 298.

² This, Nos. 6 and 11, consist of one large and two lesser arches, with fleurs-de-lis between them. No. 4 of this plate, and Nos. 1 and 2 of the next, have a single arch. No. 5 has two, with crosses and pearls alternately, and the reverse of No. 11 differs from them all, in having crosses and fleurs-de-lis alternately, and rays pointed with three pearls lower between them." [A.]

³ Mr. Leake says, this is the first time that we meet with the orb and cross in the king's hand upon the coin, though it had been used upon other occasions by almost all our kings, from Edward the Confessor (p. 182); but he is not quite correct; for it appears upon the coins of Edward the Confessor, and on the gold penny of Henry III.

⁴ Perhaps HENRICVS. [A.]

⁵ The white rose united with the red, in respect of the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster. [Sandford, p. 464, note.] This, and No. 5, are in the Museum. [A.]

⁶ "These coins derived their name, no doubt, from the figure of the sovereign thereon upon his throne in state; but when or for what purpose they were coined does not appear; but they were coined before his 19th year, because the Statute of Money of that year mentions gold of the coins of sovereign and half-sovereign. As they are exceeding scarce, and not mentioned in any indentures of this reign that I have seen, nor in the first indenture of his son, and were too valuable to be of use at that time for current money, it is probable they were struck, upon extraordinary occasions only in the nature of medals, and perhaps were first coined in honour of the king's coronation, as his figure thereon, in the attitude of that solemnity, seems to intimate. We are told (*Erelyn's Numismata*, p. 91) such were distributed at the coronation of queen Mary." [Leake, p. 181.] The half-sovereigns above-mentioned must be the exact value of the rial; and therefore, as no such pieces (I think) have yet been discovered, it is probable there

never were any coined. [*Id.* p. 184.] Snelling suspects that the sovereigns were only pattern-pieces. [*Gold Coins*, p. 11, note (n).] But it may be observed, that in the statute referred to above, both the sovereign and the half are ordered to be current, in the same terms as are applied to the rial, and other pieces which are known to have been coins.

⁷ One of his supporters. It is in the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. [A.]

⁸ The reverse much like No. 4. [A.]

⁹ The ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, from whom, by a male line, he is said to derive his pedigree. This red dragon, painted upon white and green silk in his standard at Bosworth, was afterwards offered up (among other trophies of his victory) at St. Paul's church, and commemorated by the institution of a pursuivant-at-arms, by the name of Rouge Dragon. Sandford, p. 464, note.

⁹ Struck in France in 1492, when, pretending to assert his title to that kingdom, he laid siege to Bulloigne. From the stamp of the rial on one side, and the rose on the other, this piece may not improperly be called a rose rial, and, by the value, might be either a rial or a half-sovereign. It is certainly now a great curiosity, but was formerly more common; for I find draughts of it in two Dutch placards for coins, in 1626 and 1633, as a species of money then current. [Leake, p. 184.] In *Carte ou Liste*, etc. Anvers, 1627, 4to, it is called *Noble à la Rose Angleterre*.

Dr. Ducarel says that one in the French king's collection weighs 142 grains. [*Ang. Gal.* p. 50.] Snelling remarks that it is the first pound sterling in specie in the English collection. *Gold Coins*, p. 11.

* This extract from Leake, which is quoted for the purpose of giving his opinion respecting the sovereign, contains some few inaccuracies, especially respecting the indenture, an account of which may be seen in the *Annals*, vol. i. p. 293.

Rev. PER CRUCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE REDE.

Usual ship and arms. II on the right side of the mast, a rose on the left - 79

ANGELET.

8 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. As No. 7.

Rev. O CRUX AVE SPES VNICA. As No. 7, except a plain cross instead of the rose. 40

9 Type, etc. as No. 7. M.M. a portcullis on both sides - - - - 40

ANGEL.

10 Type, etc. as No. 7, but with some additional ropes to the ship. M.M. on both sides a greyhound's head - - - - 79½

SOVEREIGN.

11 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRANC Z DNS IBARNC. The king on a different throne, crowned, etc. as No. 3. M.M. a rose.¹

Rev. IHS AVTE TRANCIENS PER MEDIV ILORV IBAT. Double rose, with large shield of arms crowned. M.M. a rose with five dots.

PLATE V.

HENRY VIII.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN.

1 Obv. HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC DNS HIB. Within the inner circle engrailed and pointed with fleurs-de-lis, the king crowned sits in a chair of state,²

¹ The Antiquaries' explanation calls it a fleur-de-lis.

² The crown has but one arch, as No. 4, plate iv., and most of his silver coins, plate vii. and viii. See note to No. 3, plate iv. [A.]

³ Malynes says that the portcullis signifies the power of locking up the narrow seas between Dover and Calais. *Ler Mercatoria*, part i. chap. 35, p. 135.

⁴ The former of which appears not on his larger silver coins, if on any, before his 18th year, the latter on none of them, whereas both are on his father's last coinage, Nos. 16, 17, plate vi.; and yet its near resemblance of No. 2, which has undoubtedly one of the marks after his 18th year, seems to make it not misplaced, here. It greatly differs from one of his father's, mentioned by Mr. Leake, p. 183 (which is nearly of the same type as No. 4, plate iv.); but whether that is the piece the late President refers to, page 5,

* "I have also seen of this king (Henry VII.) a quadruple rial, or double sovereign, weighing an ounce." [*Table of Gold Coins*, p. 5, line 1.] As the President has given no description of the coin, it might have been said that it was not possible to determine.

the back network, on each arm of it a cross patonce as on the sceptre, at his feet the portcullis.³ M.M. on this side a fleur-de-lis, on the other a cross crosslet.⁴

Rev. IHSVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV ILORV IBAT. Within a foliage the double rose and arms - - - 480

SOVEREIGN.

2 As No. 1, but with pellets between the fleurs-de-lis on the obverse, and a bolt or arrow⁵ for M.M. on the reverse - - - 240

GEORGE NOBLE.

3 Obv. TALI DICATT SIG⁶ MES FLVCTVARI NEQ⁷. St. George in complete armour on his horse galloping over the dragon, killing him with his spear. M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. HENRIC D G R AGL Z FRANC DNS HIBER. A double rose on the mast, under the letters H. R.⁶ which are placed on each side of it.

4 Obv. TALI DICATA SIGNO MENS FLVCTVARE NEQ. As No. 3, but with a drawn sword in the right hand instead of a spear. Mintmarks as before.

Rev. HENRICVS D. G. R. ANG. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIB. A ship with three crosses for masts; on the middle one a double rose.[†]

ANGEL.

5 Rev. only. PER CRUCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE REDET. Usual type of the angel, with II on the right side of the mast. M.M. a portcullis crowned⁷ - - - 80½

line 1, is difficult to determine.* It is in the collection of the late Robert Bootle, esq., now in the possession of William Bootle, esq. [A.] Mr. Leake thinks that these coins with the portcullis were struck by Henry VIII. because his father coined sovereigns without that distinction, and because we are not certain that he ever used that badge upon his money, as his son did.[†] Besides the weight of some of these, which, though very fair, hardly reach ten pennyweights, demonstrates that they, at least, are the son's, and is a strong presumption that the others, which they exactly resemble, are so too (p. 196). From the mint-marks on No. 1, I suspect that it belongs to Henry VII.

⁵ One of the mint-marks before his 34th year. This, and Nos. 6 and 11, are in the Museum. [A.]

⁶ HENRICVS REX. His 18th year. [A.]

⁷ In the collection of Dr. Chauncey. This and the two next struck before his 18th year. [A.]

[†] But see, in Supplement, part ii. plate xvi., a groat of Henry VII. with a portcullis in the centre of the reverse.

[†] This coin is not known.—[Eo.]

- 6 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA.
As No. 7, plate iv. M.M. on both sides
as the preceding.

Rev. as No. 7, plate iv. PER CRUCE, etc. 78½
ANGELET.

- 7 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AN. Types
as No. 6. M.M. on both sides a castle.
Rev. O CRUX AVE SPES VNICA.¹

HALF CROWN.

- 8 Obv. RYTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA. A double
rose crowned,² between the letters H. K.³
M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. HENRIC 8 DI GRA AGL Z FRA. The
arms crowned between the same letters.

CROWN.*

- 9 Obv. HENRIC 8 DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.
The arms crowned.

Rev. HENRIC VIII RYTILANS ROSA SINE SPIN.
A cross fleury, with a large rose in the
centre. In the quarters the letter H crowned
and lion of England alternately. Another
lion for the M.M.

- 10 Obv. HENRIC VIII RYTILANS ROSA SINE SPIN.
Double rose, between the letters H. I.⁴ all
crowned. M.M. on both sides a pheon.

Rev. DEI G R AGLIE Z FRANC DNS HIBERNIE.
The arms between the same letters, all
crowned.

- 11 Obv. as No. 10, but with the letters H. K.
M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. as No. 10, without the letters.

- 12 Obv. only. As No. 10, but with the letters
H. A.⁵ M.M. a pheon.

HALF CROWN.

- 13 Obv. RYTILANS ROSA SINE SP. Type as No. 8,
with H. R. M.M. a pheon on both sides.

Rev. H. D. G. RYTILANS ROSA SINE SP. Type
as No. 8, with H. R.

PLATE VI.

HENRY VIII.

SOVEREIGN.

- 1 Obv. HENRIC 8 DI GRA ANGLIE FRANCIE ET
HIB' E REX. Type as No. 2, plate v., only
the sceptre is fleury, and a double rose
under his feet instead of the portcullis.
M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. IHESVS AVTEM TRACIENS PER MEDIVM
ILLORV. IBAT. The royal shield crowned,
supported by a lion crowned and a dragon,⁶
with the letters H. R. below it - 199½

HALF SOVEREIGN.

- 2 Obv. HENRIC 8 DEI GRA AGL FRA Z HIB REX.
The king in a different chair of state, with
angels on the arms of it, instead of crosses
patonce. At his feet a double rose. M.M.
on both sides the letter E.
Rev. IHS AVTEM, etc. Type as No. 1.⁸ 85½

HALF CROWN.

- 3 Obv. HENRIC 8 D G ANG FR Z HIB REX. The
royal shield, crowned, between the letters
H. R.

Rev. RYTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA. Double
rose, crowned, between the same letters.
M.M. vv.⁹ - - - - 24

- 4 Types, etc. as No. 3. M.M. au E. - 24

CROWN.

- 5 Obv. HENRIC 8 ROSA SINE SPINE. Type as
reverse of No. 3, but the letters crowned
on both sides. M.M. a plain cross or
quatrefoil.

Rev. D. G. ANGLIE FRA Z HIB REX. Type as
obverse of No. 3. M.M. vv, with a plain
cross, or quatrefoil.

¹ This is the last of this king's that is engraved of the old standard, which was 23 carats 3 grains and a half fine, and half a grain of alloy. [A.]

² This crown, of a single arch, is composed of crosses patonce, which are only found upon his first silver coinage. [Leake, p. 200] Struck between his 18th and 34th years, as were all the following, the standard weights of which, as well as Nos. 3 and 4, are expressed in the Table. [A.] See Introduction, p. 10.

³ HENRY and KATHERINE. In compliment to his first queen of that name. [A.]

* This coin is not to be found in any collection.—[Ed.]

⁴ Jane, his third wife. [A.]

⁵ Anne, his second wife. [A.]

⁶ In the beginning of his reign he bore his arms supported with a dragon on the right side, and a greyhound on the left (as did his father). But afterwards he discontinued the greyhound and supported his shield on the right side with one of the lions of England, viz. a lion guardant Or, and transposed the red dragon to the left side of his escutcheon royal. [Sandford, p. 479, note.]

⁷ Struck in his 34th year, as were 6—9. [A.]

⁸ His 37th year; and also No. 11. [A.]

⁹ The mark of the silver mint at Bristol, plate viii. Nos. 11 and 13. Struck in his 36th year; so Nos. 4, 5, and 10. [A.]

ANGEL.

- 6 Obv. HENRIC 8 D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX.
Type as No. 6, plate v. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. PER CRUCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE REDE.
As No. 6, plate v., but with an annulet¹ on the side of the ship - - - 80

ANGELET.

- 7 As No. 6. No annulet on the ship,² but one after every word of the inscription on the reverse - - - 40½

QUARTER.

- 8 Obv. HENRICVS VIII DI GRA AGIE. Type as No. 6. M.M. two fleurs-de-lis.

Rev. The same legend. No annulet on the ship, and the letter R on the left side of the mast instead of the rose.

- 9 Obv. the same legend. The angel standing in a different posture from all before it. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX. Type as No. 6, without the annulet³ - - - 20

SOVEREIGN.

- 10 Obv. HENRIC 8 DI GRA AGL FRANCIE Z HIBERN REX. Types as No. 1. M.M. on both sides an s.

Rev. IHS AVTEM, etc.⁴ - - - 192

HALF SOVEREIGN.

- 11 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA AGL FRNCIE Z HIBERNIE REX. Chair like No. 10, but with angels on the arms of it. M.M. on both sides an annulet.

Rev. IHS AVTEM, etc. - - - 96

- 12 Obv. only. HENRIC 8 DEI GRA AGL FRA Z HIB REX. The chair different from all the rest, and no M.M.

PLATE VII.

EDWARD VI.

THIRBLE SOVEREIGN.

- 1 Obv. EDWARD VI DEI GRA AGL FRAN ET HIBER REX. The king sitting in a chair of state, crowned as usual, holds a drawn sword in his right hand, and the orb in his left. M.M. on both sides the letter v.⁵

Rev. IHS AVTEM, etc. The royal arms supported as his father's, with the letters E. R. under.

SOVEREIGN.

- 2 EDWARD VI D G, etc. As No. 1 on both sides, except the length of the sword, and a rose at the end of the legend on the obverse.⁶
168½

HALF SOVEREIGN.

- 3 Obv. EDWARD 6 D G AG FRAN Z HIB REX. Type as No. 12, plate vi. M. M. on both sides a pheon.

Rev. IHS AVTEM, etc.⁷ - - - 95

- 4 Obv. EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. Bust in profile to the left, in armour, and crowned. M.M. on both sides the letter v.
Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. The arms in an oval shield garnished and crowned, between the letters E and R. A rose before every word in the legend. 82

CROWN.

- 5 EDWARD VI. etc. As No. 4, but without the roses on the reverse - - - 41

HALF CROWN.

- 6 EDWARD, etc. As No. 5, but without letters on the sides of the shield - - - 20½

HALF SOVEREIGN.

- 7 Obv. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. M.D.XLVIII. Bust as before, bare-headed. M.M. on both sides a bow.⁸
Rev. EDWARD⁹ VI D G ANGL FRA Z HIBER REX. Type as No. 4, without the roses.
82

¹ In the *Table*, p. 5, this annulet is said to be commonly called a gun-hole.

² One in the Museum has it. [A.]

³ In the collection of Dr. Chauncy. [A.]

⁴ His thirty-sixth year. This, the half of it, Nos. 3 and 11, are in the Museum. [A.]

⁵ YORK, one of his mint-masters. Struck in his third year. [Table, p. 6.] In the collection of the late Robert Bootle, esq.; as No. 11 also. [A.]

⁶ In the Museum; as are Nos. 4, 6, and 7. [A.]

⁷ Struck in his first year. [A.]

⁸ The mark of Sir Martin Bowes. *Leake*, p. 221. [A.]

- 8 Obv. *SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM*. Type as No. 7, with roses between the words. M.M. on both sides *v*.

Rev. as No. 4. - - - - 82

CROWN.

- 9 As No. 8, without the roses - - 41

HALF CROWN.

- 10 Obv. *SCVTVM*, etc. and type as No. 9.¹

Rev. *EDWAR VI D G AGL FR Z H R*. Type as No. 6. - - - - 20½

HALF SOVEREIGN.

- 11 Obv. *LVCERNA PEDIBVS MEIS VERBVM TVVM*. Bust as before. M.M. a bow on both sides.

Rev. *EDWARD VI D G ANGL FRA Z HIB REX*. Usual shield and letters. A crescent after every word, both on the obverse and reverse - - - - 79

- 12 Obv. *EDWARD VI REX ANGL FRAN HIBE Z C*. Bust as before, with the ribbon of the order. M.M. an anemone or cinquefoil.

The same after the first word on the reverse.

Rev. *SCVTVM FIDEI*, etc. A double rose on its branch crowned, between the letters *E* and *R*.² - - - - 117

HALF CROWN.

- 13 Obv. *RVILANS ROSA SINE SPINE*. Rose and crown as No. 4, plate vi. between the letters *E. R.*³

Rev. *EDWARD 6 D G AG FR Z HIB REX*. The arms crowned between the same letters.

28

- 14 Obv. *EDWARD VI REX ANG FRAN HIBER Z C*. Type as reverse of No. 12.

Rev. *INSIGNIA POTENTISSIMI REGIS ANGLIE*. 1547. In five lines across the field.⁴ 98

PLATE VIII.

EDWARD VI.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN.

- 1 Obv. *EDWARD VI D. G. ANGLIE FRANCIE Z HIBERNIE REX*. As No. 1, plate vi. M.M. on both sides an eagle's head.⁵

Rev. *IESVS ATTEM*, etc. As No. 1, plate vi.⁶ - - - - 504

SOVEREIGN.

- 2 As No. 1.7 - - - - 234

SIX ANGEL PIECE.

- 3 Obv. *EDWARD VI D G REX ANGL FRAN HIBER ZC*. An angel with his left knee on the right shoulder of a fiend, stabbing him in the back with a spear, surmounted by a cross in his right hand, and holding the royal shield in his left. M.M. a rose or cinquefoil on both sides, besides two in the legend of the reverse.

Rev. *PER CRUCEM TVAM SALVA NOS XPE RED*. A ship with three masts, completely rigged, with her colours flying and ports open on her right side, to which is fixed the royal shield.⁸

ANGEL.

- 4 *EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX*. Usual type. M.M. an eagle's head.

Rev. *PER CRUCEM*, etc. Usual type. *E* on the right side of the mast, and a rose on the left - - - - 77⁹

ANGELET.

- 5 Obv. *EDWARD VI D G A F Z HIB REX*. As No. 4.

Rev. *PER CRV TYA SALVA NOS XPE*. As No. 4.

SOVEREIGN.

- 6 Obv. *EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIBER REX*.

¹ The curious will consider what is in the place of the mint-mark. [A.]

² See *Series of English Medals*, by Francis Perry, 4to, 1762, plate ii. No. 6. [A.]

³ Mr. Sainthill has a gold coin of king Edward VI. which I have never before either seen or heard of: it exactly resembles the half-crown of the double rose of king Henry VIII. and weighs about 28 grains. There was, in all probability, a crown likewise of the same sort, and I should assign them both to the third year of this king, when he appears to have coined crown gold, and when the weight of a noble, made proportionable to his twenty-shilling sovereign of that gold, would have been 56 dwts. 5 grains, less than a grain short of the crown of the double rose of Henry VIII. and which must at this time have been current for the

advanced price of six shillings and eight pennies. *Table of English Gold Coins*, p. 10.

⁴ In the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke. [A.] It is engraved in Perry's second plate, No. 2, and is given there as a silver medal, weighing 98 grains, with the following note: "Said to be struck at his coronation. In the collection of Matthew Duane, esq. F.S.A."

⁵ Qu. whether not a dragon's head?

⁶ In the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. [A.]

⁷ Mr. Hammet. [A.]

⁸ In the collection of Lord Pembroke. [A.] Mr. Folkes (in the *Table of Gold Coins*, p. 6) says that he had seen a six-angel piece, but that he was not sure that it was intended for a coin.

⁹ This weight is given from the *Table*, p. 12.

Portrait of the king down to the waist, in profile to the left, crowned and in armour, holding a drawn sword in his right hand, and the orb in his left. M.M. on both sides a tun.¹

Rev. IHS. AVTE, etc. As No. 1, plate vii.
176

HALF SOVEREIGN.

7 Obv. Type, inscription, and M.M. as No. 6.
Rev. IHS. AVTEM, etc. Plain escutcheon crowned between the letters E and R. 86

CROWN.

8 Obv. Types and M.M. as the former.

Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM - 44

HALF CROWN.

9 As the former - - - - 22

PLATE IX.

MARY.

SOVEREIGN.

1 Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGINA.
M.D.LIII. The queen, in her regalia, on a throne, etc. as No. 1, plate viii. M.M. a pomegranate after the first word on this side, and after the second on the reverse.²
Rev. A DNO FACTV EST ISTV Z EST MIRA IN OCVL NRS. Double rose and arms.³ 239

RIAL.

2 Obv. Legend as No. 1. The queen with the usual crown, and ribbon of the order, a sword in her right hand, and her left resting upon the shield of arms, stands in a ship turned to the right,⁴ with a rose on its side, and square flag at the head, on which is the letter M.⁵

Rev. Legend as No. 1. In a tressure of eight arches, with the lion of England under a crown, and a fleur-de-lis alternately, a sun

of sixteen rays, four of which are pointed fleury; in the centre a rose.

ANGEL.

3 Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGINA.
Angel and dragon, as No. 4, plate viii.
M.M. as No. 1.

Rev. A DNO FACTV EST ISTVD Z EST MIRABIL.
Usual ship and arms. M on the right side of the mast, and a rose on the left. M.M. as No. 1, but placed after ISTVD. 79

ANGELET.

4 As the former.

PHILIP AND MARY.

ANGEL.

5 Obv. PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA.
The same types. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD Z EST MIRABILE. Ship with letters P. and M.⁶ 80

ANGELET.

6 As No. 5. - - - - 40

ELIZABETH.

RIAL.

7 Obv. ELIZAB D G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA.
The queen in a large ruff, with her crown, George, sceptre in her right hand, and orb in her left, standing in a three-decked ship turned to the right, with guns out, the usual rose on the side, and square flag at the head, on which is E, the first letter of her name.

Rev. IHS AVTEM, etc. Type as No. 2. M.M.
X.⁷ - - - - 119

SOVEREIGN.

8 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA. Type as No. 1. M.M. on both sides a tun.⁸

Rev. A DNO FACTV EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABIL IN OCVL NRS.⁹ - - - - 239

¹ Throgmorton's mark. See *Explanation of Silver Coins*, plate x. No. 3, note.

² Omitted in the engraving of the reverse. See *Explanation of Silver Coins*, plate xi. No. 1, note.

³ Evelyn calls these rials of broad gold, and says they were scattered at her coronation. *Numismata*, p. 91.

⁴ i. e. shewing her left side. This, Nos. 3, 8, and 9, are in the Museum. [A.]

⁵ MARY. [A.]

⁶ PHILIP AND MARY. In the collection of Wilbraham Bootle, esq. [A.]

⁷ 1582-1584. This, Nos. 10 and 11, are in Mr. Hammet's collection. [A.] ⁸ 1592-1595. [A.]

⁹ Welwood says, that upon the receipt of the news of her sister's death, and that she herself was proclaimed queen, it is said she fell down upon her knees, and after a short silence broke out with these words of the Psalmist, a Domine, etc., which words she took afterwards for her motto in some of her gold coin. [*Memoirs*, p. 6.] The former part of this story may be true, but it is not probable that it was the occasion of her adopting this motto, which appears upon her sister's sovereign, etc. See Nos. 1 and 2 in this plate.

ANGEL.

9 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA.

Types as No. 3. M.M. on both sides a cross crosslet.¹

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABILI. Ship with the letter E and rose. 81

ANGELET.

10 Obv. ELIZAB D G ANG FR ET HIB REGI.

Types as the former. M.M. on both sides an escallop shell.²

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABILI. 38

QUARTER.

11 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRANCIE. The same types. M.M. an acorn on both sides.³

Rev. ET HIBERNIE REGINA FIDEI - 20

PLATE X.

ELIZABETH.

RIAL.

1 Obv. ELIZAB D G ANG FR. Z. M. PR. C. A. I.⁴

REGINA. Types and M.M. as No. 7, plate ix.

Rev. IHS AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDIU ILLORVM IBAT.⁵ - - - - 116

HALF SOVEREIGN.

2 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HI REGINA.

Bust in profile to the right, crowned, the hair dishevelled, and a ruff about the neck. M.M. on both sides a cross crosslet.⁶

Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM. The arms in a plain escutcheon, crowned, between the letters E. and R. - - 75

SOVEREIGN.

3 Obv. ELIZABETH, etc. Bust as before, in a

different dress, with an high-arched crown.

M.M. on both sides a woolpack.⁷

Rev. SCVTVM, etc. The escutcheon garnished under a like crown - - - 175

HALF SOVEREIGN.

4 As No. 3, but the escutcheon plain, and the crown not so highly arched.

CROWN.

5 Obv. ELIZAB. D G ANG FRA ET HIB REG.

Types and mark as the former.

Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EA. - 43

HALF CROWN.

6 As No. 5, with some little variation in the legend - - - - 22½

HALF SOVEREIGN.

7 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA. Milled. No inner circle. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.⁸

Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI, etc. Types as No. 4. 86½

CROWN.

8 As No. 7, but the M.M. a mullet of six points⁹ - - - - 41½

HALF CROWN.

9 As No. 7. - - - - 20

SOVEREIGN.

10 Obv. ELIZABETH, etc. Hammered, bust within the inner circle. M.M. on both sides the figure 1.¹⁰

Rev. SCVTVM, etc. The escutcheon garnished.

11 Obv. ELIZABETH, etc. Small bust, in a mantle ermine, touching the inner circle only at the breast. M.M. on both sides a rose.¹¹

Rev. IHS AVTEM, etc. Type as No. 10, but the crown different, and the letters E. R. larger - - - - 174

¹ About 1560. [A.]² 1584—1586. [A.]³ 1573. [A.]⁴ MAGNE PROVINCE CAPTE AVSPICIS ILLIVS, referring to the taking possession of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584. So the late learned and ingenious Dr. John Ward, Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, F.R. and A.S.S. etc. etc., also interpreted it. It is in the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. [A.]⁵ None of the successors of Edward III. continued this remarkable legend with more propriety than this great princess, who was the last that used it, in order to keep up the memory of his naval victory over the French, and their (i. e. the successors of Edward III.) natural right to the sovereignty of the seas. To

this the words seem plainly to allude, not to express deliverance from fear, or narrow escape from danger, but intrepidity and prudence united in the glorious encounter. This the sacred text from which it is taken fairly implies, Luke iv. 20, 30, as absolute rectitude said long before, Isaiah xxvii. 4. [A.] But see the Annals under the year 1344.

⁶ About the year 1559 or 1560. [A.]⁷ 1594—1596. [A.]⁸ 1564—1568. [A.] This is milled only, not edged.⁹ 1562—1564. [A.] The first English money coined with the mill, or that had graining upon the rim. [Leake, p. 247.] This is both milled and edged.¹⁰ 1601. [A.]¹¹ 1565. [A.]

PLATE XI.

JAMES I.

SOVEREIGN.

- 1 Obv. IACOBVS D G ANG SCO FRAN ET HIB REX.
Bust in profile to the left crowned, and in
armour; a broad beard, and mustaches
turned downward. In the right hand a
sceptre fleury, the orb in the left. M.M.
on both sides a thistle-flower.¹

Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

In a garnished escutcheon, the royal arms
quarterly. First and fourth, France and
England quartered; second, Scotland; third,
Ireland; between, I. R. - - 171

HALF SOVEREIGN.

- 2 Obv. IACOBVS D G ANGL SCO FRAN ET HIBER
REX. Bust as No. 1, but no lower than
the upper part of the breast. M.M. as
before.

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. Plain shield.

CROWN.

- 3 Obv. as No. 2.
Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. As No. 2, but
the letters above the shield, which is
detached from the crown - - 22½

HALF CROWN.

- 4 As No. 3.

SOVEREIGN.²

- 5 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB
REX. Type as No. 1. M.M. on both sides
a rose.

Rev. FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. 158

DOUBLE CROWN.

- 6 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB
REX. Type on both sides as No. 2, but
the M.M. a rose.

Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS. 75½

BRITISH CROWN.

- 7 Obv. as No. 6.

Rev. as No. 6, but no M.M. - - 39

HALF CROWN.

- 8 Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust as
before. M.M. on both sides an escallop
shell.³

Rev. as No. 4. - - - 20

UNIT.⁴

- 9 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB
REX. Bust in profile to the right, laureat.⁵
Mustaches turned upward. Mantle tied on
the shoulder. xx for the value behind the
head. M.M. on both sides a spur-rowel.

Rev. FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. On
the old cross fleury a plain escutcheon of
the royal arms crowned.

- 10 As No. 9. M.M. on both sides a thistle-
flower.⁶ - - - 139

DOUBLE CROWN.⁷

- 11 Obv. as No. 9, with x behind the head. M.M.
on both sides a trefoil.⁸

Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS. AS
No. 9. - - - 69

BRITISH CROWN.⁹

- 12 As No. 11. - - - 36

THISTLE CROWN.

- 13 Obv. IA D G MAG BR F. ET H REX. A double
rose crowned between the letters I.R. M.M.
on both sides a rose.¹⁰

Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. A thistle crowned
between the same letters - - 30

PLATE XII.

JAMES.

ROSE RIAL.

- 1 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIBER
REX. The king on his throne, with crown,

wear the laurel in his new twenty-shilling pieces. On the same
token that a wag passed this jest thereon—that poets being always
poor, bays were rather the emblem of wit than wealth, since
king James no sooner began to wear them but presently he fell
two shillings in the pound in public valuation. *Fulter's Worthies*,
p. 27.

⁶ 1623. [A.]⁷ Or half-broad. [A.]⁸ 1624. [A.]⁹ Or five-shilling piece. [A.]¹⁰ 1606. [A.]¹ Of his first year. [A.]² Or unit, of his second year, commonly called a sceptre.
This struck in his third, 1605. [A.]³ 1606. [A.]⁴ Or twenty-shilling pieces of his seventeenth year, commonly
called broad pieces. This was struck in 1620. [A.]⁵ The branches hereof (i. e. of the laurel) in all ages have
been accounted honourable, inasmuch that king James, in some
sort, waved his crown (in the two-and-twenty shilling pieces) to

sceptre, and orb, as usual; below, the robe is open, discovering the left leg with the garter. The portcullis under his feet. M.M. on both sides a rose.¹

REV. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB
IN OCVLIS NRIS. Arms in the centre of a
double rose² - - - 215

SPUR RIAL.

- 2 Obv. IACOBY D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB
REX. The king, in armour, crowned,
standing between the fore and mizen mast
of a three-decked ship; in his right hand a
sword, in his left a large shield of his arms.
The ports of the ship, which is turned to
the right, are open. On the side is the
rose, and at the head the usual flag, with
the letter I.³ M.M. on both sides a rose.

REV. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABILE. The usual type⁴ - - 107

ANGEL.

- 3 Obv. IACOBY D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX.
The angel standing behind the dragon,
piercing him, etc. M.M. on both sides a
coronet.⁵

REV. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD. Ship with a
large escutcheon of the arms, over which
the letter I and a rose - - - 71

ANGELET.

- 4 Obv. IACOBY D G MA BR FR ET HIB REX. The
angel standing before the dragon, etc.
M.M. on both sides a plain cross.⁶

REV. as No. 3.

THIRTY SHILLINGS PIECE.

- 5 Obv. IACOBY D G MA BR FR ET HIB REX.
The king sitting in a chair of state, with a
large ruff, the collar of the order,⁷ crown,
sceptre, and globe, as usual; his feet resting
upon the portcullis. The ground diapered
with roses and fleurs-de-lis, and the back
of the chair with the latter alone. M.M.
a thistle-flower.⁸

REV. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB

IN OC NRIS. A large escutcheon of arms
on a cross fleury, which divides by its ends
a broad circle, in each quarter of which is a
lion of England between a fleur-de-lis and
a rose. Over the arms, XXX. - 190

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.

- 6 Obv. IACOBY D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX.

The Scottish lion sejant, crowned, holding
in his right paw a sceptre, and supporting
the arms with the left between the letters
x. and v. M.M. on both sides a mullet of
six points.⁹

REV. A DNO, etc. Type as No. 2.

ANGEL.

- 7 Obv. IACOBY D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX.

The angel with both feet on the dragon,
etc. M.M. on both sides a rose.

REV. A DOMINO FACTVM EST ISTVD. A
three-mast ship turned to the right, shew-
ing her ports and usual ornaments. At
the head and stern a lion rampant holding
a sword, and another on a broad pennant
flying above her main-sail, which is entirely
charged with the royal arms - - 64

PLATE XIII.

CHARLES I.

UNIT, OR BROAD.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX.
Bust in profile to the right, crowned, with
a peaked beard, large stiff ruff, and collar of
the order. Behind, xx. M.M. on both
sides a fleur-de-lis.¹⁰

REV. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. The
royal shield of arms garnished, under a
crown - - - 141

DOUBLE CROWN.

- 2 Obv. as No. 1. Behind the head, x.
REV. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. Type
as No. 1.

¹ 1606. [A.]

² See plate viii. Nos. i. and ix. Nos. 1, 8. This, 2, 3, 5, and 7, are in the Museum. [A.]

³ James. [A.]

⁴ See plate x. No. 1. [A.]

⁵ 1608. [A.]

⁶ 1618. [A.]

⁷ First put upon the great seal and upon the gold coin, by king James. *Locke*, p. 284.

1622. [A.]

⁹ 1612. [A.] The mint-mark is a spur-rowel in the engraving, but is rightly called a mullet in the Explanation of the Plates, for the former mint-mark was not used so early as 1612.

¹⁰ 1625. [A.]

CROWN.

- 3 As No. 2, but v behind the head - 36

UNIT.

- 4 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FR ET HIB REX.

Bust as before, in armour, with short hair, a falling ruff, and the scarf tied in a knot on the left shoulder. xx behind the head. M.M. on both sides the feathers.¹

Rev. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Oval shield, garnished and crowned, between the letters c. r.

- 5 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Long hair, and broad lace band. M.M. on both sides the harp.²

Rev. as No. 4, but the letters c. r. crowned.

DOUBLE CROWN.

- 6 Obv. as No. 5. Behind the head x. M. M. on both sides a bell.³

Rev. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. Type as No. 5.

CROWN.

- 7 In all respects as No. 6, but v behind the head, and M.M. on both sides a tun.⁴ 36

ANGEL.

- 8 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX.

Type nearly as No. 7, plate xii., except that the angel stands with both feet upon the dragon, and that the value is marked in the area by the letter x. M.M. on both sides a bell.

Rev. AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIVM REGIS. Type as No. 7, plate xii. with a large fleur-de-lis on the side of the upper deck⁵ - 64

THREE POUND PIECE.

- 9 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HI REX. Bust to the waist, in profile, turned to the right, crowned, and in armour. A

drawn sword in the right hand, and an olive branch in the left. Marked with the feathers in the legend, and behind the head.

Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

In three lines across the middle of the area, RELIG PROT LEG ANG LIBER PAR, under the numerals iii; with three feathers above, and 1642 below.⁶

TWENTY SHILLING.

- 10 Obv. nearly as No. 9, but the bust shorter, and the numerals xx behind the head instead of the feathers.

Rev. The whole legend, as in No. 9, joined together in one scroll. Above three feathers, below 1644. ox.7 - - 139½

TEN SHILLING.

- 11 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Short bust, with flowing hair, and falling lace band. x behind the head.

Rev. as No. 10. Date 1643 - - 71

CHARLES II.

ANGEL.

- 12 Rev. only. AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIVM REGIS. A three-mast ship with her guns out, and colours at her head and stern flying; the main-sail charged with the royal arms, and the main-top-sail with c. ii. r. under a crown.⁸

PLATE XIV.

CHARLES I.

UNIT.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRITAN FRAN ET HIB REX. Usual profile. Marked with B⁹ on

¹ 1630. [A.]

² 1632. [A.]

³ 1634. [A.]

⁴ 1638. [A.]

⁵ In the first quarter of the arms, upon the sail, the arms of England are placed before those of France, by a mistake, I presume, of the engraver, as I have not met with any other instance in which they were so borne until the arrangement of the arms in four distinct shields, which took place in the year 1663, when the precedence was given to the arms of England, and those of France were marshalled the last in order. See p. 338, note (*). These were his only coins of the old standard, and indeed the last struck in England. *Folkes' Table*, p. 8.

⁶ This and the two following were struck at Oxford, out of the loans of the colleges, etc. One of 1643, in the Museum, weighs 424½ grains. [A.] See the account of the Oxford mint.

⁷ In the collection of Thomas Walker, LL.D. and F.R.S. [A.]

⁸ This is struck in silver. However, it proves that there was such a die, though none are yet known to have been coined in gold. It was presented to the Museum by Thomas Hollis, esq. where also are Nos. 8 and 11. [A.]

⁹ BRIOT. This is Dr. Walker's. [A.]

both sides, and with a rose also on this.
xx behind the head.

Rev. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Escutcheon garnished between c. r. all crowned.
137½

DOUBLE CROWN.

2 Obv. as No. 1, except that the M.M. is a rose only. x behind the head.

Rev. CVLTORE SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. Type as No. 1.

CHARLES II.

SIERGE PIECE.

3 As silver, plate xxix., No. 13.¹

COMMONWEALTH.

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

4 Types and legend as the silver coin, plate xxxi., No. 4. xx over the two shields on the reverse. Date 1640² - - 140½

TEN.

5 As No. 4. x for the value. M.M. an anchor.
Date 1660³ - - - 70

FIVE.

6 As No. 4. v for the value. M.M. an anchor.
Date 1658 - - - 35

OLIVER, PROTECTOR.

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

7 Obv. OLIVAR D G R P ANG SCO ET HIB, etc.
PRO. Bust to the right in profile laureat;
neck bare.

Rev. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO. 1656. In a shield under an imperial crown the crosses of England and Scotland quartered with the Irish harp. Oliver's paternal coat in an escutcheon of pretence⁴ - - 142

¹ Struck at Pontefract castle, apparently from the same die as the silver coin referred to.

² This, and all that follow in this plate, are in the Museum. [A.]

³ This brings the coinage of the Commonwealth down to the year of the Restoration. See *Silver Coins*, plate xxxi. No. 2.

⁴ These were milled, finely grained, and edged. Fifty-shillings pieces of the same, weighing 351·2 grains, with letters on the edge,* and I have seen the puncheon that was cut for a ten-shillings piece. I apprehend, notwithstanding, that these pieces were never regularly published as lawful moneys of England, since I

* PROTECTOR LITERIS LITERÆ NYMIS CORONA ET SALVS. *Vertue's Works of Simon*, p. 8.

CHARLES II.

8 Obv. CAR II D G M BR FR ET HI REX. Profile to the right, with long flowing hair, laureat, in a Roman robe.

Rev. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. 1662. A plain shield crowned⁵ - - 141

9 Obv. CAROLVS II, etc. Type as No. 8. xx behind the head. M.M. a crown.

Rev. FLORENT, etc. An oval shield garnished and crowned, between the letters c. r. 141

TEN SHILLINGS.

10 In all respects as No. 9, on both sides, but x behind the head - - - 71

PLATE XV.

CHARLES II.

FIVE SHILLINGS.

1 Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BRIT FR ET HIB REX. As No. 9, plate xiv. Behind the head v.

Rev. as No. 9, plate xiv.⁶ - - - 35

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

2 As No. 1, but without the numerals - 138

3 As No. 2.

FIVE SHILLINGS.

4 As No. 2. - - - 34½

FIVE POUNDS.

5 Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the left laureat; neck bare; under the bust an elephant.⁷

Rev. as No. 6. - - - 654

find that the coins of the Commonwealth were continued to the very time of the king's restoration. *Table*, p. 9.

⁵ See an account of this and the two following coins in this plate, and the first four in the next, explanation of plate xxxiii. of *Silver Coins*, note to No. 1. This is milled. [A.]

⁶ This, 2, and 4, are in the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. [A.]

⁷ Of the gold imported by the African Company. This, 6, 11, 14, 15, are in the Museum. [A.] To encourage this company to bring over gold to be coined, they were permitted by their charter to have their stamp of an elephant upon the money made of the African gold. Some of these coins have a castle upon the elephant's back. *Leake*, p. 366.

FORTY SHILLINGS.

6 Obv. Type as No. 5.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1664. Four crowned shields of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.¹ In the centre four c's interlinked, and in the quarters four sceptres, each surmounted by a badge, of the cross for England, the harp for Ireland, the thistle for Scotland, and the fleur-de-lis for France - - - - 259

GUINEA.

7 As No. 6.² - - - - 128½

HALF GUINEA.

8 As No. 6.

FIVE POUNDS.

9 As No. 6, without the elephant - - 654

TWO POUNDS.

10 As No. 9. Date 1676 - - - 257

GUINEA.

11 As No. 10. - - - - 131

HALF GUINEA.

12 The same - - - - 61

JAMES II.

FIVE POUNDS.

13 Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the right laureat, the hair flowing over the neck - - - - 641

TWO POUNDS.

14 Obv. as No. 13.

Rev. as No. 10, without the c's in the centre.

Date 1687 - - - - 262

GUINEA.

15 As No. 14. - - - - 131

HALF GUINEA.

16 The same - - - - 63

FIVE POUNDS.

17 As No. 13, but with the elephant under the head.

TWO POUNDS.

18 As No. 14. Date 1686.

GUINEA.

19 The same.

HALF GUINEA.

20 The same.

PLATE XVI.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

FIVE POUNDS.

1 Obv. GVILIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA.

Heads in profile to the left; his laureat; necks bare³ - - - - 640

TWO POUNDS.

2 As No. 1.

Rev. MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA. 1694.

In an escutcheon, garnished and crowned, quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly, second Scotland, third Ireland. On an escutcheon of pretence Nassau - - - - 257

GUINEA.

3 As No. 2.⁴ - - - - 131

HALF GUINEA.

4 The same - - - - 65½

FIVE POUNDS.

5 As No. 2, but with the elephant under the busts.⁵

TWO POUNDS.

6 As No. 2. Date 1691.

GUINEA.

7 As No. 6. - - - - 127½

HALF GUINEA.

8 The same.

WILLIAM III.

FIVE POUNDS.

9 Obv. GVILIELMVS III DEI GRA. Bust in profile to the left - - - - 642

TWO POUNDS.

10 Obv. as No. 9.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. 1701. As No. 6, plate xv., excepting that the arms of Nassau are placed in the centre. 258

GUINEA.

11 As No. 10. - - - - 128½

HALF GUINEA.

12 The same - - - - 65

FIVE POUNDS.

13 As No. 10, but with a castle on the elephant.⁶

¹ See *Explanation of Silver Coins*, plate xxxiv. No. 5.

² This, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]

³ This, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]

⁴ This, 4, 12, and 16, are in the Museum. [A.]

⁵ See note to No. 5, plate xv.

⁶ Idem.

TWO POUNDS.*

14 As No. 13. Date 1699.

GUINEA.

15 As No. 14.

HALF GUINEA.

16 The same - - - - - 65

ANN.

FIVE POUNDS.

17 Obv. ANNA DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the right. Hair bound with a fillet and tied up behind. Breast and shoulder covered.¹ VIGO under the bust.²

TWO POUNDS.†

18 Obv. as No. 17.

Rev. as No. 10, excepting the star and garter radiant in the centre. Date 1703.

GUINEA.

19 As No. 18.

HALF GUINEA.

20 The same.

PLATE XVII.

ANN.

GUINEA.

1 Rev. only. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REG. 1704.
Type as before, but with a George in the centre.³

2 Rev. only. As No. 1, except the centre, which is charged with a rose⁴ - 129

3 Obv. only. Type as before. Under the bust an elephant and castle - 130½

FIVE POUNDS.

4 Obv. Bust and legend as before.

TWO POUNDS.‡

5 Obv. as No. 4.

Rev. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REG. 1705. Type as before.

GUINEA.

6 As No. 5.⁵ - - - - - 129½

HALF GUINEA.

7 The same - - - - - 68½

FIVE POUNDS.

8 Rev. only. MAG. BRI. etc., 1714. In the first and fourth shields England impaling Scotland;⁶ in the second, Ireland; in the third, France.

TWO POUNDS.

9 Obv. as No. 5.

Rev. as No. 8. Date 1711 - - - 258

GUINEA.

10 As No. 9. Date 1714 - - - 130

HALF GUINEA.

11 The same - - - - - 62

GEORGE I.

FIVE POUNDS.

12 Obv. GEORGIUS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX.
F. D. Bust, laureat, in profile to the left.
Neck bare - - - - - 646½

TWO POUNDS.

13 Obv. as No. 12.

Rev. BRVN. ET L. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL.
1726. Four shields crowned, as on No. 8, and the star of the garter radiant in the centre. The arms of Ireland are now placed in the fourth, or bottom shield; and in the dexter, or second, the arms of his majesty's German dominions, viz. triangular, two in chief, and one in base;

¹ The distinction of the naked bust, which was first introduced by Simon upon the gold coins of Oliver Cromwell, was adopted by Charles II. and continued by all his successors except queen Ann, whose delicacy would not suffer her portrait to appear with the neck uncovered.

² Struck from the gold taken at that place.

³ But few of these, and No. 2, were coined. In the Supplement, plate vi. No. 27, is a pattern-piece, with the cipher of her name in the centre. [A.] No. 1 is not known to exist in any cabinet.

* This coin is unknown, and is supposed to be imaginary.—[Eo.]
† Idem.

⁴ This, 3, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, are in the Museum. [A.]

⁵ This, 7—9, 11—13, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]

⁶ Upon the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, the arms being altered, the same was observed upon all the money coined afterwards; the arms of England and Scotland being impaled in the first and bottom shields, France in the sinister, and Ireland in the dexter, according to this left-handed rotation, which, however irregular and absurd, has prevailed ever since the first milled money. [Leake, p. 405.] But see No. 2 of the following plate.

‡ This coin is not authenticated. All the coins of Anne before the Union, have the rose in the centre.—[Ed.]

first, Brunswick, two lions passant guardant; second, Lunenburg, semé of hearts, a lion rampant; third, Saxony, a horse current; in an escutcheon in the centre, Charlemagne's crown, as arch-treasurer of the empire¹ - - - - 260½

GUINEA.

14 As No. 13. - - - - 130

HALF GUINEA.

15 The same.

GUINEA.

16 Rev. only. BRVN. ET LVN. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH.
ET PR. EL.² 1714. Type as No. 13. 130

QUARTER GUINEA.

17 Obv. as No. 13.

Rev. as No. 13. Date 1718 - - 33³

GUINEA.

18 As No. 13, with an elephant and castle under the bust.⁴

Rev. as No. 16. - - - - 130

PLATE XVIII.

GEORGE II.

FIVE POUNDS.

1 Obv. only. GEORGIVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the right, laureat⁵ - 634

TWO POUNDS.

2 Obv. as No. 1.

REV. M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. E. ET L. D. S.
R. I. A. T. ET E. 1727. Arms in an ornamented shield, quarterly; first, England impaling Scotland; second, France; third, Ireland; fourth, the electoral dominions.⁶
260

¹ *Leake*, p. 411.

² Upon these, which were some of the guineas that were first coined, his majesty was styled PR. EL., but presently after the letters PR. were omitted; and, as I have heard, for this reason, that this part of the style was thought too like that peculiar to the elector archbishop of Mentz, who claims, as great chancellor of the empire, the first place in the electoral college. *Table*, p. 132.

³ According to the *Table*, p. 10, the exact weight should be 32.96 grains.

⁴ See note to No. 5, plate xv.

⁵ This, 3, 4, 7, 10, 19, 20, in the Museum. [A.]

⁶ The arms are here properly disposed, which Mr. Leake says they had not been since the Restoration except on a few of king

GUINEA.

3 As No. 2. - - - - 131½

HALF GUINEA.

4 The same - - - - 66

FIVE POUNDS.

5 As No. 1, but with E. I. C. under the bust.⁷
649

TWO POUNDS.

6 Obv. as No. 5.

Rev. as No. 2. Date 1729.

GUINEA.

7 As No. 6. - - - - 131½

HALF GUINEA.

8 The same.

FIVE POUNDS.

9 Obv. only. GEORGIVS II, etc. A different die, with the hair coming down on the side of the neck.

TWO POUNDS.

10 Obv. as No. 9.

Rev. as No. 6. Date 1739⁸ - - 262

GUINEA.

11 As No. 10.

HALF GUINEA.

12 The same.

FIVE POUNDS.

13 As No. 10, with LIMA⁹ under the bust. 650

TWO POUNDS.

14 Obv. as No. 13.

Rev. as before. Date 1746.

GUINEA.

15 The same - - - - 131

HALF GUINEA.

16 The same - - - - 66

FIVE POUNDS.

17 Obv. only. GEORGIVS, etc. The letters of the inscription close to the edge.¹⁰

William and queen Mary's, p. 422. This, 5, 13, 15, 16, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]

⁷ Coined by the East India Company. *Table of Silver Coins*, p. 135.

⁸ In 1739 there was a new die for every species of coin, something better than the former, and the graining, which had hitherto been diagonal strokes, was now made angular. [*Leake*, p. 424.] This was one of the improvements proposed by Vallavine. See the *Annals* under this year.

⁹ Coined from gold taken by Anson in the *Acapulca* ship bound to Manila. [A.]

¹⁰ This was another part of Vallavine's plan for the protection of the coins. See note (⁴).

TWO POUNDS.

18 Obv. as No. 17.

Rev. as before. Date 1747.

GUINEA.

19 The same - - - - - 130

HALF GUINEA.

20 The same - - - - - 65

PLATE XIX.

SCOTTISH.

JAMES VI.

SCEPTRE.

1 Obv. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX. Profile to the left, with a peaked beard, in armour, crowned. In the right hand a sceptre fleury, in the left the mound. M.M. on both sides a thistle.

Rev. FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. Arms quarterly in garnished escutcheon crowned; first and fourth Scotland, second France and England quarterly, third Ireland; between the letters I. R.¹ - - - - - 153

DOUBLE CROWN.

2 Obv. IACOBVS, etc. Profile to the left, crowned, in armour. Short bust. M.M. as before.

Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS. Arms in a plain shield, crowned, between the letters I. R.

CROWN.

3 As No. 2, but with the first two letters of the name only. No M.M. on the reverse.

THISTLE CROWN.

4 Obv. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. A thistle-flower, crowned, between the letters I. R.

Rev. IA. D. G. BR. FR. ET. H. REX. Double rose crowned.

HALF CROWN.

5 Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Type as No. 2. M.M. a rose.

Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. Plain shield, crowned. M.M. a thistle.

CHARLES I.

QUARTER.

6 Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX. Profile to the left, crowned, and in armour. M.M. a thistle on both sides.

Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS. Plain shield between the letters C. R.

UNIT.

7 Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. Type as No. 1. M.M. a thistle and small B.²

Rev. HIS PRÆSUM VT PROSIM. Plain shield between the letters C. R. all crowned. 155

HALF.

8 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Type as No. 2.

Rev. as No. 2, except the letters C. R.

9 Obv. CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. Profile to the right, under it B.

Rev. VNITA TVENIVR. Type as No. 7. 77

QUARTER.

10 As the former.

HALF QUARTER.

11 As before, but the letters C. R. not crowned.

WILLIAM II.

PISTOLE.

12 Obv. GVLIELMVS DEI GRATIA. Profile to the right, laureate, neck bare, under it the rising sun.³

Rev. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX 1701. Arms as on No. 1, with Nassau in an escutcheon of pretence, between the letters W. R. all crowned.

HALF.

13 as No. 12.

¹ Dr. Walker's. [A.]² Nicholas Briot.³ See the Annals under the year 1701.

SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE I.

WILLIAM I. OF II.

STERLING OF PENNY.

- 1 Obv. WILLELMVS REX AN. Under a pavilion, a full-face crowned¹ - - - 20½
- 2 Obv. WILLELM REX. Full-face crowned. A sword in the right hand. On the left side the face a circle² - - - 21½
- 3 Obv. WILLELM REX. A very broad full-face, crowned; in the right hand a sword.³ 18
- 4 Obv. WILLELMVS REX. Profile to the right, crowned, with filets pendent⁴ - 23

STEPHEN.

- 5 Obv. STE FN. Profile to the left, crowned, in the band a horseman's mace.⁵

HENRY I. OF II.⁶

- 6 Obv. HENRICVS⁷ REX AN. Full-face, crowned, with filets pendent; bust within the inner circle.
Rev. AS . . . TN . . ON TET.⁸ A cross fleury pierced in the centre⁹ - - - 21½
- 7 Obv. HENRI REX. Full-face crowned.
Rev. OSBR ON BISES.¹⁰ PAX¹¹ between two annulets, and two lines above and below. 19

- 8 Obv. HENRIC REX. Full-face, with a crowned sceptre fleury.

Rev. LEFWARD ON SV.¹² In a single tressure of four curves, five annulets crosswise.

- 9 Obv. HENRI REX. Full-face, with an open crown of fleurs-de-lis and pearls, and filets pendent. The bust in a mantle.

Rev. FVGRED ON LE.¹³ A single tressure of four curves, with as many acute angles between, pointed on both sides with pellets. In the centre an annulet.

- 10 Obv. HENRI REX. Full-face, with a crown, or cap of state, adorned with jewels. In the right hand a sceptre surmounted by a rose,¹⁴ and over the left shoulder another rose.

Rev. . . . ON LVNDO. A tressure of four curves pointed on both sides with annulets. Without are four roses, and within a cross pointed with pellets¹⁵ - - - 19

- 11 Obv. HENRICVS REX. Full-face, crowned, in the right hand a sceptre fleury. On the left side a star of six points.

Rev. GERAVD ON BRIST. In a tressure of four curves, pointed with three pellets, and in each outer angle a fleur-de-lis springing from the inner circle, a cross of pearls surmounted in the centre by a star of six points.¹⁶

¹ The reverse like No. 1, *Silver*, plate i. This and No. 6 were in Sir Robert Cotton's collection, now in the British Museum. [A.]

² Probably inclosing a mullet of five points, like No. 9, *Silver*, plate i. This, and Nos. 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 29, 39, and 43, are also in the Museum. [A.]

³ The reverses of this and the former are like No. 12, *Silver*, plate i. Tulson Lockyer's, esq. [A.]

⁴ Reverse like No. 7, *Silver*, plate i. In the collection of the late John Sawbridge, esq. F.S.A. These are all the varieties of the Williams that have hitherto occurred, except a Norman one * in *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, plate vi. No. 72, which is like a Stephen in almost every point except the name. [A.]

⁵ The reverse is like No. 17, *Silver*, plate i., *View of the Silver Coin of England*, plate i., No. 28. [A.]

⁶ Now appropriated to Henry I.

⁷ The letters t and c are here united in a cipher.

⁸ Whether Tetbury, or some other town with the same initials, seems difficult to determine. [A.] Probably struck at Thetford.

⁹ Probably this and the two following, from their likeness to some of the Williams and Henry I., were his. See plate ii., Nos. 1, 2. [A.]

¹⁰ Bicester. Qu.? [A.]

¹¹ See the Annals at the end of the reign of Henry I.

¹² Southwark or Sudbury. *Speed's Hist.* [A.]

¹³ Leicester or Chester. [A.]

¹⁴ Rather a cross formed of four annulets.

¹⁵ In the collection of Mr. Edward Brent, F.S.A. [A.]

¹⁶ In the Explanation of the Plates these are called mullets of five points.—This and Nos. 13, 14, 16—18, 21, 24, 26—28, 30, 31—34, 37, 40, and 41, are Mr. White's. [A.]

* This coin is a modern forgery.—[Ed.]

- 12 Obv. HENRICVS R. Profile to the right, crowned; before it a rose.
 Rev. GREGOR ON CA. A cross potent with an annulet in the centre, and four other annulets, each inclosing a pellet in the quarters - - - - 18½
- 13 Obv. HENRI REX. Face inclined towards the left. Crown and sceptre fleury. Two mullets of six points on the left side.
 Rev. SAIN ON WINTERSIR. A cross of four nails, with the heads potent, and the points meeting in the centre. In each of the quarters four pellets conjoined¹ - 19

RICHARD I.

- 14 Obv. RICARDVS A full-face, with a crown fleury. On the right side the cross of the orb, on the left a sceptre fleury.
 Rev. LVN. A saltire of four nails, surmounted by a cross fleury² - 20

HENRY III.

- 15 Obv. HENRICVS REX. A full-face; on the crown a cross of pearls within the inner circle; in the left³ hand a sceptre pointed with pearls crosswise in the legend.

Rev. CIVITAS LVNDE. Short cross, as No. 13, plate i.⁴ - - - - 19½

- 16 Obv. HENRICVS REX ING. A full-face only. Crown with a cross of pearls; over it a crescent and star.

Rev. LIE TERCI LON. Long cross, as No. 16, plate ii.⁵ - - - - 20

- 17 Obv. an helmet, perhaps, with cap and feather.

Rev. LVND in the quarters of a cross moline, like No. 16.⁶ - - - - 21½

- 18 Obv. No. 17.

Rev. CANT, as No. 17.⁷ - - - - 21½

EDWARD I. II. OF III.

GROAT.

- 19 Obv. only. EDWARDVS DI GRA REX ANGL. as No. 23, plate ii., excepting the roses on each side the head⁸ - - - - 78½

PENNY.

- 20 Obv. only. EDW REX ANGL DNS HYB. Usual type⁹ - - - - 19½

- 21 Obv. only. EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB. M.M. a lion rampant between two fleurs-de-lis.¹⁰ 21

- 22 Obv. only. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB.¹¹ Usual type - - - - 21½

¹ Found in the centre of a wall of the abbey at Reading. *Withy's Plates of English Silver Coins*, p. c. [A.]

² This, from the reference in the note to No. 11, was Mr. White's; and is now believed to have been formed by him. See another of this monarch, from the *same mint*, plate ii. No. 8.

³ This, in the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates, is called the right hand; but, if the engraving be correct, must be the left.

⁴ The cross, which should mark the beginning of the legend, is unusually placed.

⁵ This coin is remarkable from the circumstance of the legend on the obverse being continued on the reverse. In Mr. North's second plate of the coins of Henry III. is one which reads on the obverse HENRICVS REX ANG, and on the reverse, according to Mr. North, AED LIE TERCI, but which probably should be read LIE TERCIAEN, for St. Edmundsbury, or St. Edwardsbury, i.e. Shaftesbury.

⁶ The cross on No. 16 is not moline, although it is described so to be in the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates.

⁷ Query, whether these were current for the farthings mentioned by Folkes [*Table*, p. 7], since they are but half the weight? [A.]—No. They are now, I believe, generally supposed to have been formed by the culpable ingenuity of Mr. White.*

* If these coins are correctly engraved, which is somewhat doubtful, they have been *adapted*, and not created. Similar pieces were struck in different towns in the Low Countries during the thirteenth century. If, however, the engravings be really correct,

⁸ Reverse like No. 23, *Silver*, plate ii. Mus. [A.]

⁹ Reverse like No. 33. One has the inscription ED REX ANGLIE DNS HYBN. Another, EDW R ANGL DNS HYBO. *Withy*, plate vi. Nos. 3, 4. The twelve towns where Edward I. fixed his mints follow in this plate; besides which there is one which perhaps was prior to them all, with the name of a moneyer. *Silver*, plate ii. No. 20. [A.]

¹⁰ The mint-mark on this coin is taken from the arms of Beaumont, bishop of Durham, in the reigns of Edward II. and III.

¹¹ The different ways of expressing the name is far from being a satisfactory criterion by which to distinguish the coins of Edward I. from those of his son; nor does it yet appear, from any records, that the latter had mints at any other places than London, Canterbury, Dunelm, and St. Edmundsbury; at the two former of which only he coined 40,730l. in the first two years of his reign. *Rev. Mr. North*. See *Leake*, pp. 87, 88. *Withy*, plate vi. No. 25. [A.]

No. 18, which bore the name of CANT (*Ghent*) has been slightly altered by the erasure of a part of the letter G, which has thus been converted into c, making the legend CANT, of course meant to imply *Canterbury*. Still greater liberties appear to have been taken with No. 17, the letters in the angles of the cross being made to represent LVND. After all, the engravings may have been made from imperfect coins, in which case fancy would supply, as it often has supplied in similar cases, the wished-for letters.—[Ed.]

- 23 Rev. only. VILLA BRISTOLLIE. Cross and pellets - - - - 22
- 24 Rev. only. CIVITAS DVREME. In the second quarter a cross patee - - - - 20
- 25 Rev. only. CIVITAS LINCOL. Cross and pellets - - - - 22
- 26 Rev. only. CIVITAS EXONIE. The same. 21
- 27 Rev. only. CIVITAS CESTRIE. The same. 21
- 28 Rev. only. VILL KYNGESTON. The same. 20
- 29 Rev. only. VIL SCI EDMYNDI. The same. 22
- 30 Rev. only. VIL NOVCASTRI. The same. 20
- 31 Rev. only. VILLA BEREVICI. The same. 19
- HALFPENNY.
- 32 Rev. only. NOVI CASTRI. A single pellet in each quarter of the cross - - 10
- 33 Rev. only. VILLA BERVICI. Cross and pellets. In the second quarter a boar's head. 8
- FARTHING.
- 34 Rev. only. CIVITAS EBORAC. Cross and pellets - - - - 5
- 35 Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB. Usual type. Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets.¹ 129
- 36 Obv. EDWARBY REX ANGLI. Usual type. Rev. as No. 35.² - - - - 31
- PENNY.
- 37 Rev. only. CIVITAS DVREME. The top of the cross turned to the left, like a crossier.³ 15

HALFPENNY.

- 38 Rev. only. CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross and pellets.⁴

¹ Perhaps a proof of a sixpence of Edward II. answerable to the three mentioned in *Folke's Table*, p. 11. [A.]

² By the weight and inscription it seems a proof or trial piece, perhaps of a twopence of Edward III. See *Silver*, plate iii. No. 17. It is in the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. [A.]

³ This certainly is an Edward III. having the face, inscription, and weight of the coinage after his 27th year. The mints of it were at London, York, Darham, Calice; to which Withy adds Newcastle and Canterbury, plate vii. Nos. 11, 12, and 21; which last is also inserted as such in the *View* (i. e. Snelling's), plate ii. No. 12. It may not be amiss here to observe, that since the description of the third silver plate (the greatest part of which was composed by the ingenious author of the *Table*, as far as No. 18), a fair one of No. 15 has occurred, that by its type and weight, which is under 20 grains, bids fair for one of this king; and another of like face, No. 18, that weighs but 15½ grains. The former is Mr. White's, the latter in the Museum; and both are published by Withy, plate vii. Nos. 11 and 14. So that if the reader will insert in the margin of the explanation of plate iii., over against No. 15, the figures 19 instead of 22, and against No. 18 the figures 13½ instead of 22, and also against No. 16 the figures 17½ instead of 21, which last was put by mistake, he will have one of each of the certain coinages of this king. [A.]

RICHARD II.

FARTHING.

- 39 Obv. RICHARD ANGL. Type as before. Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. A rose in each quarter of the cross - - - - 4½

HENRY IV.

GROAT.

- 40 Obv. HENRIC D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HY. Type as No. 8, plate iv. Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. The three pellets in two transverse quarters are united by an annulet⁵ - - - 71
- 41 Obv. HENRIC R⁶ DI GRA REX ANGLI FRANC. Type as No. 40, but with a cross upon the neck. M.M. a cross fleury. Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets - - - - 60

EDWARD IV.

GROAT.

- 42 Obverse only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. The same type; on the breast an annulet; and on each side the neck, a cross.⁷ M.M. a cinquefoil - - - 59

TWOPEACE.

- 43 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. The same type; on the breast a remarkable figure.⁸ Rev. DIVTOREM MEVM. CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross and pellets - - 23

⁴ *Withy*, plate vii. No. 21. See note to No. 37. [A.]

⁵ Mr. North mentions a Henry groat in Captain Tolson's collection, which weighed full 70 grains. MS. *penes* R. Gough, esq. Mr. Willett has a very fair one struck at London, which weighs upwards of 66 grains. The letter *n* on this coin is the Roman reversed. It reads on the obverse HENRIC D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HY.

⁶ The Arabic figure of 4; his last coinage.* [A.] The authenticity of this coin is extremely doubtful. It first appeared in Withy's plates, from the communication of Mr. John White; and is not, I believe, now known to exist. If the coin in this plate he copied from Withy it is not a correct imitation. The Explanation of the Plates is silent as to the owner of it.

⁷ Probably designed for a fleur-de-lis, or rose of four leaves, as *Silver*, plate v., 1-9. Struck before his fourth year. Reverse like one of those. In the collection of — Hannett, esq. [A.]

⁸ Perhaps a wreath. Struck after his fourth year. Mr. White has one of his first coinage struck at London, with an annulet on the breast, and rose for a mint-mark; weight 30 grains. *Withy*, plate x., No. 10. [A.]

* The weight of the groats of his last coinage is only 48 grains.

PLATE II.

WILLIAM II.

PENNY.

1 Obv. WILLELM REX. A full-face, crowned,
between two mullets of six points.¹

Rev. GODWINE ON LVN. Type as No. 8,
plate i.²

HENRY I.

PENNY.

2 Obv. HNRI R AN.

Rev. GODWINE ON LVN.³ Type on both sides
as No. 15, plate i.

3 Obv. HENRI REX. A profile to the right.
Crown adorned with pearls, and fillets
pendent; sceptre fleury.

Rev. HENR. A cross terminated by
treble knots, and pierced in the centre.⁴

19

STEPHEN.

4 Obv. STIEFNEI. A profile bust in armour, to

the left. The crown fleury. In the right
hand, on a staff pointed fleury, a banner
charged with a cross fitchée, under which
is a mullet of six points.

Rev. SPIDETS ON LV. Type as No. 17,
plate i.⁵

HENRY II.

5 Obv. . . . RI REX ANGL. A profile to the
left, the crown fleury. The right hand
holding over the shoulder a sceptre pointed
with a cross pateé.

Rev. . . . COT ON NOR.⁶ Type as No. 4,
plate ii.

6 Obv. HENR. . . . A full-face. Crown and
sceptre fleury. On the left side a mullet
of seven points.

Rev. ALFWI. In a tressure of four curves
saltire-wise, terminated by three smaller
ones, and fleurs-de-lis in the outward
angles, a cross of pearls pierced in the
centre⁷ - - - - - 21

¹ As on his great seal. *Speed, Sandford*. See *Silver*, plate i., 9, 10. [A.]—The Explanation of the Plates calls those in this coin mullets of five points, but erroneously.

² *Withy*, plate i., No. 26. If the Saxon and Norman kings carried their mints with them wherever they removed or kept their court, it may account for the great variety of places and moneyers that are found on their coins. Mention is made in the Exeter *Doomsday Book*, an extract of which the Right Reverend the Bishop of Carlisle, F.R.S. and S.A., communicated, that in the time of Edward the Confessor there were at Shaftesbury three monetarii, at Dorchester two, at Bridport one, at Wareham two. The names of above 150 coiners appear on the pennies of William I. and II. struck at London, Canterbury, York, Lincoln, Winchester, Norwich, Exon, Thetford, Dorchester, Aust, Bristol, Colchester, Dover, St. Edmundsbury, Gloucester, *Granchester*, Hereford or Hertford, Huntingdon, Ipswich, *Lancaster*, Leicester, Nottingham, Oxford, Rochester, *Shine*, Shaftesbury, Southwark, Stamford, Sudbury, Taunton, Wilton, and above fifty more unknown. In Richard of Cirencester's Map and Itinerary of Roman Britain, for which the learned are obliged to the Rev. Dr. William Stukeley, F.R.S. and S.A., are near 100 names of towns, etc. unheard of before; but very few, if any of them, perfectly agree with those on the coins above-mentioned, which seem therefore to have had a Saxon original. [A.] I have never seen a coin with AUST. GRANCHESTER is probably Cambridge. Coins are known both of Hereford and Hartford. LANCASTER I have not met with. *SHINE* I know not what place it is intended for.

³ *Withy*, plate ii., No. 3. This and No. 1, having the same moneyer, seem to ascertain each other. [A.]

⁴ *Bristol's Catalogue*, 1762. The towns that appear on this king's coins are, London, Canterbury, Winchester, Lincoln, *Bicester*, *Huntingdon*, Southwark, and several others unknown. [A.]

The coin which is given to Bicester is, I presume, that which reads *BISES* on the reverse. But Bicester is only a modern spelling of this town, which was anciently written *Bancester*. I have not seen any coin of the *Hantingdon* mint.

⁵ *Speed*. This was struck at London. There are others of Canterbury, Winchester, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, Cardiff, Colchester or Coventry, Hereford, Leicester, Lewes, Nottingham, Oxford, Sandwich, Southampton, Southwark, etc. [A.]—The Colchester or Coventry penny is, probably, that which has co only on the reverse. The banner on the obverse is nearly similar to that which appears upon the reverse of his great seal, and which Mr. Leake says, is never to be found on seals, but upon those of sovereign princes. His great seal has likewise a star on the obverse (p. 51).

⁶ Norwich [*View*, plate i., No. 31.] He or his son probably had mints at London, Bath, Bristol, Canterbury, St. Edmundsbury, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Southwark, Stamford, Winchester, York, etc. [A.]

This has the common reverse of Henry II.'s pennies; but it is remarkable that the type of the obverse did not occur in the number of 5700 of his coins which were discovered in 1807. See the *Annals*, vol. i. p. 182.*

⁷ In the Museum. [A.]

* Among the coins of Henry II. found at Tealby, and now in the collection of the British Museum, are two with the names of Acheitil and Lantier as moneyers. These names occur in the record called *The Chancellor's Roll*, likewise preserved in the British Museum, and Acheitil and Lantier are described as moneyers at Wilton, a circumstance which leaves no doubt of the correct appropriation of these coins. See Sir H. Ellis's communication to the Numismatic Society, *Num. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 253.—[Ed.]

HENRY III.

7 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANG.

Rev. NICOLE ON LVND. Type on both sides, as Supplement, plate i., No. 16.¹

EDWARD I. or II.

8 Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME. Usual type, excepting a cross patee on the reverse, which is uncommon.²

EDWARD III.

TWO PENCE.

9 Obv. only. EDWARDVS REX ANGLI Z FRANCI.

Usual type, M.M. a coronet.³

PENNY.

10 Obv. only. EDWARDVS REX ANGLI. Usual type. M.M. as No. 9.

RICHARD II.

HALFPENNY.

11 Rev. only. CIVITAS LONDON.⁴

PENNY.

12 Obv. RICARDVS REX ANGLIE. A pellet above each shoulder, and a fleur-de-lis on the breast.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

HENRY IV., V., or VI.

13 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLI. A small saltire on each side of the crown.⁵

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

14 Obv. only.⁶ HENRIC REX ANGLIE. On the right side of the crown a fleur-de-lis, on the left a trefoil.

HALFPENNY.

15 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. An annulet on each side of the crown.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.⁷

PENNY.

16 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLI. On the right side a mullet of five points, on the left an annulet.

Rev. CIVITAS DVNOLM. An annulet joining the three pellets in two transverse quarters⁸ - - - - 14

HALFPENNY.

17 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.⁹ As No. 16. 8

GROAT.

18 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRANCI.

On each side of the neck a fleur-de-lis.¹⁰

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS EBORACI. 56

HENRY VI.

19 Obv. only. HENRICVS DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.

On each side the neck a rose¹¹ of four leaves. M.M. a cross potent¹² fitchée.¹³ 48

20 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCI.

Usual type. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON.

TWO PENCE.

21 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F. As No. 20.

Rev. POSVI, etc. VILLA CALISIE. In the legend two small emonies¹⁴ and a lozenge.¹⁵ 29

¹ *Wily*, plate v., No. 39. Places of his first and second coinages were, London, Canterbury, York, Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, Exon, Norwich, Rochester, Worcester, Carleon or Carlisle, Bristol, Cardiffe, Chichester, *Dorchester*, St. Edmundsbury, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Northampton, Newcastle, Oxford, Sandwich, Wilton. [A.]—I have not met with coins of *Dorchester* or Sandwich. Possibly that with SAND may have been struck at the latter place.

² *View*, plate ii., No. 9. [A.]

³ This, and the next of his 27th year. *Wily*, plate vii., 7, 13. [A.] The Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates calls the M.M. a ducal coronet.

⁴ The old s. [A.]

⁵ The inscription on the obverse of this and the two following, and the Roman s on the reverses, so exactly resembling those of Richard, make it not unlikely that they were struck by Henry IV. after his 13th year. See *Leake*, pp. 130, 131. For this and the two following, see *Wily*, viii., 10, 2, 9. [A.]

⁶ The Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates does not notice the reverse of this penny.

⁷ One in the Museum, with the old English n, but twice struck, weighs 9½ grains. [A.]

⁸ So in the two next; like Henry V., *Silver*, plate iv., Nos. 9—13. This is Mr. White's, and so are Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, weight 20 grains each, No. 10, weight 14 grains, and 12, weight 16. [A.]

⁹ In the Museum. [A.]

¹⁰ The Explanation of the Plates notices the fleur-de-lis on the breast as a distinguishing mark; but qu. whether it be any thing more than the ornament of the tressure, which was sometimes represented in that place, and at others omitted?

¹¹ Or perhaps a quatrefoil.

¹² In the engraving the cross patée, not potent.

¹³ After his 49th year. Rev. like No. 20. That, this, 22, 23, and 29, are in *Wily*, ix., 8, 11, 13, 16, 17. [A.]

¹⁴ The obverse has likewise four flowers [qu. whether anemones or roses?] and a lozenge in the legend.

¹⁵ As in No. 15, of *Silver*, plate iv., with which it corresponds both in type and weight; as does also, very nearly, the double groat of *Wily*, plate ix., No. 6, weight 117 grains. See *Table*,

22 Obv. as No. 21. Six roses in the legend.
M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS EBORACI.

23 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. A
fleur-de-lis on each side the neck. M.M.
a rose.

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS CANTOR. In the
centre of the cross a particular mark.¹ 23

GROAT.

24 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. Usual type
of the penny.

Rev. VILLA CALISIE. Cross and pellets.² 58

PENNY.

25 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL. Usual
type. Centre of the cross pierced.³

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON - - - 13

26 Obv. only. HENRIC REX ANGLIE Z F. On
the right side of the crown a rose, or
cinquefoil.⁴ On the left a trefoil. The
cross pierced in the centre - - - 13½

27 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLI. A pellet on each
side of the crown.

Rev. CIVITAS DYNOLM.⁵

28 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLI. With a mullet of
five points and a trefoil.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI.

29 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. Mullet of five
points and a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. exactly as No. 33.

30 Obv. HENR⁶. . . . ANGLIE. Mullet and tre-
foil⁷ - - - - - 13½

31 Obv. HENRICVS REX Two anemo-
nies or cinquefoils - - - 13½

32 Obv. HENR⁸. NGLIE. Two trefoils.
11½

33 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. A cross on
each side of the face.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. In the centre of the
cross a rose - - - - - 13½

PLATE III.

HENRY VI.

1 Obverse only. HENRIC REX ANGL Z FRANC.
A mullet of five points on the right side of
the crown, and an annulet on the left.⁹

13½

2 Obv. HENRI Bust extending to
the outward circle.

Rev. CIVI . . EBOR . . . In the centre of the
cross an H.¹⁰ - - - - - 9½

3 Obv. HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANG. A trefoil
on each side of the neck. M.M. a rose.¹¹

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A rose in the centre
of the cross - - - - - 11

4 Obv. HE M.M. a cross crosslet.¹²

Rev. CIVITAS . . LMI. M.M. a lozenge.¹³ 13½

HALFPENNY.

5 Obv. HEN . . . REX ANGL. On each side of
the crown an annulet.¹⁴

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON - - - - - 7½

p. 14. [A.] At that page Folkes mentions a thick piece, exactly resembling one of the groats assigned by him to Henry VI., weighing 236 grains, which he takes to have been a proof for a quadruple groat, whose standard weight would be 240 grains.

¹ Like the old Saxon *Witby*, (pp. r, s, w), following the first opinion of Folkes [*Table*, p. 16], refers it to Morton, made archbishop by Henry VII. in his second year, who struck one after with the arched crown. Supplement, plate iii., No. 35. But it is submitted to the reader, whether its agreement with 21 of *Silver*, plate iv., in type, mark, etc., makes it not likely to be of that coinage; in which case, if the mark is any thing more than an ornament, it may stand for Moneta, Monasterium, viz. Augustini, where it has been said there was a mint, or what has been supposed on No. 27. See Supplement, plate iii., No. 3. [A.]—The same mark appears upon a Durham penny (see No. 27), where it cannot possibly refer to the bishop, as no one with that initial occurs during the reigns of Henry IV., V., VI., or VII.

² Lord Pembroke's thick groat. P. iv. T. 27. [A.]—This, I presume, is called a groat only on account of its weight, for it has no other characteristic of such a coin. It has a lozenge in the legend on the obverse, and a rose and two lozenges on the reverse.

³ Like Henry V., *Silver*, plate iv., Nos. 9—11. In the Museum, as is 26. [A.]

⁴ The Explanation of the Plates calls this a mullet of five points.

⁵ If what appears on the centre of the cross is any thing more than an ornament, it may perhaps be designed for c. n., Civitas Dunelmensis; but the first seems most likely. This and the next are in *Withy*, viii., 7, 5. [A.]

⁶ The Explanation of the Plates gives r c, which do not appear in the engraving.

⁷ This and the three following are in the Museum. [A.]

⁸ Here again the Explanation adds r c to the letters on the plate.

⁹ This, Nos. 2, 4—7, 10, 12, 14, 17—25, 27, 29, and 34, are in the Museum. Reverse like No. 3. [A.]

¹⁰ The initial both of the king and archbishop Bowet, who filled this see from 1406 to 1425. [A.]

¹¹ As No. 21, *Silver*, plate iv. Supplement, plate ii., 23. [A.]

¹² As No. 15, *Silver*, plate iv. [A.]

¹³ *Silver*, plate iv. No. 16. [A.] The Explanation of the Plates calls this M.M. a lozenge or pomegranate.

¹⁴ Supplement, plate ii., Nos. 15 and 16. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

6 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. On the breast a pomegranate. M.M. a cross crosslet.¹ 7½

7 Obverse only. HENRIC.... ANGL. A small saltire.² M.M. as No. 6. - - 7½

8 Obverse only. HENRIC REX ANGL. Bust detached from the inner circle. Same M.M. 7½

9 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. A pellet³ on each side of the crown. Same M.M.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI - - - 7½

FARTHING.

10 Obv. II D G AN Z FRASIE REX. On the right side of the neck c, on the left, i.⁴

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI - - - 4

11 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AN. Under the bust a key.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A cross fourchly⁵ and pellets - - - 3½

EDWARD IV.

GROAT.

12 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Type on both sides, as *Silver*, No. 1, plate v. On the breast b.⁶ M.M. a ducal coronet on both sides.

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. 34

13 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. On the right side of the neck r,⁶ on the left a saltire, and the same for a M.M.⁹

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACE - - - 76

TWOPEUCE.

14 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA . . . ANGL Z FRA. A cross on each side of the neck. M.M. a coronet on both sides.¹⁰

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. 21

15 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. On each side of the neck a small rose [or quatrefoil]. On the breast n.¹¹ M.M. on both sides a sun.¹²

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS NORVIC - 19

PENNY.

16 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. M.M. a cross patee fitchee.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON - - - 11

HALFPENNY.

17 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX. On each side the neck a trefoil. M.M. a coronet.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON - - - 7

18 As No. 17. On each side the neck a small cross. M.M. a rose - - - 6½

PENNY.

19 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. On each side of the neck, and on the breast, a rose. The same for M.M.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. In the centre of the cross a rose - - - 11

20 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA . . . GL. M.M. as No. 19. - - - 10½

21 Obv. as No. 19. On the right side of the neck g,¹³ on the left a key. M.M. as No. 19. 10

22 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA . . . ANG. The g and key as No. 21. M.M. a cross patee fitchee - - - 10

23 Obv. EDWARD . . . ANGL. On the right side of the neck e,¹⁴ on the left a rose; and one for a M.M. - - - 11

24 Obv. EDWARD . . . DI GRA . . . GL. A key on the right side, and a rose on the left. M.M. as No. 23. - - - 10

[A.] This M.M. does not appear in the plate. A note to the Antiquaries' Explanation refers to *Silver*, plate iv., Nos. 19, 20, and Supplement, plate ii., 20, 22. All of which references are wrong, if the engraving be correct, for all the coins referred to have a fleur-de-lis for the M.M.

¹ The reverse of this piece is not noticed in the Explanation; but it should seem, from its position, that the one which is given to No. 5 belongs likewise to this.

² Supplement, ii., No. 15. [A.]

³ *Silver*, plate iv. Nos. 9, 11—13. Supplement, plate ii. No. 27.

[A.] ⁴ Cancellarius Johannes Kemp, who was archbishop here from 1425 to 1453. In the Cotton collection. [A.]

⁵ It appears to be only the common cross patee.

⁶ As Nos. 8, 9, *Silver*, plate v. [A.]

⁷ Probably designed for a sixpence before his fifth year. *Lord Pembroke*, p. iv. T. 7. [A.] Mr. Folkes says, "I have once seen of Edward IV., as I should judge from the appearance, a small thick piece, like some of those ascribed to Henry VI. It was coined at York, and weighed 76 grains; but being only a single piece, was possibly no other than a proof, and therefore not adjusted to any regular weight." *Table*, p. 15.

⁸ Thomas Rotherham was archbishop from 1480 to 1501. See No. 21. [A.]

⁹ As No. 26. [A.]

¹⁰ *Silver*, plate v., Nos. 2, 8, 9. [A.]

¹¹ This letter is more like a than x in the engraving.

¹² *Silver*, plate v., No. 7. [A.]

¹³ George Nevill was archbishop from 1466 to 1477. [A.]

¹⁴ Eboraci. [A.]

25 Obv. EDWAR. DI ANG. On each side the neck a small saltire.¹ M.M. a coronet.
Rev. CIVITAS DERHAM - - - 11½

26 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGLIE. On the right side of the neck D^g on the left a rose [or quatrefoil]. M.M. as No. 25.
Rev. CIVITAS DONOLI - - - 11

27 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. M.M. a rose.
Rev. C . . . TAS DVNEL.³ In the centre of the cross D. - - - 8½

28 Obv. as No. 27. On the right side of the crown B.⁴ M.M. a rose.
Rev. CIVITAS DVNELMIE. A rose in the centre of the cross - - - 10

29 Obv. EDWARDVS DI GRA GLI. In the area four crosses.
Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR - - - 10

RICHARD III.

HALFPENNY.

30 Obv. only. RICARD DI GRA REX. M.M. a rose⁵ - - - 5

31 Obv. only. As No. 30. M.M. a boar's head. 5

TWOPENCE.

32 Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. M.M. on both sides a rose.
Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. 20

PERKIN WARBECK.

33 Obv. DOMINE SALVVM FAC REGEM. In a tressure of five curves, the royal shield

surmounted by an arched crown, between a fleur-de-lis on the right, and a rose on the left, both crowned. M.M. on both sides a lion passant guardant.

Rev. MANI TECKEL PHARES 1494. In a tressure of four curves a fleur-de-lis on the right, and a lion of England on the left. An arched crown above, and a rose below.⁶ 60

HENRY VII.

GROAT.

34 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLI Z FR. Type as No. 1, plate vi. M.M. on both sides a leopard's face crowned.

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. 44

TWOPENCE.

35 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA.

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS CANTOR. A plain cross, on the centre of which is the letter M.⁷ - - - 21

PLATE IV.

HENRY VII.

TWOPENCE.

1 Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F. Usual type of the arched crown. M.M. a tun and anemony⁸ - - - 20

PENNY.

2 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANG. As No. 1,

¹ Perhaps designed for roses. [A.]—Probably not, as the engravers were able to represent that flower more perfectly. See Nos. 19 and 24 in this plate.

² Dudley was bishop of Durham from 1476 to 1483. [A.]

³ The Explanation of the Plates reads DVNOL.

⁴ Booth was bishop from 1457 to 1476. [A.]

⁵ This and the two next are Mr. White's, *Silver*, plate v. Nos. 15, 16. They are all rare; as is No. 18 of that plate, which is in the curious collection of William Sotheby, esq., F.R.S.S.A. and Br. Mus. Cur. [A.]

⁶ A very uncommon and singular coin, charged with the royal arms, but without a name. It is, by the make and size, a French cross, and is supposed to have been coined by the Duchess of Burgundy for Perkin Warbeck, when he set out to invade England, in the year 1494. *Folkes's Table*, p. 19.

The date upon this coin and the legend on the reverse are, I presume, the reasons for its appropriation to Perkin Warbeck. If it be rightly given to him, possibly the crowned roses may be allusive to the circumstance of the Duchess of Burgundy's "giving him the delicate title of the White Rose of England." See *Bacon's History of Henry VII.*, p. 120.

The motto on the obverse is from the xxth Psalm, verse the 9th; and that on the reverse is the denunciation against Balshazar, which was written upon the wall of the palace where he kept his impious feast. See Daniel, chap. v., ver. 25.

Browne Willis (in his copy of *Leake's Historical Account of English Money*, which, by the kindness of my much-lamented friend Mr. Gough is now in my possession) has given a list of all the cabinets which in his time were known to contain this coin. They were, *Mr. Folkes's, *Lord Pembroke's, *Cambridge University's, *Mr. Selby's of York, *Mr. Morse's of Wells, *Sir John Evelyn's, *Lord Coleraine's, and Dr. Barton's. All those marked thus *, he says he had seen, and that he had heard of another in the hands of Mr. Bolton of Newcastle.

⁷ Morton was archbishop here from 1485 to 1509. [A.]—But see the account of the archiepiscopal mint of Canterbury, vol. ii. p. 177.

⁸ Reverse as No. *5, only with the tun M.M., as *Silver*, plate vi. No. 8. This, Nos. 5, *5—8, 11—13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26, 30, 33, and 34, are in the Museum. [A.]

but without the tressure. M.M. on both sides a tun.

Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross fourchy and pellets¹ - - - - 10½

TWOPECE.

3 Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. As No. 2, with a key on each side of the neck. M.M. a martlet.²

PENNY.

4 Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANG. Type as No. 13, plate vi.³

5 Rev. only. CIVITAS DIR . . . Arms of France and England quarterly, surmounting a cross fourchy; the letters i. s.⁴ on the sides of the shield. M.M. a crosier.⁵
11½

TWOPECE.

* 5 Rev. only. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS CANTOR. Usual type. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.⁶ 22

PENNY.

6 Rev. only. CIVITAS DIRHAM. Arms between the letters D. R.⁷ M.M. a mitre - 11

7 Rev. only. CIVITAS DYRRAM. Over the arms T. D.⁸ M.M. a fleur-de-lis - 11½

8 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. Usual type, with a crosier behind the throne, extending to the extremity of the coin.⁹

Rev. CIVITAS DIRHAM. The letters D. s.¹⁰ on the sides of the shield, which is surmounted by a cross fourchy, the upper limb of which is terminated by a crosier - - 12

HALFPENNY.

9 Obv. H. D. G. REX ANGLIE Z FRA. A full-face and open crown. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.¹¹ Cross and pellets.

10 Obv. only. Differing from No. 9 only in the arched crown.¹²

HENRY VIII.

11 Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SIE SPIA. As No. 10.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON¹³ - - - 11½

12 Obv. as No. 11.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON¹⁵ - - - 6

PENNY.

13 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. King seated as before, but the throne not represented. M.M. a portecullis.¹⁶

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. - - - 11

TWOPECE.

14 Rev. only. POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV. The shield between the letters W. A.¹⁷ M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

15 Rev. only. As No. 14, with X. B.¹⁸ on the sides of the shield. M.M. a martlet.

16 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL. Profile to the left, with his father's face very old and single-arched crown. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Shield between the letters T. W., under it the keys and cardinal's hat¹⁹ - - - 22½

¹ In the collection of Mr. Bartlett, F.S.A. [A.]

² Remarkable for being without the tressure. *View*, etc. plate ii. No. 45. Reverse like No. 9, *Silver*, plate vi. [A.]

³ Reverse the same as No. 11, *Silver*, plate vi. *Withy*, ii. 11. [A.]

⁴ John Sherwood was bishop of this see from 1483 to 1494.

[A.]

⁵ The crosiers and mitres which appear upon these coins are not, I think, mint-marks, being nothing more than designations of ecclesiastical coins, similar to the cardinal's hat, which is stamped upon others of the same kind. If that idea be correct, this reverse should be thus explained—Arms surmounting a cross fourchy, the upper limb of which is terminated by a crosier.

⁶ The foreside of this has the same mark. One has a tun on the foreside, and fleurs-de-lis on the reverse. [A.]

⁷ Dunelm. Ricardus. *For* was bishop 1494. See plate vi. No. 12. [A.]

⁸ Thomas Dunelmensis. Ruttal was bishop here from 1508 to 1523. [A.]

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⁹ The Explanation of the Plates in the Antiquaries' edition, says that this coin has a crosier for the M.M., with its staff in the area.

¹⁰ Dunelmensis sedes. [A.] Folkes supposes it to have been struck whilst that see remained vacant from 1505 to 1507. [*Table*, p. 23.] The Explanation of the Plates reads *DIRHAM*, and does not notice the crosier.

¹¹ *View*, ii., 44. The old n. [A.]

¹² *View*, iii., 4. [A.] ¹³ Old n. [A.]

¹⁴ Is there not an error in this weight? It is equal to the penny No. 13.

¹⁵ Old s. [A.] ¹⁶ *Silver*, plate vii., No. 3. [A.]

¹⁷ Warham was archbishop of Canterbury from 1504 to 1533. See *Silver*, plate vii., No. 6. This, 15, 18, and 19, are in *View*, iii., 15, 17, 18, 28. [A.]

¹⁸ Christopher Bambridge was bishop of Durham 1507, and archbishop of York from 1508 to 1515. [A.]

¹⁹ Thomas Wolsey was archbishop from 1515 to 1531. See *Silver*, plate vii., 16, 19. [A.]

PENNY.

- 17 Rev. only. CIVITAS DVRRAM - - 10
 18 Rev. only. CIVITAS DVRRAM. The shield
 between D. and W.¹ M.M. a mullet of
 six points.

HALFPENNY.

- 19 Obv. as No. 11. The bust between the letters
 E. L. M.M. a key.
 Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI.²

TWOPENCE.

- 20 Rev. only. CIVITAS EBORACI. On the sides
 of the shield L. E. M.M. a key³ - 21
 21 Rev. only. CIVITAS CANTOR⁴ - - 22

GROAT.

- 22 Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.
 Profile to the left, with a single-arched
 crown, with crosses patee and fleurs-de-lis
 alternately. M.M. on both sides the same
 cross.
 Rev. POSVI DEV ADIVTORE MEV. Arms sur-
 mounted by a singular cross fleury.⁵ 40

PENNY.

- 23 Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SIN SP. Full-face crowned,
 in a royal mantle. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.
 Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and cross
 fourchy⁶ - - - - 7

HALFPENNY.

- 24 Obv. II . . ROSA SIN SP. Type as No. 23.
 Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Cross and pellets. 5

CROWN.

- 25 Obv. HENRIC 8 D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. A
 three-quarters face to the left, crowned.
 Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Arms surmounted
 by a peculiar cross fleury. M.M. a harp.⁷
 600

EDWARD VI.

PENNY.

- 26 Obv. ED . . OSA SIN . . PL. In the centre a
 rose. M.M. an escallop shell.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms surmounted
 by a cross patée⁸ - - - - 8

SHILLING.

- 27 Obv. only. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE
 M.D.XLII. Profile to the left. M.M. a
 bolt⁹ - - - - 54

- 28 Obv. EDWARD VI D G ANGL FR . . HIB REX.
 As No. 27. No M.M.

Rev. INIM . . OS EVVS INDYAM . . FVSIONE.
 Arms in an oval shield garnished, between
 the letters E. R. M.M. a bow¹⁰ - 67

- 29 Obv. only. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL FRA Z.
 HIB. REX. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.¹¹

- 30 Obv. EDW . . D VI . . AGL FRA. HIB R . .
 M.M. a harp.

Rev. . . MO . . OMINI . . S VI . . . DLI.
 Shield as No. 28, but without the letters at
 the sides¹² - - - - 79

PHILIP AND MARY.

- 31 Obv. only. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET
 REGINA ANGL. Type as No. 9, plate xi.
 but with an inner circle.¹³

ELIZABETH.

- 32 Obv. ELIZABET D G ANG FRAN Z HIB REGINA.
 Profile to the right, crowned, the hair
 dishevelled, and a ruff about her neck.
 M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Arms surmounted by a
 cross fourchy.¹⁴

¹ Wolsey was bishop here from 1523 to 1529. *Silver*, plate vii., 7, 8. [A.]

² Edward Lee was archbishop from 1531 to 1544. [A.]

³ *Silver*, plate vii., 21. [A.]

⁴ Struck in his 37th year. There were also groats of the same. The mints for the base money are mentioned *Table*, p. 27. [A.] They were, London, Canterbury, York, and Bristol.

⁵ Perhaps of the 34th year. This, 23 and 24, are Mr. White's. [A.]

⁶ This and the next are of his 36th or 37th year. [A.]

⁷ Rev. Dr. Sharpe's. [A.]

⁸ Fine silver; in the Cotton collection. *Table*, p. 45. *Silver*, plate ix., 17, 18. [A.]

⁹ *Silver*, plate ix., No. 9. This and the next are Mr. Lockyer's. [A.]

¹⁰ *Silver*, plate ix., No. 8. Like Latten washed; of the coinage 1551. [A.] There are also some dated M.D.L. that look altogether as base as these (which were only three ounces fine); so that it appears that this sort of money began to be coined before the end of that year. *Table*, p. 34. ¹¹ *Fine*, etc. iv., 13.

¹² No. 29, this, and No. 13 (*Silver*, plate ix.), shew three of the mint-marks of the last and basest coinage. The fourth, viz. the lion, has not yet occurred. [A.] See the *Annals*, vol. i., p. 323.

¹³ As plate xi., 9, *Fine*, v. 11. [A.]

¹⁴ As in *Silver*, plate xiii. This and the five following are milled. *Fine*, vii., 18, 20, 13, 15. [A.]

SIXPENCE.

- 33 Rev. only. POSVI, etc. Type as No. 32; over the shield 1568¹ - - - 48
34 Rev. only. As No. 32. Date 1570.

PENNY.

- 35 Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. As No. 32. M.M. a fleur-de-lis on both sides.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

SIXPENCE.

- 36 Rev. only. As No. 34. M.M. a mullet of six points.
37 Rev. only. As No. 34. Date 1571. M.M. a castle.

P L A T E V.

CHARLES I.

TWO PENCE.

- 1 Obv. only. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A double rose crowned. M.M. the feathers. 17

- 2 Obv. only. CAROLVS D G MA BR F ET III REX. Profile to the right, crowned, with a stiff ruff. Behind the head, n. M.M. as No. 1.² - - - 16½

PENNY.

- 3 Obv. only. CAROLVS D G M B F ET II REX. As No. 2, but with a falling band. The bust within the inner circle.³ M.M. a rose on the stalk - - - 8
4 Rev. only. IUSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. A plume of feathers issuing from a coronet.⁴

¹ This and the next are in the Museum; where is one also of 1567. [A.]

² Which proves that the type was altered in 1630. See the account of the various mint-marks; and the explanation of plate xx., No. 10. The former is Mr. White's. This, Nos. 3, 5, and 8, are in the Museum. [A.]

³ Different from No. 11, plate xx. [A.]

⁴ As No. 20, plate xx. *View*, plate x., 23. There also are Nos. 6, 7, 9, viz. 25, 27, 18. [A.]

⁵ No inner circle, and so different from No. 10, plate xx. [A.]

⁶ As no account has yet occurred that any of the workmen continued at Aberystwith after the mint was removed thence to Oxford 1642, or that they returned thither after it was broke up at Oxford 1646, it is not unlikely that the Welsh silver, out of which this by the marks on it seems to have been struck, was brought thither to be coined during the time the mint continued there; and that therefore the Exurgat money, marked with the book and feathers, or feathers only, was made out of it; by which

TWO PENCE.

- 5 Obv. only. As No. 3.⁵ M.M. an anchor. 15

- 6 Rev. only. As No. 4, but with the feathers placed between the date 1646⁶ - 28

THREE PENCE.

- 7 Rev. only. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. A small ornamented shield, with the feathers at a distance over it.⁷ M.M. a crown.⁸

- 8 Rev. only. CHRISTO, etc. On a square piece of plate a plain escutcheon of the royal arms, surmounted by a cross fourchy; over it EPOR. M.M. a lion passant guardant.⁹ 31

HALF CROWN.

- 9 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET III REX. Usual type of the king on horseback, with a drawn sword erect in his right hand. M.M. on both sides, as No. 8.¹⁰
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. A round shield, garnished.

THREE PENCE.

- 10 Rev. only. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENT INIMICI. Across the area, in three lines, RE. PR. I.E. AN. L.I. PA. Above, the feathers; beneath, 1645.¹¹

- 11 Rev. only. EXVRG DEVS DISSIP INIMICI. RE, etc. as No. 10. Underneath, R. II.¹²

GROAT.

- 12 Obv. only. CAROLVS D G M B F ET II REX. Profile to the right as above, feathers before, IIII behind. M.M. a cross crosslet pierced.

perhaps it is distinguished from that presented to the king by the University, etc., which seems to have the particular marks of the donors besides. No. 4 has neither mark nor date. [A.] If the weight be correctly given, this is probably a groat.

⁷ Like Nos. 15, 16, plate xx., with feathers and numerals on the fore-side, as No. 18 of that plate. [A.]

⁸ There is also a groat of the same; and in the Museum are shillings with the large shield and inner circle, like Nos. 17 and 18 of plate xx. [A.]

⁹ Plate xxi., No. 9, and plate xxvii., 4. If this were ever current, probably it was for a groat. [A.]

¹⁰ As plate xxi., No. 2; but whether it were struck at York with the rest that have none, or by some of the workmen elsewhere, after that mint was broken up, is uncertain. [A.]

¹¹ Fore-side as No. 8, plate xxiv., except the numerals IIII. This, and the six following, are in *View*, plate xi., 5, 3, 13, 34, 20, 25, 26. [A.]

¹² Richard Baylie, plate xxiv., 2. [A.]

SHILLING.

- 13 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX.
Profile to the right, in a broad laced band,
feathers before, XII behind. M.M. a black-
moor's head.

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. REL. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIB.
PARL. Three feathers above, and 1645
below; under which is A.¹

SIXPENCE.

- 14 Rev. only. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. RELIG.
PRO. LEG. ANG. LIB. PAR. Above, three
feathers; below, 1643. M.M. R. B.²

SHILLING.

- 15 Rev. only. EXVRGAT, etc. RELIG. etc. As
No. 14. M.M. B.³

- 16 Rev. only. As No. 15, but with the date
1645. M.M. B. R.⁴

HALF CROWN.

- 17 Obv. only. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET HIB
REX. King in armour, on horseback, to
the right; scarf flying behind; feathers
under the horse.⁵

- 18 Rev. only. EXVRGAT, etc. RELIG. etc. 1645.
OX.⁶

SHILLING.

- 19 Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BR FR ET HI REX. As
No. 13. M.M. a rose.⁷

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. RELIG. etc. 1645.

HALF CROWN.

- 20 Obv. CAROLVS, etc. Type as plate xxv., 5.
M.M. a rose.

Rev. EXVRGAT, etc. REL. etc. 1644. EX⁸
under the date, and also as a M.M.

CROWN.

- 21 Rev.⁹ only. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Oval

shield garnished. M.M. a rose between
1644.

- 22 Rev.¹⁰ only. Type, etc. as No. 21, except
that the date 1645 is not divided by the
M.M.

SHILLING.

- 23 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FR ET HI REX.
Type as No. 19.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. A plain escutcheon with
only two of the sides of the cross fleury;¹¹
over it a castle between c. r. M.M. eight
pellets, a helmet, a saltire, and a lion
rampant.

SIXPENCE.

- 24 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HI REX.
Type and mark as 19; behind, VI; coun-
termarked above, c; below, K I. M.M. on
both sides a rose.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Escutcheon as No. 8.¹²

GROAT.

- 25 Obv. CAROLVS D G M B F ET H REX. Usual
profile. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield garnished,
M.M. a helmet.

HALF CROWN.

- 26 Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BRI FRA ET HI REX.
Profile to the right, the king reclining.
M.M. on both sides a rose.¹³

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oblong shield, rounded
at the corners, and garnished; over it, c. r.

- 27 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB
REX. Usual profile. The horse's tail
brought down between his hind legs.
Underneath, w.¹⁴

¹ Perhaps for All Souls College, that presented its plate.
[A.] See the account of the Oxford mint.

² As No. 11, but without any feathers on the fureside. [A.]

³ Bushell, plate xxiv., 7, and Explanation. [A.]

⁴ The Explanation of the Plates gives the M.M. as B only;
but in the engraving it is evidently B. R.

⁵ The reverse has REL. PRO. LE. ANG. LI. PA. 1646. *View*,
xii., 9. [A.]

⁶ OXON. The fureside has the type of No. 1, plate xxiii., with
feathers for a M.M. and behind the horse, but without anything
under his feet. *View*, xii., 8. [A.]

⁷ The mark of the Exeter mint, whither some of the Oxford
workmen perhaps removed. This and the three following are in
View, etc., plate xiii., 9, 12, 15, 18. [A.]

⁸ EXON. Plate xxv., 4. [A.] This proves that all the Exur-
gat money was not struck at Oxford, and confirms the supposition
in the preceding note.

⁹ Of plate xxv., 2, as is No. 4 of that plate, and No. 6, *Silver*,
plate xviii., but without the date. There are two half-crowns also
with the same mark, dated in the legend, one 1644, the other 1645.
The sixpence is in the next plate, No. 1. [A.]

¹⁰ Of plate xxv., 3. [A.]

¹¹ See plate xxvi., 6, 8, 11. This, 25—29, are in *View*, plate
xiv., 11, 8, 12, 14, 16, 9. [A.]

¹² *Lord Pembroke*, P. iv., T. 9. [A.]

¹³ See note to No. 19.

¹⁴ Whether designed for a proper name, or some place in the
west of England, where many of these uncommon pieces are
supposed to have been struck, must be referred to the curious. [A.]
Folkes imagines that these pieces of unknown mints were coined
by the moneyers of the mint at York, who dispersed at the break-
ing up of the same in 1644. *Table*, p. 91.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Under an imperial crown a garnished escutcheon. M.M. a helmet.

28 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG III FRAN ET III REX.
Type nearly as No. 20, only the horse's mane appears before the breast.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield garnished and crowned.

GROAT.

29 Obv. CAROLVS D G M H F ET H REX. Behind the head IIII. M.M. a rose.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Oval shield garnished. M.M. a helmet.

CROWN.

30 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FRAN ET III REX. Profile to the right. Horse's tail as No. 27, and mane as No. 28. M.M. on both sides a helmet.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNA. Under an imperial crown a small oval shield, etc.¹

PLATE VI.

CHARLES I.

SIXPENCE.

1 Rev.² only. CHRISTO, etc. 1644. M.M. a rose.

PENNY.

2 Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BR FR ET H REX. Usual profile, behind 1. M.M. on both sides a rose.³ No inner circle.

Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Oval shield garnished.

SIEGE PIECES

Stamped on Pieces of Plate.

SIXPENCE.⁴

3 An irregular piece with the weight stamped on both sides - - - 1 dwt. 22 gr.

4 Obv. stamped with g. - - - 22
Rev. Three large annulets.⁵

GROAT.⁶

5 Stamped on both sides with 1 dwt. 6 gr. 30

EIGHTPENCE.

6 Obv. Stamped with 21.⁷
Rev. With 1. - - - 58

TWO SHILLINGS.

7 Stamped with 11 under a castle.⁸

GROAT.

8 Stamped with 14 under a different castle.⁹ 18

EIGHTEENPENCE.

9 Stamped with 1. vi under another castle.¹⁰
143

CHARLES II.

SIXPENCE.

10 Obv. only. CAROLVS II D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET III REX. Type as No. 3, plate xxxiii. but without any M.M.¹¹

PENNY.

11 Obv. CAROLVS II D G M BR F ET H REX.
Rev. CHRIS twice struck AV GNO.
Types as No. 5, plate xxxiii., but no M.M.
8

12 Obv. ROLVS M BR F ET H REX.
Rev. CHRISTO AV EGNO. Types as No. 11.

RUPEE.

13 Obv. MONETA BOMBAIENSIS. In the area PAX DEO.

Rev. Four branches of pine surrounding a plain escutcheon of the arms of the East India Company.¹²

¹ This is Mr. Hannot's. [A.] Mr. Willett has this coin, and also another of the same type, with a fleur-de-lis M.M. on both sides. The shield seems to be supported by lions' paws.

² Of plate xxv., 7, with the mark of the Exeter mint. Supplement, plate v., 20—22. View, xiii., 6. [A.]

³ Whether struck in Exeter mint, or in the Tower, 1631, seems difficult to determine, because its inscription differs not only from that, but all the other pennies of this king, and also in the form of the mark itself. Plate xx., 11. Supplement, plate v., 3. View, xiv., 5. [A.]

⁴ So probably from its weight. Tolson Lockyer's, esq.; as are also 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 22, and 24. [A.] As this note refers to Nos. 3 and 4, I presume that 1 dwt. is omitted in the weight of the latter piece.

⁵ They are pellets in the engraving, though called annulets in the Antiquaries' Explanation.

⁶ Lord Pembroke. P. iv., T. 11. [A.]

⁷ Perhaps designed originally for 2 dwt. 10 gr., as that is its weight. [A.]

⁸ Like plate xxix., 4, 5. See there. Lord Pembroke, plate iv., T. 11. [A.]

⁹ See plates xxviii., 13, 14; and xxix., 3, 4. [A.]

¹⁰ Near as plate xxix., 3, 4. [A.]

¹¹ Vertue's Account of Simon's Works, plate xxxii., p. 52. [A.]

¹² See the Annals under the year 1678. Mr. Miles has this coin with the date 1687 on the obverse. It is of better workmanship than the one which is copied in this plate seems to have been according to the engraving. See Supplement, part ii.

GEORGE I.

- 14 Obv. AVSTICIE REGIS ET SENATVS ANGLIE.
Rev. An imperial crown; over it, G. R.¹
beneath, BOMB.

CHARLES II.

- 15 Obv. BY AUTHORITY OF CHARLES THE
SECOND. 1678. In the area, THE RYPEE
OF BOMBAIN.
Rev. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE AND
IRELAND. In a plain escutcheon, crowned,
the arms of England, Scotland, France,
and Ireland.

FANAM.

- 16 Obv. Two linked c's, with three small pellets.
Rev. An Indian figure.
17 Obv. As the former, with two pellets.
Rev. A different figure.²

Gold.

HENRY III.

PENNY.³

- 18 Obv. HENRIC REX III. The king sitting on
a throne of Mosaic-work in royal robes,

with an open crown, on which is a cross of
pearls between two rays pointed with the
same; the sceptre (which passes under his
right arm), and the orb (which is supported
by his left hand), are each of them sur-
mounted by a cross of pearls.

Rev. WILLEM ON LVND. A cross moline
voided throughout to the edge, pierced in
the centre. In each quarter a rose between
three pellets⁴ - - - - 45

EDWARD III.

NOBLE.

- 19 Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z
FRANC DNS HIB Z AQUIT. Type as No. 2,
plate i. of Gold Coins, from which it differs
only in the flag bearing St. George's cross
flying in the stern, and another at the top
of the mast⁵ - - - - 119

HENRY IV.

- 20 Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z
FRANC DNS HI ET AQ. As No. 6, plate iv.
119½

¹ GEORGIVS REX. This is lead; in the collection of Mr. Josiah Colebrook, F.R.S. and S.A. [A.]

² *Lord Penbroke*, plate iv., T. 14, and Museum. [A.] This note refers to Nos. 16 and 17. That which is here described as an Indian figure is called by Leake a king in his robes (p. 376).

³ So called in a MS. of the thirteenth century, in the Chamberlain's office at Guildhall, London: *De Antiquis legibus liber*, p. 72, 1257. *Hoc anno creavit Rex monetā aureā denar' ponder' duor sterlingor de auro purissimo et voluit ut ille aure' curveret in precio viginti st'lingor.* The public transactions in this book are continued only to the year 1267. "The gold coin therein mentioned must have been recorded at the time of its coinage," saies a MS. communicated by Dr. Ducarel; from which also it taken what follows:

"Rot. Claus. Anno 41 R' Hen. III. m. 3. De moneta aurea mandatum est Majori et Vice-comitibus Regis London' quod clamari faciant in Civitate predicta quod moneta Regis aurea quam Rex fieri fecit de cetero currat in Civitate predicta quam alibi per regnum Anglie tam ad emptiones quam ad venditiones faciendas, viz. quilibet denarius pro xx denariis sterlingorum, et quod moneta Regis argentea currat similiter sicut curriere consuevit (T. R.) aud Cestriam xvi^{is} di. August. Per Consilium Regis." Oct. 24, 1745. *Given by G. Holmes, esq. of the Tower.*

From the Tower of London, by Mr. Holmes:

"Rex Thesaurario et Camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de Thesaurario nostro Alberico de Fiscamp et P. de Winton Clericis Garderobe nostre, aurnm in folio ponderis xviii Marcum et iud. et lxxi Bisancias auri viii d. et ob. auri de Muse et lxxi denar' auri de nova moneta reponend' in Thesaurario nostro. T. R. apud West. 11 die Novemb'." [A.]

As this penny was of the weight of two silver pennies, and

was current for twenty of them, had they been of fine silver, as that was of fine gold, the proportion would have been as 1 to 10. But, as the silver penny contained no more than 37 parts in 40 of fine silver, the proportion was but $\frac{37}{40}$ of 10, or no more than 9½; whereas in the reigns of Henry I.,⁶ Stephen, Henry II., and John,† the proportion was only as 1 to 9.

When the gold penny was raised from twenty pennies to two shillings, or 20 per cent., the proportion was raised also from 9½ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Snelling's Introduction to a View of the Gold Coin of England*, p. iv.

⁴ See Nos. 16—18, *Silver*, plate ii. [A.]—Three of these pennies are now known to exist. That which is represented in the plate, and another, which reads on the reverse WILLEM ON LVNDEN, are in the British Museum. Each of these weighs exactly 45 $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. The third enriches the valuable collection of the Rev. J. W. Martin, rector of Keston in Kent. It has on the reverse WILLEM ON LVNDEN, and weighs 45 grains. The types of the obverse of all these differ in some minute particulars from each other.

⁵ Add to the note on No. 2, plate i. of the *Gold Coins*, for the proof that cannon was used at the battle of Cressy, the librarians of the Sorbonne shew an old manuscript copy of Livy, that belonged to king John, which has a very remarkable picture of it; *Rev. Dr. Butler*; and that the English taught the French the use of the cross-bow, *Boulainvillier's Etat de France*, vol. iii., p. 312. The reverse is like No. 2, plate i. In the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. [A.]

⁶ On the coin, though not engraved. *View of the Gold Coin of England*, plate i., 10. Reverse like *Gold*, plate i., No. 13, and ii., 6. [A.]

^{*} *North's Remarks*, p. 42.

[†] *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, p. 189.

HENRY VI.

- 21 Obv. only. HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z
FRANC D HIB AQ. Only three fleurs-de-lis,
without any flag¹ - - - 119

EDWARD IV.

- 22 Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z
FRANC DNS IB. Type as No. 4, plate iii.,
with the letter n² under the rose. 79³

ANGEL.

- 23 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC
DNS IB. Type as No. 11, plate iii.
Rev. PER CRUCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE RE-
DEMPTOR. Type as No. 13, plate iii., but
without the M.M. The star is on the
right, and the rose on the left side of the
cross⁴ - - - 79

NOBLE.

- 24 Obv. only. As No. 22, with n⁵ under the
rose - - - 120

CHARLES I.

ANGEL.

- 25 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRITANN FRAN ET
HIB REX. Type nearly as No. 8, plate xiii.
Rev. AMOR POPVLI PRESIDIVM REGIS. A
three-mast ship turned to the right, with

three tier of guns out, a flag-staff at the
head, near which is the letter n,⁶ the St.
George's ancient flying at her stern, and
the main-sail charged with the royal arms.

OLIVER.

HALF BROAD.

- 26 Type and legend as No. 7, plate xiv. of Gold
Coins⁷ - - - 69

ANNE.

GUINEA.

- 27 As No. 5, plate xvii., but with the neck
unclothed.⁸
Rev. as No. 10, plate xvii., but with the
letters A. R.⁹ in the centre, and the date
1702.

GEORGE III.

- 28 Obverse only. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.
Profile to the left laureat, neck bare. 129

HALF GUINEA.

- 29 As No. 28. - - - 64½

QUARTER GUINEA.

- 30 Obv. as No. 28.
Rev. as No. 18, plate xviii. Date 1762. 32

¹ Reverse like *Gold*, plate ii. No. 9. [A.]

² Bristol, the place of coinage. Reverse like *Gold*, plate iii.,
No. 4. This and No. 24 are Tolson Lockyer's, esq. [A.]

³ Such is the weight given in the Explanation of the Plates in
the Antiquaries' edition of *Folkes's Tables*; but it is probably erro-
neous, as the full weight of a noble of Edward IV. was 120 grains.

⁴ *Gold*, plate iii., No. 13. Mr. Hodso's. [A.]

⁵ Norwich. [A.]

⁶ Briot. See *Gold*, plate xii., 7, and xiii., 8. *View of Gold*,
vi., 5. [A.]

⁷ In the collection of the late John Sawbridge, esq., of Ollan-
tigh in Kent, F.R.S. and S.A. [A.]

⁸ It is said that the queen objected to the neck being un-
clothed. *Snelling's Pattern Pieces*, p. 52.

⁹ ANNA REGINA. A pattern-piece in the collection of Mr.
Hannet. [A.]

SUPPLEMENT. PART II.

PLATE I.¹

WILLIAM I.

PENNY.

- 1 Obv. WILLELM REX A. Full-face. Under a pavilion or canopy. See plate i., No. 1.
Rev. SWOTTINC ON EXC. *Exeter*.
2 Obv. WILLELM RE. Profile to the left. A sword erect in the right hand.
Rev. SEWINE ON IEXC. *Exeter*.

HENRY I.

- 3 Obv. HENR—R. Profile to the right, crowned. A large sceptre surmounted with a cross of pearls before the bust.
Rev. LEFWINE O, in the inner circle, N SVT-WVR. *Southwark*.
4 Obv. HENRI REX. Profile to the right. Crown and fillets. Sceptre surmounted with a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. SE . IML ON LVN. *London*.
5 Obv. HENRICVS RE. Full-face, crowned. Sceptre in the right hand. Robe highly ornamented with pearls.
Rev. CHRISTRET ON CES. *Chester*.
6 Obv. HENRIC . . . Full-face. Crown and fillets. Sceptre in the right hand surmounted by a cross patée.
Rev. NEGELVS ON . . . EF. Qu. BEDEF? *Bedford*.
7 Obv. HENRI REX. Full-face. Crown and fillets. Sceptre, surmounted by a cross of pearls, in the right hand.
Rev. . . FRINE ON LVN. *London*.

STEPHEN.

- 8 Obv. STEI . NE. Profile to the right. Sceptre surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. DACVN OI.

HENRY II.

- 9 Obv. HENRI REX. Type on both sides as No. 4, plate ii.
Rev. RICARD : M : ON CANT. *Canterbury*.

HENRY III.

- 10 Obv. HENRICVS REX. This obverse and the four following reverses are in type as No. 15, plate ii.
Rev. IOAN . CHIC ON CA. *Canterbury*.
11 Rev. IOAN . FR. ON CANT. *Canterbury*.
12 Rev. WILLELM . T . ON LV. *London*.
13 Rev. ROGER OF RONCE.²
14 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANG. As No. 16, pl. ii.
Rev. TERCY HEDLIE.³ As No. 16, plate ii., but with a quatrefoil in the centre of the cross.
EDWARD I.⁴
15 Obv. ED REX ANGLIE DNS HIBN. Usual type. This and Nos. 16 and 17 have the same reverse.
16 Obv. EDW. REX ANGL DNS HYB. The crown passes through the inner circle, which is unusual.
17 Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. The bust is placed in a triangle, as it is upon the Irish money.
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Usual type.
18 Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB.
Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. *York*.

¹ This plate was engraven under the inspection of the late Mr. Benjamin Bartlet (whose ingenious Memoir, entitled "The Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., appropriated to their respective Owners," was printed in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 335), and intended by him as a second supplement to the plates which the Society of Antiquaries added to their edition of Folke's Tables. The liberality of that eminent medalist Dr. Charles Combe permits me to publish it for the illustration of this work.

² The substitution of *of* for *on* is, I believe, to be found only on this coin.

³ It is uncertain whether this be intended for the name of a town or that of a moneyer. I incline to think the latter, as Robert de Hadley appears upon a penny of Edward I.

⁴ These coins are, I presume, arranged by Mr. Bartlet according to his system (see the *Annals*, vol. i., p. 205); but No. 15, which reads *id* only, is not to be found in his list, no such having occurred among the episcopal coins of Durham.

- 19 Another reverse CIVITAS EBORACI. This has a quatrefoil opening in the centre of the cross.

HALFPENNY.

- 20 Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI.

EDWARD III.

- 21 Obv. EDWARDVS D G R.

Rev. VILLA BERVIC. *Berwick*. A bear's head in two quarters of the cross.

EDWARD I.

FARTHING.

- 22 Obv. E R ANGLIE. Usual bust, but no inner circle.

Rev. CIVITAS LINCOL. *Lincoln*.

- 23 Another reverse. VILLA BRISTOLLIE.

PENNY.

- 24 Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. M.M. a cross moline on both sides: the arms of Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham.¹

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME. *Durham*.

- 25 Obv. EDW R ANG . . . S HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME. A cross moline in one of the quarters of the cross.

- 26 Another reverse, with the same legend, has the cross moline for a mint-mark.

- 27 Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. VILLA RADINGI. *Reading*. An escallop shell.² This coin was struck in the abbey there, the arms of which are three escallop shells.

EDWARD II.

- 28 Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB. M.M. a cross moline.

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME.

¹ He lived in the reigns of both Edward I. and II. His coins of the latter reign read EDWAR. See the *Annals*, vol. i., p. 205.

² In the third plate of the Antiquaries' edition of *Folke's Tables*, No. 2, being copied, probably, from an imperfect specimen, has on the reverse VILLA RADINE, and is supposed to have a thistle in one quarter of the cross. See the account of Reading mint.

³ See the *Annals*, vol. i., p. 205. Mr. Bartlet's right and left are not those of heralds.

⁴ Mr. Bartlet has misread this coin, for he does not give any instance of Bishop Beaumont's pennies with EDWA. See the *Annals*, as above.

⁵ This coin belongs to Mr. Richard Miles, who kindly permitted a drawing to be made for the illustration of this work. It has much the appearance of an English penny, especially on the reverse, and was found with Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and

- 29 Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS DVNELM. *Durham*. The upper limb of the cross is turned into a crozier. Supposed to be struck by Kellow, bishop of Durham, who had no family arms.¹

- 30 Obv. EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB. M.M. a lion rampant between two fleurs-de-lis; being part of the arms of Lodowic Beaumont, bishop of Durham.

Rev. CIVITAS DVNELM.

- 31 Another obverse has, with the same legend, a lion rampant for a mint-mark.

- 32 Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A quatrefoil opening in the centre of the cross.

- 33 Obv. EDWAR REX ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

PLATE II.

WILLIAM II.

PENNY.

- 1 Obv. LVILLEM DVO. Full-face. Crown of two rows of pearls. A star on each side of the neck.

Rev. WILLEM ON RST. Type as plate i., No. 10.⁵ - - - Miles.

- 2 Obv. WILLELMVS. Full-face, with a pellet on each side.

Rev. v. . . . ON WIS. Type as No. 1, but the cross bars double.⁶ - Roberts.⁷

HENRY I.

- 3 Obv. HENRI REX. Full-face, crowned, with fillets pendent.

Rev. IV. . . . N EBO. *York*.⁸ Sharp.

19, in a chalk-pit at Wallsop, a few miles from Salisbury. Singular as the legend on the obverse may seem, the letters are so plain upon the coin, that I believe it to be correctly given.

⁶ If this penny be correctly appropriated, it affords the only instance which has yet occurred of the Roman w upon the coins of William II., although it appears upon his great seal.

⁷ The coins with this name once formed a part of the valuable cabinet of my deeply-lamented friend Barré Charles Roberts, esq.; they are now in the British Museum.

⁸ This coin, when the drawing was made, was in the cabinet of that very able antiquary Mr. Sharp, of the city of Coventry. Since that period it has been, together with the whole collection, transferred into the possession of the Rev. Mr. Woolston, of Adderbury, Oxfordshire.

- 4 Obv. HENRIC RE. Full-face. Crown and sceptre surmounted with fleurs-de-lis. Rude workmanship.
Rev. WULFRIK ON LOR. Type as No. 8, Supplement, plate i. - - Roberts.
- 5 Obv. HENRICVS RE. Full-face, crowned, between two stars.
Rev. ON SI . . VRNI - - Roberts.
- 6 Obv. HENRICVS REX. Full-face, crowned. An ornament upon the left shoulder.
Rev. BONIFACE O I S - - Woolston.
- 7 Obv. HENR . . . REX. Full-face crowned, with a sceptre surmounted by a fleur-de-lis in the right hand. A rose of dots over the left shoulder.¹
Rev. RAP . . ON LVNDE. Type as No. 11. Supplement, plate i. and 6. plate ii. and Supplement, part ii., plate i., No. 5.
20½ Bod. Lib.
- 8 Obv. HENRICVS. Large profile to the left, crowned. Sceptre and crown surmounted by fleur-de-lis.
Rev. WI. RIC ON HER. Type nearly as No. 4. Supplement, plate ii. - Woolston.
- 9 Obv. E—N. Profile to the left. Crown, and sceptre, which is in the right hand, surmounted with fleurs-de-lis. Between the sceptre and the face is the orb, ornamented with a cross of pearls.
Rev. ELFRE . . . A. as No. 6, plate ii.
Roberts.
- 10 Obv. HENRI . . . as No. 9, but without the orb.
Rev. HADEW . . . - - Roberts.
- 11 Obv. . . RICVS REX. Profile to the left, with a singularly shaped cap. Sceptre, with a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. — Type as No. 9. - Roberts.
- 12 Obv. . . RE. Large bust in profile to the

right, crowned. Sceptre surmounted by a cross patée.

- Rev. Outer circle, . . . Inner, LICOLEN.
Lincoln - - - Roberts.
- 13 Obv. HE . . . I. Bust as before, extremely rude. Sceptre terminated by a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. Outer circle, —. Inner, ON LVND.
Roberts.
- 14 Obv. HE. RE. Bust and sceptre as before. Crown with fillets pendent.
Rev. Outer circle, DVNIC. O. Inner, N HASTI.
Hastings - - - Roberts.

STEPHEN.

- 15 Obv. STEPHANVS REX. Face to the left, of the very rudest drawing. Crown and sceptre with fleurs-de-lis.
Rev. WHICHELINVS DERBI. Martlets as on the reverse of coins of Edward the Confessor. See the 24th and 25th plates of Anglo-Saxon coins, Nos. 13—17.² Shaw.
- 16 Obv. STIEFN . . E. Full-face, crown, surmounted by fleurs-de-lis, with the centre unusually elevated. Fillets pendent.
Rev. . . . H ON LINC. *Lincoln*. Woolston.
- 17 Obv. STIEFNE R. Full-face crowned.
Rev. WILLEM ON MOR. Probably for NOR.
Norwich - - - Roberts.
- 18 Obv. STIEFNE. Full-face, crown and sceptre with fleurs-de-lis.
Rev. AEL ON SEDMV. *St. Edmundsbury*.
Sharp.
- 19 Obv. STE. Profile crowned to the left. A rose before the face.
Rev. IVBERT ON. . . . - - Roberts.
- 20 Obv. NE D P X. Profile crowned to the left. Sceptre and crown adorned with fleurs-de-lis.
Rev. WILLEM ON. . . . - - Roberts.

¹ This penny is of workmanship much superior to any other which I have seen of Henry I. From the youthful appearance of the portrait it may possibly be intended for the son of Henry II., who was crowned in his father's lifetime, and had a great seal. See the *Annals*, vol. i., p. 172.

² This very singular coin was found, with about 450 others, on Ashby Woulds, in Leicestershire, in October 1788. Almost all of them were pennies of Stephen, except a few of Henry I., Henry II., and Henry III. The far greater part of them are in the possession of the Earl of Moira, who claimed them as lord of

the manor. [See *Nichols's Leicestershire*, vol. iii., part ii., p. 613.] The specimen from which the coin was drawn was communicated to me soon after the discovery by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, whose premature death has deprived the world of the conclusion of that valuable history. The drawing of the obverse of this penny resembles the rude coins of Burgred, king of Mercia, more than any of Stephen's other money. The appearance of the Confessor's arms upon the reverse has never yet been satisfactorily accounted for.

BARONIAL?¹

- 21 Obv. . . COM. Bust in profile to the left completely armed, with a large sword erect in the right hand. A rose behind the head.
Rev. SI SA. *Salisbury?* Type as Nos. 1 and 9. - - - Woolston.

JOHN.

HALFPENNY.

- 22 Obv. IOHAN REX. Rude full-face, occupying nearly the whole of the triangle by which it is surrounded.

Rev. WILLELM ON D. *Dublin.* Crescent, cross, and three pellets, within a triangle.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bod. Lib.

HENRY III.

- 23 Obv. HENRICVS REX III. Usual type of his second coinage, with the numerals and sceptre, and the long cross on the reverse.

Rev. ROBERT ON CANT. *Canterbury.*²

ST. PAUL.

PENNY.

- 24 Obv. SANC VIS. Head of the saint with a glory.

Rev. HENR. O . . . ON.³ Short cross and pellets as the first coinage of Henry III.

Dr. Hunter.

- 25 Obv. . . NCTVS PAV . . . Type as No. 24.

Rev. MO VM. A building. M.M. a cross of pearls - - Dr. Hunter.

HALFPENNY.

- 26 Obv. as No. 25, but with a pellet over each shoulder.

Rev. as No. 25.⁴ - - Dr. Hunter.

EDWARD I.

PENNY.

- 27 Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. Usual type, with a quatrefoil upon the breast.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. *York.* Usual type, with a quatrefoil opening in the centre of the cross - - - 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ Southgate.

- 28 Obv. EDW. R ANGL DNS HYB. Rude head in a triangle.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets.⁵
Dr. Hunter.

- 29 Obv. only. As No. 28.⁶ 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Southgate.

EDWARD III.

GROAT.

- 30 Obv. EDWAR D GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB. Type as No. 9, plate i.

Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross with a crown in each quarter. Dr. Hunter.

HENRY IV., V., OR VI.

PENNY.

- 31 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLI. Usual type. On the breast a pomegranate, as on No. 6, Suppl. plate iii. M.M. a cross crosslet.

Rev. CIVITAS DVNOLM. *Durham.* Cross pierced in the centre - 12 Southgate.

EDWARD IV.

- 32 Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. Usual type. Cross of four pellets on each side the neck. M.M. a crown.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Usual type.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Southgate.

¹ From an account which Mr. Woolston, the possessor of this coin, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for January 1804, p. 15, it appears that it was found with others near Salisbury; I presume with those noticed in the note on No. 1 of this plate. He supposes it to be one of those which were struck by the barons in defiance of the power of Stephen, and that it was minted at Old Sarum. The reverse agrees with some of those of Henry I., with which it is right to submit a representation of it to the judgment of my readers. I suspect it to be a Danish coin.

² See the *Annals*, vol. i., p. 187, n. [*], for an account of this coin.

³ The o and s are united in a kind of cipher. See the note to No. 26.

⁴ This, together with Nos. 25 and 24, were once in Mr. Duane's cabinet, and were engraved by him in a plate which was published in the xxxvth number of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, by Mr. Nichols, as an Appendix to *Archbishop Sharpe's Observations on the Coinage of England*. The representations above are from the originals; but Mr. Duane's engraving gives more of the legend, than I was able to make out satisfactorily. They are there read thus—No. 24. Obv. SANCIVS PAVIS. Rev. HENRI ON LONDON.—No. 25. Obv. SANCIVS PAVIVS. Rev. MONASTERIVM.—No. 26 as No. 25. From Mr. Duane these coins passed into Dr. Hunter's cabinet, and were, with the whole of his collection, bequeathed by will to the University of Glasgow.

⁵ This is a more correct drawing of that very singular coin which is given in plate i. of Supplement, part ii., No. 17.

⁶ The reverse of this penny reads CIVITAS DVNLINIE, the i and r being united. The obverse is engraved here on account of its resemblance to No. 28.

PLATE III.

RICHARD III.

PENNY.

- 1 Obv. RICARD AN . . . Usual type. On the breast s, supposed to be the initial of John Sherwood, who was bishop of Durham in this reign. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. CIVITAS DIRMAM. *Durham.*

10 Southgate.

GEORGE III.

SHILLING.

- 2 Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. Profile bust to the left, laureat. Roman mantle.
Rev. as No. 1, plate xl. Date 1763.¹
3 Obv. GEORGIUS III. etc. Bust as No. 2, but in armour.
Rev. as No. 2, except that it has four crowns between the shields. Date 1787.²

CHARLES I.

SIEGE PIECES.

SIXPENCE.

- 4 A piece of plate marked with a castle different from any of those which are represented in plates xxviii., xxix. d, and Supplement, plate vi. Below is the value vi.³

Gold.

EDWARD III.

QUARTER FLORIN.

- 5 Obv. EDWR R ANGL Z FRANC D HIB. Semè of fleurs-de-lis, the royal crest.

¹ These shillings were struck when the Duke of Northumberland went lord-lieutenant to Ireland. One hundred pounds worth only were coined. [*Pinkerton's Essay on Medals*, second edition, vol. ii., p. 72.] It is rather difficult to understand how the duke's going to Ireland could occasion the coinage of English shillings. An Appendix to the third edition of *Leake's Historical Account of English Money*, p. 4, says they were struck for the Earl to distribute amongst the populace. This, however, does not much diminish the difficulty.

² See the Annals under the year 1787.

³ From a drawing by Mr. Bartlet, in the possession of Dr. Combe.

⁴ This, though already engraven in plate i., No. 1, is placed here that it may accompany the half florin. The plate represents very accurately Dr. Hunter's coin. In Mr. Martin's very select cabinet is another beautiful specimen, which differs from the above in these particulars, on the obverse: the figure of the lion is so extended that the crown ranges with the legend, and the tail of the animal is considerably lengthened; the front of the helmet is highly ornamented, and the mantle is adorned with tassels.

⁵ Instances of arms thus displayed upon coins may be seen

Rev. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. A cross fleury highly ornamented, and with a quatrefoil opening in the centre⁴ - Dr. Hunter.

HALF FLORIN.

- 6 Obv. EDWAR D GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HIB. A leopard crowned, with a banner of the arms of England fastened to his neck, and flowing back upon the shoulder.⁵

Rev. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.⁶ In a tressure of four curves, with a lion of England at every outward angle, a cross fleury having a quatrefoil opening in the centre, and at the extremity of each arm - - - - 54 Roberts.

ELIZABETH.

BROAD PIECE.

- 7 A fragment. See note.⁷

CROWN.

- 8 Obv. PHI REX ANGL ETC. Arms of Philip and Mary, impaled under a crown, like the shilling, only the crown is here much larger in proportion.

Rev. MVNDI SALVS VNICA. A device in the form of a cross, the ends crowned, like what is seen upon some of the larger rials of Charles V., his father, and on some other Spanish pieces. In each quarter of the cross is something like a sceptre, placed like the sceptres upon our guineas.⁸

in *De Buce's Monnoies des Barons de France*, plate xiv., and in the fifty-first and fifty-eighth plates of *Duby's Monnoies des Prelats et Barons de France*, vol. i. In the second of the plates which illustrate Mr. Jones's edition of Froissart, is a representation of a greyhound, with the arms of France displayed in the same manner as upon the coins.

⁶ Mr. Wise, in his *Catalogue of the Bodleian Coins*, p. 233, says, "Floren et Nobili diversus erat typus, sed eadem epigrapha in postica, si modo ex Quadrante conjectare fas sit." The discovery of this coin has confirmed his conjecture thus far; and there can be but little doubt that the florin, whenever it is brought to light, will establish the whole of his supposition.

⁷ "It is a fragment of one of her last broad-pieces, representing her horribly old and deformed. An entire coin with this image is not known. It is universally supposed that the die was broken by her command, and that some workman of the mint cut out this morsel, which contains barely the face." [*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. i. p. 126, in the first edition; p. 142 in the second.] The piece was purchased from the cabinet of the late Earl of Oxford.

⁸ The engraving of this coin, which ought to have preceded

CHARLES I.
SIEGE PIECES.

TEN SHILLINGS.

- 9 This piece, which is incuse, bears the representation of Colchester castle, with a flag flying on the centre, between c and n crowned. Underneath, ons. col. in one line, and 16 x 48 in another. 66 Roberts.

GEORGE III.

GUINEA.

- 10 Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. Bust, in profile, laureate to the left. The neck bare. Rev. as No. 18, plate xviii. Date 1761.¹
- 11 As No. 10, excepting the shield, which is of a different form, and quite plain. Date 1791.

SEVEN SHILLINGS.

- 12 Obv. as No. 10.
Rev. MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX. In the centre a crown. Underneath it, 1797.²

HALF GUINEA.

- 13 Obv. as No. 10.
Rev. BRITANNIARVM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. On a shield surrounded by the garter, and surmounted by a crown, quarterly, first and fourth England, second Scotland, third Ireland, and on an escutcheon of pretence

the arms of the electoral dominions. Underneath, 1806.³

Copper.

JAMES I.

FARTHING TOKEN.⁴

- 14 Obv. IACO D G MAG BRI. A crown surmounting two sceptres crossed, one with St. George's cross, for England, the other with a fleur-de-lis, for France.
Rev. FRA ET HIB REX. The harp, for Ireland, crowned.

CHARLES I.

- 15 Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BRI. As No. 14. M.M. a rose on both sides.
Rev. FRA ET HIB REX. A rose crowned.⁵

CHARLES II.

HALFPENNY.

- 16 Obv. CAROLVS A CAROLO. Bust in profile to the right laureate.
Rev. BRITANNIA. Britannia⁶ seated with a spear and a shield, and an olive branch in her right hand. 1672.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

HALFPENNY.

- 17 Obv. GVILIELMVS ET MARIA. Busts in profile of the king and queen to the left.
Rev. as No. 16. Date 1694.

No. 7, is copied from *Leake's Second Series*, plate iv., No. 33, and the description from p. 229 of his *Historical Account*, where he says, further—Camden* mentions crowns of Philip and Mary, of gold, whereon was MYNDI SALVS VNICA; and in a Dutch placart for money, is a draught of such a piece called a Crown of England; by which it appears there were such coins commonly current in the Low Countries. As there is no mention of queen Mary in the titles, we may pronounce it no English coin, nor yet of Spain, since Spain is not mentioned; and even upon the Spanish rials and dollars, though he styled himself HISP. Z. ANG. REX, yet he never put the English arms. By the title of England only these pieces were undoubtedly coined by king Philip in the Low Countries, soon after his marriage, before he was king of Spain.

¹ The first guinea of his reign bears the date 1760. Type as above.

² See the Annals, vol. ii., p. 94.

³ See the Annals, vol. ii., under the year 1801.

⁴ See the Annals, vol. ii., p. 369.

⁵ The first farthing tokens of Charles I. were like those of his father. The second sort, which is here represented, has a piece

of brass in the centre, to make the counterfeiting more difficult. See the Annals, vol. ii., pp. 381, 389.

⁶ These coins were engraved by Roetier, and the figure of Britannia is said by Evelyn to bear a strong resemblance to the Duchess of Richmond. "Monsieur Roti (graver to his late majesty Charles II.) so accurately expressed the countenance of the Duchess of R. in the head of Britannia in the reverse of some of our coin, and especially in a medal, as one may easily, and almost at first sight, know it to be her grace." [*Numismata*, p. 27.] Walpole says, he believes this was Philip Rotier, and that he, "being in love with the fair Mrs. Stuart, duchess of Richmond, represented her likeness, under the form of Britannia, on the reverse of a large medal with the king's head." [*Anecdotes of Painting*, 8vo. vol. iii., p. 173.] For this he quotes Evelyn, as above, p. 27, and also p. 137, where the medal is very coarsely engraved. A better representation of it is in the second edition of *Snelling's Medals*, plate xxxi. No. 1. But neither of them gives any striking appearance of personal beauty.

* The whole design, if design it may be called, was evidently suggested by the figure on the very rare large brass coin of Hadrian—of which a specimen may be seen in the collection of the British Museum.—[Ed.]

WILLIAM III.

- 18 Obv. GVLIELMVS TERTIVS. King's bust alone.
Rev. as No. 16. Date 1699.

ANNE.

FARTHING.*

- 19 Obv. ANNA DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the right.
Rev. BRITANNIA. Britannia under a portal.
Date 1713 - - - Brit. Museum.
20 Obv. ANNA AVGVSTA. Type as No. 19.
Rev. PAX MISSA PER ORBEM. Peace in a car.
Date 1713 - - - Brit. Museum.
21 Obv. as No. 19.
Rev. as No. 16. Date 1714.¹ Brit. Mus.

PLATE IV.

ANNE.

- 1 Obv. Usual inscription and bust, but with an inner circle, and a scroll beneath the bust.
Rev. BELLO ET PACE 1713. Britannia standing. In her right hand an olive branch, in her left a spear.² - Univ. of Glasgow.

HALFPENNY.

- 2 Obv. ANNA D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REG.
Usual bust.
Rev. Britannia, with shield and spear, sitting under a crown, and holding a rose and thistle united on the same stalk in her right hand.³ - - - Brit. Museum.

¹ This is the only one of queen Anne's copper coinage that was made current. All the preceding, and also those on the next plate, were only patterns, but are engraven to illustrate Swift's proposal for the improvement of the coinage.

² This very rare pattern, which is in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, now removed to Glasgow, has the field in the centre sunken, the letters incuse, and the rim indented, to prevent casting in sand; in short, it has all the improvements so much boasted, as being the invention of Boulton, in his last coinage of copper.

* There is a very common opinion, which is not confined to the vulgar, that the farthing of Anne is of great rarity and value. The pattern-pieces are of course rare, but the farthing struck for circulation is easily obtainable. Vide *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. —[Ed.]

GEORGE I.

- 3 Obv. GEORGIUS REX. Bust in armour, laureate to the left. Impression defended by a double rim.
Rev. BRITANNIA. 1717. Usual figure of Britannia.

GEORGE II.

- 4 Obv. GEORGIUS II. REX. Bust as No. 3, but turned to the right.
Rev. as No. 3. Date 1742.

GEORGE III.

- 5 Obv. GEORGIUS III. REX. Bust, as before, to the left.
Rev. as before. Date 1770.

TWOPENNY PIECE.

- 6 Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX. Bust to the left, laureate, in a Roman mantle. The field in the centre sunken, and the letters incuse on a broad rim.
Rev. BRITANNIA. 1797. The usual figure of Britannia, but with a trident instead of a spear, seated upon an island. A ship in the offing.⁴

PENNY PIECE.

- 7 Obv. as No. 6, but the date 1806 under the bust.
Rev. as No. 6, but the land not surrounded by the sea.⁵

Tin.

JAMES II.

- 8 Obv. IACOBVS SECVNDVS. Bust to the left, laureate, and in a Roman mantle.
Rev. BRITANNIA. The usual figure sitting.⁶

³ Struck in allusion to the Union, according to Swift's plan.

⁴ This is the first copper piece which was ever struck of this value. There were penny-pieces of the same type.

⁵ This coinage contains all the boasted improvements of the *Soho* mint. See No. 1. In the first coinage on this plan, 1799, DEI GRATIA are at length on the obverse. The sea on the reverse surrounds the land, and is terminated by a semi-circle, beneath which the date is placed. Penny, halfpenny, and farthing pieces were now coined.

⁶ The first tin farthings were struck in the reign of Charles II., of the same type as the copper halfpenny, plate iii., No. 10. They have a small piece of copper in the middle, and on the edge NUMMORVM FANVLVS 1684. There are farthings also of James II., and halfpence and farthings of William and Mary, and of William III. alone.

IRISH.

Silver.

HENRY VI.

GROAT.

- 9 Obv. A crown in a tressure of nine curves.
Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Cross and pellets.
The pellets in two opposite quarters are united by an annulet.¹ Brit. Museum.
- 10 Obv. HEN The royal arms, surmounted by a cross, each arm of which is terminated by three pellets, in a tressure of four curves.
Rev. . . . ASWAT. . . . On a similar cross three crowns in pale. Beneath them the letter n.² - - - Brit. Museum.

EDWARD IV.

- 11 Obv. EDWAR DI GRA DNS HYB. . . . Type as his English groats. M.M. a rose.
Rev. CIVITAS DVBL. . . . A rose in the centre of a sun of twenty-four rays. The legend divided into four parts by a rose and a sun alternately.³ - - - Brit. Museum.
- 12 Obv. REX AN. . . . FRANCIE.
Rev. DOM. NVS. . . . FERNIE. Type on both sides as No. 10.⁴ - Brit. Museum.
- 13 Obv. EDWARDVS DI GRA DNS HYBERNIE. A large crown in a tressure of nine curves.
Rev. POSVI, etc. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Cross and pellets. M.M. a rose.⁵
Snelling's Suppl. to Simon, plate i., No. 17.
- 14 Obv. . . WA DNS In a tressure of

four curves, a large rose surmounted by a cross patee.

Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Rose and sun as in No. 11, but with fewer rays.⁶
Brit. Museum.

- 15 Obv. Bust, as usual on his English coins, between four stars.

Rev. A rose in the centre of a cross.
Simon, plate v., No. 115.

PENNY.

- 16 Obv. A rose surmounted by a cross.
Rev. . . . AS DVBL. A sun.⁷
Snelling, plate i., No. 18.
- 17 Obv. Usual bust, between two roses and two pellets alternately.
Rev. A cross surmounted by a rose. In two of the quarters two pellets and a rose; in the others, two roses and a pellet.⁸
Snelling, plate i., No. 26.

HALFPENNY.

- 18 Obv. Usual bust.
Rev. CIVITAS DV. Cross surmounted by a rose.⁹ - - - Snelling, plate i. No. 23.
- 19 Obv. Usual bust, with a small cross on each side.
Rev. as No. 18.¹⁰ Snelling, plate i. No. 24.

RICHARD III.

PENNY.

- 20 Obv. RIC. . . . Usual bust between two stars and two roses, placed alternately.
Rev. VILLA DROG. . . . Cross surmounted by a rose.¹¹ - Snelling, plate i., No. 27.

¹ See the Annals, vol. ii., p. 308.

² By mistake the obverse and reverse are misplaced. The legend of this groat, as it is given by Simon, plate iii., No. 62, is, HENRICVS DI GRACIA REX. Rev. CIVITAS WATERFORD. Simon (p. 22) conjectures that this coin was struck during the short period when Henry re-assumed the crown, after being deposed by Edward, and that the letter n. was intended to distinguish it from those which had been struck by Edward. There are other Irish coins of Henry VI. and of the succeeding monarchs, of the same type as their English money.*

³ The sun was his impress, and the rose the badge of the family of York.

⁴ In the engraving the obverse and reverse are misplaced.

⁵ This coin not being in the British Museum, I have been obliged to copy Snelling's plate. This I have also been under the necessity of doing in other instances. Whenever I could find the coins, I have had drawings made from them.

* Mr. Lindsay, in his recently published *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, assigns this coin to Henry VII.—pp. 48, 49.—[Ed.]

⁶ The outer circle, containing POSVI, etc., is wanting on this coin.

⁷ Snelling could not discover the time of this coinage. *Supplement to Simon*, p. 3.

⁸ This, Snelling apprehends is of that kind which, by statute 19 Henry VII. was to pass for no more than a halfpenny, and is described as having spurs or mullets between the bars of the cross, though he says, "we think they have more the appearance of roses than mullets." [*Supplement to Simon*, p. 4.] But see the Annals, vol. i., p. 289.

⁹ Snelling gives this and the following as halfpennies belonging to the groats Nos. 80, 81, 82, in Simon's plate iv., Suppl. p. 4.

¹⁰ The note to No. 18 refers also to this coin.

¹¹ This penny was discovered in Duane's cabinet by Snelling. Much clipped, and weighing about 8½ grains. The full weight should be 10½ grains, as there were to be eleven grosses to the lb. troy. [*Supplement to Simon*, p. 4.] Qu. whether troy should not be Tower?

HENRY VIII.

SIXPENNY PIECE.

- 24 Obv. HENRIC 8 D G ANGL FRANC. Royal arms crowned, surmounted by a cross fleury.
 Rev. ET HIBERNIE REX 38. Harp between H and R, all crowned. M.M. a rose and w.¹
 Simon, plate v. No. 103.

PLATE V.

MARY.

SHILLING.

- 1 Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGINA.
 Type as her English money. M.M. an annulet on both sides.
 Rev. VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. M.DLIII. Harp between M R, all crowned.² Brit. Mus.

PHILIP AND MARY.

- 2 Obv. as No. 12, plate xi, of Silver Coins, but with the date 1555.
 Rev. POSSIVM . . . DEVN . DIVTOREM NOS-
 TRVM. Type as No. 1, with the letters P and M. M.M. a portcullis. Brit. Mus.

ELIZABETH.

- 3 Obv. nearly as No. 15, plate xii, of Silver Coins. M.M. on both sides a rose.
 Rev. ROSSVI, etc. Type as No. 1, with the letters E and R. - - - Brit. Museum.
 4 Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HIBE REG.
 Royal arms in plain shield. M. M. a martlet.
 Rev. ROSVI, etc. Harp crowned.³
 Brit. Museum.

- 5 Obv. nearly as No. 15, plate xii, of Silver Coins. M.M. a harp.

Rev. POSVI, etc. Three harps, two and one, on a shield crowned between the date 1561.
 Brit. Museum.

Copper.

PENNY.

- 6 Obv. as No. 4, except the letters E R. M.M. on both sides a mullet of six points.
 Rev. as No. 4, but with the date 1601.⁴
 Brit. Museum.

JAMES I.

SHILLING.

- 7 Obv. IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA ET HIB REX. M.M. on both sides a bell.
 Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.
 A harp crowned⁵ - Brit. Museum.

Copper.

CHARLES I.

HALFPENNY.

- 8 Obv. FLOREAT REX. Under a crown, David playing on the harp. M.M. a star.
 Rev. ECCE GREX. St. Patrick mitred, with a crosier in his left hand, and holding out to the people about him, the trefoil or shamrock in his right. On his left side the arms of Dublin, three castles, two and one⁶ - - - Brit. Museum.

FARTHING.

- 9 Obv. as No. 8.
 Rev. QVIESCAT PLEBS. St. Patrick, mitred, with a double or metropolitan cross in his left hand, and stretching out his right over a cockatrice and other venomous animals. Behind him a church.⁷ Brit. Museum.

¹ This sixpence was struck, according to the figures on the reverse, in his 38th year. It weighs $32\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and was not above four ounces fine. [Simon, p. 34.] There are groats of the same type, with H. A. for Henry and Ann; H. J. for Henry and Jane; H. K. for Henry and Katharine; struck after his marriage with his various wives. See Simon, p. 33.

² Simon says that this coinage was as base as any of the last two reigns, and that he supposed forty of them went to the pound troy, and weighed each 144 grains (p. 35).

³ This was the very base coinage of 1601; being only two ounces eighteen pennyweights fine. See the Annals, vol. i. p. 354, note [1].

⁴ This copper money was made under the same indenture as the silver, No. 5. See the Annals, vol. i., p. 354.

⁵ Coins of the same type were struck after the style was altered to MAG. BRIT. REX.

⁶ This, and No. 9, were called St. Patrick's halfpennies and farthings. Simon conjectures them to have been struck by the rebels, who pretended to act under the king's authority, and in honour of their new order of knighthood. He gives the weight of the halfpenny at 5 dwts. 10 grs. to 5 dwts. 15 grs. The crown on the obverse is of a different metal from the coin; that is, brass upon copper, or copper upon brass (p. 49).

⁷ Simon says he is represented as if driving the venomous creatures out of the church, alluding to the Protestants, called in an act of the rebels the Puritanical—the malignant party. Weight from 3 dwts. 18 grs. to 4 dwts. 10 grs. Both the coins have a graining round (p. 49).

CHARLES II.

HALFPENNY.

10 Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust laureate to the left.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. Harp under a crown. The date 1680.

JAMES II.

HALF CROWN

11 Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust laureate to the right.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. 1689. Two sceptres in saltire, passing through a crown between the letters J. R. Above, the value XXX. Below, the month (Aug.) in which it was coined.¹

CROWN.

12 Obv. IAC II DEI GRA MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. The king in armour, laureate, on horseback, with a drawn sword in his hand.
Rev. CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO. The arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, in four shields, placed crosswise, with a crown in the centre. In the four angles of the cross, ANO. DOM. 1690.²

PLATE VI.

JAMES II.

HALFPENNY.

1 Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Head laureate to the right, neck bare.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. 1690. Irish harp under a crown - Brit. Museum.

2 Obv. as No. 1, but the neck clothed.

Rev. HIBERNIA. 1691. Hibernia seated, bearing a cross in her right hand, her left arm supported by the harp.³

Brit. Museum.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

3 Obv. GYLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. Busts

in profile to the left, that of the king laureate.

Rev. MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA.

Over the harp, a crown between 16—94.

Brit. Museum.

GEORGE I.

4 Obv. GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX. Profile, laureate, to the left, neck bare.

Rev. HIBERNIA 1722. Hibernia, seated, playing on the harp.⁴ Brit. Museum.

5 Obv. as No. 4.

Rev. as No. 4. Hibernia, seated, resting her left arm on the harp, and holding a palm-branch erect in her right hand.

Brit. Museum.

6 Obv. as No. 4.

Rev. HIBERNIA. Date 1722 in the exergue. Hibernia seated, with her face turned toward a rock, and playing on the harp.

Brit. Museum.

GEORGE II.

7 Obv. GEORGIUS II REX. Profile to the right, laureate, with short hair.⁵

Rev. HIBERNIA over the harp, crowned; beneath it 1736 - Brit. Museum.

GEORGE III.

8 Differs from No. 7 only in the bust, which is turned to the left, and in the date, 1766.

Brit. Museum.

PENNY.

9 Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX. Bust as before, but clothed, and with flowing hair.

Rev. as No. 8. Date 1805.⁶ Brit. Mus.

TIN.

JAMES II.

HALFPENNY.

10 Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. The king on horseback, with a drawn sword in his right

¹ The first of this base, or gun money, as it is called, was a

coinage of shillings and sixpences, of the same type as this coin, excepting in the value on the reverse, and that the bust on the shilling is not clothed. The half-crowns weigh from 7 dwts. 12 grs. to 9 dwts. 15 grs. The shilling from 3 dwts. 15 grs. to 4 dwts. 15 grs.; and the sixpence from 1 dwt. 20 grs. to 2 dwts. 8 grs. There are some of these coins for every month from June 1689 to April 1690, inclusive. *Simon*, p. 59.

² The white metal crown has the same type and legend, but has an inscription on the edge. See the *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 26.

³ These were called Hibernias. See vol. ii. p. 28.

⁴ This, and Nos. 5 and 6, are representations of Wood's money. Snelling says that there is a farthing of type No. 6, and a half-penny and farthing of the same type as No. 4, but with the date 1724 in the exergue. He also mentions another halfpenny, with the figure of Hibernia pointing with one hand to a sun on the top of the piece. *Supplement to Simon*, p. 7.

⁵ The omission of Dei Gratia on this coinage occasioned some remarks at the time. See the *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 75.

⁶ The surface of this coin is hollowed on both sides.

hand. Two round pieces of brass on the fore and hind part of the horse.

Rev. MAG. BR. FRA ET HIB REX 1689. Two sceptres in saltire through a crown of brass. Crest, a lion, and under the crown a harp, the word HALF-PENY on each side of it.¹

Simon, plate vii., No. 153.

11 Obv. Legend as No. 10. The king on horse-back in armour all but the head, which is laureate, a drawn sword in his hand, and the scarf flying behind. Two pieces of brass, as in No. 10.

Rev. Legend as in No. 10. A crown of brass in the centre² - - Roberts.

PLATE VII.

JAMES II.

PENNY.

1 Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust laureate, to the right, neck bare. Behind the head
D
I.

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. The Irish harp under a crown. Date 1690.³
Brit. Museum.

HALFPENNY.

2 Obv. and Rev. as No. 1, except the M.M.⁴ under the bust, and the position of the date, which is in the circle of the legend. It has a piece of prince's-metal in the centre.
Brit. Museum.

SCOTTISH.

Brass.

JAMES I.

HARDHEAD.⁵

3 Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT. Three thistle flowers with stalk and leaves.

Rev. FRAN & HIB REX. A lion rampant, crowned - - Brit. Museum.

¹ This figure of the king appears to wear a hat, and not a crown. Qu? whether the crest be correctly represented, as the lion is usually crowned.

² The current value of this is not known.

³ For an account of this, and No. 2, see the Annals, vol. ii., p. 26.

⁴ I am unable to determine what the mint-mark is intended to represent.

CHARLES II.

BOTHWELL.⁶

4 Obv. CAR D G SCOT ANG FRA ET HIB R. The letters C. R. under a crown.

Rev. NE MPVNE LACESSET. A thistle-flower on its stalk, with leaves.

Brit. Museum.

5 Obv. CAR D G SCOT ANG F ET HIB R. C. R. crowned. Between the crown and the letters, II. M. M. a rose of five dots on each side.

Rev. as No. 4. - - Brit. Museum.

6 Obv. CAR II. D G SCO ANG FRA ET HIB REX. A sceptre and sword in saltire under a crown.

Rev. NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. 1677. As No. 4, but without inner circle.

Brit. Museum.

BAWBEE.⁷

7 Obv. CAR D G SCO AN FR ET HIB R. Bust as on his English silver coins, but turned to the right.

Rev. NEMO, etc. Thistle-flower, etc. as before, under a crown. Date 1678.

Brit. Museum.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

8 Obv. GVL ET MAR D G MAG BR⁸ ET HIB REX ET REGINA. Usual busts looking to the right. M. M. a rose of five dots.

Rev. as No. 7. Date 1691. - Brit. Mus.

HALF BAWBEE.

9 Obv. D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGIN
Cipher of W. and M. crowned.

Rev. as No. 7. Date 1694. - Brit. Mus.

WILLIAM.

BAWBEE.

10 Obv. GVL⁹ D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX. Usual bust to the right.

Rev. as No. 7. Date 1695. - Brit. Mus.

HALF BAWBEE.

11 Obv. Legend as No. 10. A sceptre and sword in saltire under a crown.

Rev. as No. 7. Date 1695. - Brit. Mus.

⁵ Value two pennies. There is the half of this. The Scottish coins of Charles I. are precisely similar, in type, to those of his father.

⁶ This, and Nos. 5 and 6, value two pennies.

⁷ Value six pennies.

⁸ FR. omitted here. It occurs upon the half, No. 9.

⁹ For the omission of the numerals, see the Annals, vol. ii., p. 60.

COINS FOR AMERICA.

Copper.

CECIL, LORD BALTIMORE.

PENNY.

12 Obv. CECILIUS DNS TERRE MARIE, etc. Bust of Lord Baltimore to the right, as on his silver coins. M.M. on both sides a cross patée.¹

Rev. DENARIUM TERRE MARIE. Two flags issuing out of a ducal coronet; the crest of Lord Baltimore - J. Bindley, esq.

Tin.

JAMES II.

13 Obv. IACOBVS II D G MAG BRI FRAN ET HIB REX. King in armour to the left, laureate, mounted on a horse curvetting on a platform.

Rev. VAL 24 PART REAL HISPAN. On four shields crowned, and united by chains, the arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.² - Snelling, pl. iv. No. 24.

Brass.

JAMES I.

TWELVE PENCE?

14 Obv. SOMMER ISLANDS. A boar, with Roman numerals XII. over it. M.M. a mullet of five points.

Rev. A ship, under sail, firing a gun.³
Hollis's Memoirs.

¹ This coin is unique: in the cabinet of James Bindley, esq. who kindly permitted a drawing to be made for this work. See the *Annals*, vol. ii., p. 417.

² Snelling, who gives this as a coin for the plantations, on account of the manner in which its value is marked on the reverse, professes himself to be ignorant of the place where it was struck, or where it was intended to be current. [*Coins of the West India Colonies*, p. 38.] Doby has engraved it in his *Pieces Obsidionales*, but without any historical account.

³ This is copied from *Hollis's Memoirs*, where it is called, in the plate, "A Coin of the Sommer Islands," but, in page 829, "a remarkable medal, struck for the use of the Sommer Islands, said to be an unique." Snelling has given a representation of it, taken from the same piece, with the following account: It belongs to the Summer Islands, where a colony was endeavoured to be settled, under the Virginia Company, in 1612, Mr. John More being sent for that purpose; he was succeeded by Captain Daniel Tucker, in whose time our piece had a currency, as we are informed by Captain Smith,* who says, "besides meat and drink

PLATE VIII.

Copper or Brass.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

HALF PENNY.⁴

1 Obv. An elephant.

Rev. GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETERS. 1694.
Brit. Museum.

GEORGE I.

TWO PENCE.

2 Obv. GEORGIVS D G MAG BRI FRAN ET HIB REX. Bust to the left, laureate. Neck unclothed.

Rev. ROSA AMERICANA. UTILE DULCI. A large rose.⁵ - Brit. Museum.

PENNY.

3 Obv. GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX. Bust as No. 2.

Rev. as No. 2, but with a crown over the rose, and the date 1723. Brit. Museum.

GEORGE II.

4 Obv. GEORGIVS II D G REX. Bust as No. 2, but turned to the right.

Rev. Legend as No. 2. Date 1733. A rose on the stalk, crowned.⁶

Snelling, plate iv., No. 28.

and cloaths, they had for a time a certain kind of Brasse money, with a Hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found at their first landing." We know not the signification of XII. over the hog. *Coins for the West India Colonies*, p. 35.

⁴ This is commonly called the Carolina halfpenny, but the intention of it is not known. The obverse precisely resembles the London halfpenny with the arms of the city on the reverse, which Snelling thinks was engraved by Roettiers. *Coins for the West India Colonies*, p. 39.

⁵ This, and No. 3, were struck by Wood, in consequence of his obtaining a patent for coining small money for the English plantations in America. [See the *Annals*, vol. ii., p. 72.] There is also a halfpenny of the type of No. 2, but with the whole legend, and the date 1722, on the reverse, in a continued circle.

⁶ Snelling thinks this has the appearance of a pattern-piece for some scheme of an American coinage, though he had never heard of any proposals having been made at the period when the coin is dated. The only specimen that he had seen was in the possession of Thomas Hollis, esq. *Coins for West India Colonies*, p. 40.

* *History of Virginia*, p. 183. *Purchase*, vol. iv. p. 1803.

COINS FOR THE ISLE OF MAN.

EARL OF DERBY.

HALFPENNY.¹

5 Obv. The crest and motto of the Earls of Derby. Date 1733.

Rev. QVOCVNQVE IECERIS STABIT. I. D.² $\frac{1}{2}$ for the value. Three legs conjoined, the arms of the island - - Brit. Museum.

DUKE OF ATHOL.

PENNY.

6 Obv. The cipher A. D. under a ducal coronet. Date 1738.

Rev. as No. 5, but without the value.³
Brit. Museum.

GEORGE III.

7 Obv. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA. 1786. Usual bust, but the neck unclothed.

Rev. as No. 6.⁴

Silver.

TOKEN STRUCK BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

FIVE SHILLINGS.

8 Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust, laureate, in the Roman mantle.

Rev. BANK OF ENGLAND. 1804. FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR. Britannia seated, under a turreted crown, with a cornucopia on her left side, and a bee-hive on the right, holding an olive-branch in her right hand, and resting the left upon a shield and spear.⁵

TOKENS STRUCK BY THE BANK OF IRELAND.

SIX SHILLINGS.

9 Obv. as No. 8.

Rev. BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN. In the exergue 1804. SIX SHILLINGS. Hibernia

seated, with a palm branch in her right hand, and resting the left upon the harp.⁶

THIRTY PENCE IRISH.

10 Obv. as No. 8. Under the bust, 1808.

Rev. BANK TOKEN. In the exergue, XXX PENCE IRISH.

TEN PENCE IRISH.

11 Obv. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA. Type as No. 8.

Rev. BANK TOKEN TEN PENCE IRISH 1805, in six lines across the field.

FIVE PENCE IRISH.

12 Differs from No. 11 only in the word FIVE instead of TEN, on the reverse.

GERMAN COINS.

Silver.

GEORGE I.

QUARTER DOLLAR.

13 Obv. GEORG D G M BRIT F ET HIB REX F D. Type as the reverse of his English Silver Coins, plate xxxix., No. 1.

Rev. BR. ET. LUN. DUX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET. EL. 1718. In the exergue R. T. H. C. B. In a circle, $\frac{1}{4}$. A horse current for Saxony.⁷
Brit. Museum.

RIX DOLLAR.

14 Obv. Legend the same as that on both sides of No. 13. Bust, laureate, in armour, to the left. Underneath it C. R. S. M. M. a rose.

Rev. Contains the date of his birth, of the principal events of his life, and of his death⁸ - - - Brit. Museum.

¹ The earliest pieces made by the Earls of Derby, for the use of this island, are dated 1709, and are cast, being in other respects like No. 5. There is a penny of the same type as No. 5, with the distinction of i. for the value. *Snelling's Coins for the Isle of Man*, p. 41.

² Jacobus Darbiensis. [*Snelling, ubi supra.*] The dominion of the island was granted to Sir John de Standley, 7 Henry IV. *Peynne on Cooke's 4th Instit.*, p. 205.

³ There is a halfpenny of the same type. [*Snelling, as before.*] The dominion of the island came to the Duke of Athol by descent, as the great grandson of James, Earl of Derby.

⁴ See the *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 93.

⁵ See the *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 102.

⁶ See the *Annals*, under the respective years, for this and the three following coins.

⁷ Though the obverse and reverse are usually drawn as they are represented in the plate, yet they seem to be misplaced, if that be the obverse where the legend commences.

⁸ The inscription on the reverse of this coin, which gives it so much the appearance of a medal, is not without instances nearly parallel in the placards, and Mantz Buchs. See particularly *Mantz Buch*, Hamburg, 1631, 4to. pp. 97, 99, 140.

P L A T E IX.

GEORGE I.¹GULDEN OF FLORIN.²

1 Obv. GEORGIVS D G MAG BR FR ET HR REX
FID D. Arms as on his English Silver
Coins. In the centre $\frac{3}{4}$, surrounded by EF
IN SI BL.

Rev. BRUN & LUN D S R I A R THES & EL
1717. In the exergue a man with³ between
them. A wild man⁴ holding a tree in his
right hand - - - Brit. Museum.

ONE THIRD OF A DOLLAR.

2 Obv. as No. 1, except $\frac{1}{2}$ in the centre.

Rev. Legend as No. 1, Exergue K C B. St.
Andrew - - - Brit. Museum.

ONE TWELFTH OF A DOLLAR.

3 Obv. A horse current. The arms of
Saxony.⁵

Rev. K GR BRIT UND C F BR LUN LAND
MUNTZ. *i. e.* the provincial coin of the king
of Great Britain and elector of Brunswick
Lunenburgh. In the centre 12 EINEN
THALER, *i. e.* the twelfth part of a dollar,
1717. M.M. a mullet of five points.

Brit. Museum.

FOUR MARIEN GROSHEN.⁶

4 Obv. Legend on both sides as No. 1. Arms
on a plain shield crowned.

Rev. In the centre III MARIEN GROS 1720.
H. C. B. - - - Brit. Museum.

TWO MARIEN GROSHEN.⁷

5 Obv. G R. in a cipher, crowned.

Rev. K GR BRIT UND C F BRUN LUN LAND M.
See No. 3. M.M. a rose of dots. In the
centre II MARIEN GROS 1718.

Brit. Museum.

¹ These coins of George I. did not come to hand before plate viii. was finished. See note 2 to that plate, respecting the position of the obverse and reverse.

² Two-thirds of a dollar, or about 2½ths, taking the dollar at 3s. 6d.

³ What is between the two letters has the appearance of two flag-staffs crossed.

⁴ This, according to Gerrard Malynes, is intended to designate the silver mine of the wild man or savage in the dukedom of Brunswick. *Lex Mercatoria*, p. 183.

⁵ Stebbing, in his *Additions to Sandford's Genealogical History*, calls the horse the badge of the ducal house of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, p. 871.

Gold.

6 Obv. Legend on both sides as No. 1. Bust
as on his English gold coins, but with the
hair more flowing, and the neck clothed.
Under the bust, AVR MERC.⁸
Rev. as his English gold coins. Brit. Mus.

GEORGE III.

Silver.

GULDEN.

7 ⁹Obv. A view of the Hartz forest. Above
it, AN GOTTES SEG N IST ALLES GELIEN.
i. e. all depends upon God's blessing. In
the exergue, DIE GRABE SEGEN GOTTES
KAM IN AVSBEIT IN Q CRUC 1760. *i. e.* the
pit called God's Blessing was first worked
in the quarter of the cross.¹⁰ 1760. I. A.
the initials of the engraver, F fecit.

Rev. GEORG III D G M BRIT FR & H REX F D
BR & L DVX S R I A TH & EL. M.M. a
cinquefoil. The arms as on the guinea.
1761. Suppl., part ii., plate iii., No. 10.
Below, 1765 - Sir Geo. Naylor.¹¹

ONE THIRD.

8 Obv. Legend on both sides as that on Rev.
of No. 7. Bust as on the guinea, 1761.

Rev. The arms in a plain shield crowned.
Underneath, $\frac{1}{2}$ in an oval, between N D R
F F SILB.¹²

TWO THIRDS OF A DOLLAR.

9 Obv. GEORGIVS III D G BRITANNIARVM REX
F D. M.M. a cinquefoil. Bust as No. 8.
Under it c.

Rev. BRVNS & LYNB DVX S R I A TH & ELECT.
1814. M.M. a rose. Within N D REICH
SVSS FEIN SILBER. *i. e.* according to impe-
rial standard fine silver. In the centre $\frac{3}{4}$.

⁶ As there are 36 Marien groshen in the dollar, this piece is the ninth part of a dollar.

⁷ The eighteenth part of a dollar.

⁸ Made of gold from the mines in the Hartz forest.

⁹ This appears to be a miner's commemoration medal. If it were ever current, it was probably of the same value as No. 1.

¹⁰ The miners in the Hartz keep their accounts by dividing the year into four quarters; viz. Reminiscere (February 26), Trinitatis (May 28), Crucis (September 17), Lociae (December 17).

¹¹ This, and the remaining coins in this plate, were obligingly communicated by Sir George Naylor, knt. *York Herald*.

¹² See this more at length in the following coin, where it is explained.

ONE SIXTH.

- 10 Obv. as No. 9. Under the bust $\frac{1}{6}$ in an oval between the letters G and M.

Rev. Legend as No. 9. Date 1807. Arms as on the half-guinea, 1806. Suppl. part ii., plate iii., No. 13.

ONE TWELFTH.

- 11 Obv. Type as No. 3. In the exergue 1815.
Rev. NACH DEM REICHS FYSS.¹ In the centre
12 EINEN THALER. Underneath c. M.M. a rose.

ONE TWENTY-FOURTH.

- 12 Differs from No. 11 only in the date 1814, and the value 24.

FOUR FARTHING.²

- 13 Obv. Cipher of G. R. crowned. Under it H.
Rev. Outer legend as No. 12. In the centre
III PFENN. 1815. M.M. a rose.

ONE MARIEN GROSCHEN.

- 14 Obv. as No. 13, but with c under the cipher.
Rev. Outer legend as No. 11. In the centre
I. MARIEN GROS. 1814. M.M. a rose.

Gold.

- 15 Differs but little from the guinea 1761. It has the letter c under the bust. Date 1768.

PISTOLE.

- 16 Obv. GEORG III D G. BRIT REX F D B & L
DVX S R I A TH & EL. Type as No. 3. M.M.
a rose. In the exergue, c.

¹ See No. 9.

² Half a Marien groschen.

³ From gold of the Hartz forest mines.

⁴ One penny for exchange.

⁵ Dr. Ducreux has in his first plate, Nos. 1 and 2, copied from De Boze's 20th plate, two pennies, which that antiquary ascribes to William the Bastard; and also a variety of one of these from Venuti, in his eighth plate, No. 99. As the title of REX does not appear upon them, I do not consider them as coming within the scope of this work, and therefore have not admitted them into the plates. In his sixth plate a penny is given, which, could it be known to be genuine, is undoubtedly entitled to a place in this work, but it is probably a fabrication by a well-known unprincipled dealer in coins. It represents the king on the obverse, "with a side-face turned to the right [left] holding a sceptre in his right hand, before which is a small annulet. The legend, PILEM REX AN. Reverse, a rose, intersected by a large open double cross, or cross voided, carried quite through the limb where the letters are. Inscription, N IYLOBINA. [Dieppe or Lillebonne.] What seems to confirm its being a coin of his, and struck in Normandy, is the great similitude of its crown and sceptre to those on a figure of him formerly painted on a wall of the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen. [Montfaucon *Mon. de la Monarchie Francoise*, tom. i., plate 55.]

Rev. 1, between two roses, PISTOLE 1803.

- 17 Obv. Type as No. 16. The legend more at length and carried on to the reverse. In the exergue, c. n. h. M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. x between two roses, THALER. 1814.

DUCAT.

- 18 Obv. GEORG. III D G BRIT & HANNOV. REX
BR & L DVX. M.M. a rose.

Rev. EX AVRO HERCINIAR.³ I. DUCAT 1815.
Underneath, the letter c.

Copper.

- 19 Obv. as No. 11.

Rev. I PFENNING SCHEI DE MVNTZ⁴ 1814.

PLATE X.

ANGLO-GALLIC.⁵†*Silver.*

HENRY II.

DENIER.

- 1 Obv. HENRICVS REX. A plain cross.
Rev. AQUITANIE in three lines. Above them
a cross patee between two annulets, beneath
them two similar annulets.

Brit. Museum.

Neither this crown nor sceptre bears the least resemblance to those on any of his known English coins.* *Ang.-Gal. Coins*, p. 2.

* This coin is a modern forgery.—[En.]

† It is here necessary to observe, that since the appearance of these Annals much valuable information has been acquired on the subject of Anglo-Gallic coins. In the year 1826, a work was published by the Trustees of the British Museum, containing an account, with very beautiful plates, of the Anglo-Gallic coins in the National collection. In the preface, written by Mr. Edward Hawkins, that gentleman justly remarks that the descriptions and figures which have been given by previous writers cannot be relied upon. "The inaccuracy of most of these," he observes, "is much to be regretted; and so generally pervades every work which has treated of this series, that no dependence can be placed upon any description or conjecture founded upon them. Several authors have copied the errors of their predecessors, and added fresh ones of their own; the same identical coin has been differently represented by different authors, and thereby become the authority for various types which have no real existence." In 1830, another work appeared, under the title of *Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage*, containing excellent engravings of numerous coins, some of which had been hitherto unknown. To this work occasional

ALIENORA, DUCHESS OF AQUITAINE,
QUEEN OF HENRY II.¹

- 2 Obv. DVCSIA. In the centre, above two crosses patee, the letter M.² beneath them A.
Rev. AQVITANIE. In the centre a cross patee - - - Brit. Museum.

RICHARD I., DUKE OF AQUITAINE.

DENIER.⁴

- 3 Obv. RICARDVS in two lines. Over them a cross patee, under them two semicircular figures.
Rev. AQVITANIE. A cross patee with fleurs-de-lis in the angles - - Woolston.
- 4 Type on both sides, as No. 3, excepting that the fleurs-de-lis do not appear on the reverse - - - Woolston.

MAILLE.

DENIER.

- 5 Obv. RICARDVS R A in three lines under a cross patee.

Rev. AQVITANIE. Cross patee.⁵
Snelling's Coins struck by English Princes in France, plate i., 8.

- 6 Obv. RICARDVS REX A. Cross patee. No inner circle.

Rev. DVX AQVIT in two lines, between them a cross with an annulet on each side of it.⁶
Snelling, plate i., 5.

- 7 Obv. RICARDVS REX. Cross patee.

Rev. PICTAVIENSIS, in three lines.⁷
Brit. Museum.

MAILLE.

- 8 Differs from No. 7 only in having an annulet in one quarter of the cross.

Brit. Museum.

DENIER.

- 9 As No. 8. - - - Brit. Museum.

HENRY III.

- 10 Obv. ERICVS REX ANG. Cross patee.
Rev. DVX AQVITANIE. Lion passant guardant.
Snelling, plate ii., 1.

EDWARD I.

DENIER.

- 11 Obv. EDVVARDVS REX. Cross patee with crescents and pellets alternately in the quarters.

Rev. MONETA POTIV. in two lines. Between them a lion passant guardant, crowned.

Snelling, plate i., 10.

- 12 Obv. EDOARDVS REX. Cross patee with a crescent in one quarter.

Rev. MONETA PONT in two lines. Above and below a cross between two pellets.

Snelling, plate i., 9.

- 13 Obv. EDVARDVS REX. Cross with a pellet in two of the quarters.

Rev. as No. 12, excepting that it reads PONTI.
Sir C. Frederick's Plates of his Anglo-Gallic Coins.

- 14 Obv. EDWARDVS REX. In the upper part of the centre, a lion passant guardant. Under it AGE.⁸ E.⁹ in two lines.

Rev. DVX AQIT BVRD.¹⁰ Cross in the first quarter E; in the second, uncertain whether intended for a crescent or a letter.

Brit. Museum.

- 15 Obv. EDVARDVS REX ANG. A lion passant guardant.

Rev. DVX AQVIT BVRDE. A cross patee extending nearly to the edge of the coin.

Brit. Museum.

- 16 Obv. EDWARDVS REX. Lion passant guardant crowned.

Rev. DVX AQVITANIE. Cross in the centre.
Frederick.

¹ It cannot be ascertained whether this coin were struck before or after her marriage with Henry.

² I know not what this letter intends: Dr. Ducarel says, perhaps Moneta. The A is probably the initial of her name.

³ This character appears to be a q reversed.

reference has been made in the account of the Anglo-Gallic mints; and to that, as well as to the volume edited by Mr. Hawkins, the reader is referred for a more extended account of this rare and interesting series.—[Eo.]

⁴ Qu. whether struck before he ascended the throne of England?

⁵ From a drawing in Mr. Hodsol's possession. Snelling, p. 3.

⁶ This was published in *Withy's* and *Riall's Plates*, plate iii., No. 7, and was Mr. Locker's, but is since lost. Snelling, p. 2.

⁷ Struck at Poitou.

⁸ Snelling gives t after the a.

⁹ This letter Dr. Ducarel thinks is designed perhaps for turs; but, according to a list given by *Le Blanc*, p. 265, t is the letter of distinction for Tours.

¹⁰ Struck at Bourdeaux.

EDWARD III.

HARDIT.¹ *

17 Obv. EDVARDVS REX ANGLIE. The king robed and crowned, with a drawn sword, standing under a Gothic arch.

Rev. FRACIE DNS AQITANIE. A cross voided, with lions passant guardant, and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters.

Brit. Museum.

DENIER.

18 Obv. ED REX ANGLIE. The king in profile to the left, crowned, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and the mound in his left.

Rev. DNS AQITANIE B.² Usual cross and pellets³ - - - Snelling, p. 19. D.

19 Obv. EDWAR DE GRA REX ANGLIE. Profile as in No. 18, excepting that the left hand is without the mound, and has the fore-finger extended.

Rev. As No. 18. - - - Brit. Museum.

20 Obv. EDWARD REX ANGL. Type as his English money, but with a lion passant guardant⁴ on the breast.

Rev. DVX AQVITANIE. Usual cross, with a crown in each quarter - Brit. Museum.

HENRY IV.

Billon.

GROSS.⁵

21 Obv. EN DL R R AGLIE. In the centre a cross, the lower limb of which is extended.⁶

Rev. LANCAIE DVX.⁷ Lion passant guardant, crowned - - - Brit. Museum.

EDWARD III.

GROSS.

22 Obv. ED- DNC IBE REX ANG. Outer circle BENEDICTVM CIT NOMEN DOMINI. Cross with the lower limb extended.

Rev. AQVITANIE DVX. Lion couchant, crowned - - - Brit. Museum.

¹ Equal in value to three deniers. [*Duby, Traité des Monnoies des Barons, etc. de France*, vol. i., p. 116.] Snelling takes this piece to be a double hardit.

² For the mint at Bourdeaux.

³ Duby calls this and the next sterling. Snelling describes them as half-groats of Aquitaine, p. 18.

* A name given to a small coin first struck by Philip I'Hardi, king of France. This coin is now represented by the *Liard*, a corruption of the Gascon *li ardit*. Vide *Ill. Anglo-French Coinage*, p. 10.—[Ed.]

23 Obv. ED. DNC IBE ANGLIE. Outer circle BENEDICTVM, etc. Cross patee.

Rev. REX ET DVX AQVITANIE. The common type of the Gros Tournois, but with the addition of a lion passant guardant to the left. Whether the figure under it be intended for a castle or a church, is uncertain. See *Le Blanc, Traité Hist. des Monnoies de France*, p. 173. Frederick.

HALF GROSS.

24 Obv. ED RIX ANGLIE. Cross patee, with fleurs-de-lis in the angles.

Rev. DVX AQITANIE. As No. 23, but without the lion - - - Brit. Museum.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.⁸

DENIER.

25 Obv. EDVARD FIL. A lion passant guardant.

Rev. P. REGIS ANGLIE. Cross patee. Brit. Museum.

GROSS.

26 Obv. ED PO GNS REGIS ANGLIE. M.M. A.⁹ Type as his father's coin. No. 19, but with a chaplet of roses.

Rev. PRNCPS AQITAN. Outer circle GLIA IN XCELSIS DEO E IN TRA PA. Cross and pellets - - - Brit. Museum.

HALF GROSS.

27 Obv. ED. PO GNS REGIS. Type as No. 26.

Rev. .RNCPs AQITAN. Cross and pellets. Brit. Museum.

PLATE XI.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

GROSS.

1 Obv. EDVARDVS PRIMO GNS REGIS A. Type nearly as No. 26, plate x.

Rev. PRINCEPS AQITANIE. Outer circle GLIA . . EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TRA PAX. Cross and pellets - Brit. Museum.

⁴ The lion of Aquitaine.

⁵ This coin of Henry IV. is misplaced, and the error was not discovered until it was too late to remove it.

⁶ This, from its form, is called in heraldry a Cross Calvary. *Guillim*, p. 56.

⁷ Duke of Lancaster. The type of this coin nearly resembles No. 22, but I know not why the English title of Lancaster should be placed on the reverse.

⁸ For the account of his coinages, see the *Annals*.

⁹ The letter of Paris mint. See *Le Blanc*, p. 265.

HALF GROSS, OF DENIER.

- 2 Obv. ED PO GN REG ANGLI. Type nearly as No. 2, plate x.

Rev. PRINCEPS AQUIT. Cross and pellets.
Frederick.

GROSS.

- 3 Obv. ED PRIMOGENTIVS ANG. Type as his father's coin, No. 17, plate x. on both sides, excepting that the robes are adorned with fleurs-de-lis below the waist.

Rev. PRINCEPS AQUITANIE. Snelling, pl. i. 26.

HALF GROSS.

- 4 Obv. ED PO GNS REG ALE. Full-faced, in royal robes, crowned, with a sword in his right hand, under a Gothic arch.

Rev. PRNC . . . AQUITANIE. Type as No. 3.
Sharp.

- 5 Obv. ED . . . LE. Type nearly as No. 4.

Rev. F . . . DNS AQL. M.M. a rose.

Brit. Museum.

- 6 Obv. ED PO GNS REG AGLIE B. Prince full-faced, in armour below the knee, with a sword in his right hand.

Rex. PRNCPs AQUITANIE. Cross patec with lions passant guardant, and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters.

Snelling, plate i. 24.

JOHN, KING OF CASTILE AND LEON.¹

DENIER.

- 7 Obv. IOHANN REX. Bust of the king, with a crown adorned with fleurs-de-lis and roses, and roses also under the bust.

Rev. CASTELLE C LEGIONIS. A castle of three towers. Under it B.² Ducarel, pl. vii. 91.

RICHARD II.

- 8 Obv. DVX AQUITANIE. Lion passant guardant. Under it, G.

Rev. RICARDVS REX ANGL. Cross patec.
Frederick.

¹ Dr. Ducarel has copied this coin from Venuti's plate. For the grant of coinage to John of Gaunt, see the Annals.

² According to Venuti, as quoted by Ducarel, this B should be accompanied by the letter S. Snelling, p. 10, says that this coin is Spanish, and belongs to one of the Johns, kings of Castille.

³ "King Henry IV. (as it is in *Master Garter's Book*) used a fox-tail dependent, following Lysander's advice, if the Lyon's skin were too short, to piece it out with a Fox's case." [*Camden's*

HALF GROSS.

- 9 Obv. RIC REX ANGLIE. Type as No. 4, on both sides.

Rev. FRACIE DNS AQL - Frederick.

- 10 Obv. RICARD REX AGLI. Differs from the type of No. 9 in not having an inner circle.

Rev. FRACIE DNS AQUITANE. Type as No. 6.
Frederick.

HALF GROSS.

- 11 Obv. RICARDV . . . NGLIE. Bust of the king full-faced, crowned, with a sword in his right hand.

Rev. FR . . . CIE . . . A cross voided with lions passant guardant, and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters. Brit. Mus.

HENRY IV.

- 12 Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLIE. King under an arch, full-faced, in armour, crowned, with a sword in his right hand.

Rev. FRANCIE D AQUITANIE. Cross patec with lions passant guardant in two of the quarters, and in the other two figures which may possibly be intended to represent the tail of a fox, which was Henry's device.³

Frederick.

- 13 Obv. ENRIC R ANGLIE. King in his robes, full-faced, under an arch, a sword in the right hand.

Rev. FRACIE DNS AQL. Type as No. 5.
Frederick.

- 14 Obv. HENRICVS ANGLIE. Type differing from No. 13 in the form of the arch, in the position of the inner circle, and in the form of the robes.

Rev. REX FRANCIE DVS.⁴ Type as No. 5.
Frederick.

GROSS.

- 15 Obv. ERI REX ANGLIE. Outer circle CIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM. Cross patec with a fleur-de-lis in one quarter.

Rev. DVX AQUITANIE X.⁵ A lion passant guardant under a crown - Frederick.

Remains, p. 458.] Snelling, p. 10, says that these figures are something unknown to him. Ducarel does not attempt to explain them; and Duby says of the coin, "il diffère des précédents (similar to our Num. 13) en ce qu'au revers la croix est cantonnée de masures au lieu de fleurs-de-lys." p. 124.

⁴ These letters stand thus in Sir C. Frederick's engraving. Possibly they should be DNS, AQUITANIE being omitted.

⁵ If this letter be intended to designate the mint, it is that of Villefranche, according to Le Blanc's List.

16. Obv. ERIC REX ANGLIE. Outer circle BENEDICTVM, etc. cross patee.

Rev. DUX AQUITANIE. Usual type of gross Tournois.¹ Lion passant to the left.

Frederick.

17. Obv. EN DNS IB R AGLIE. Outer circle as No. 15.

Rev. DVX NANCIE.² Type of gross Tournois, lion to the right - - Frederick.

18. Obv. ENRICVS DVX ET DEI GRATIA REX. Large full-faced bust of the king, crowned.

Rev. ANGLIE DNX IBERNIE ET AQUITANIE ELEGI. A castle. Under it B.³ Frederick.

DENIER.

19. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLE. Cross with lions and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters.

Rev. FRANCIE AQUITANIE. A cross fleury or bottonny - - - Brit. Museum.

HENRY V.⁴

GROSS.

20. Obv. HENRICVS FRANCORV REX. Three fleurs-de-lis with a crown above, supported by two leopards.

Rev. SIT NOME DNI BENEDICTV. Great cross fleury with n in the centre, and a crown in two of the quarters⁵ - Brit. Museum.

21. Obv. II REX ANGL HERES FRANC. Lion passant guardant with a fleur-de-lis over it.

Rev. SIT, etc. cross⁶ with h in the centre.⁷

Brit. Museum.

22. Obv. H REX ANGLIE & HERES FRANCIE. A lion passant guardant, between three fleurs-de-lis, under a crown.

Rev. SIT, etc. Cross fleury with h in the centre - - - Brit. Museum.

23. Obv. HERICVS under a cross calvary between a fleur-de-lis and a lion passant guardant. In the outer circle SIT, etc. M.M. a lion passant guardant, on both sides.

Rev. FRANCORVM ET ANGLIE REX. Two shields. The first France, the second France and England quarterly. Over them HERICVS - - - Brit. Museum.

¹ See explanation of plate x., No. 23.

² A blundered word.

³ This, according to Le Blanc's List, was struck at Rouen.

⁴ A particular description of the coins of Henry V. will be found in the Annals.

PLATE XII.

HENRY VI.

PETIT BLANC.

1. Obv. HENRICVS REX. Two shields. In the first the arms of France, in the second France and England quarterly. M.M. on both sides a lion passant guardant.

Rev. SIT, etc. In the centre a cross calvary between the letters h and r. Brit. Mus.

2. Obv. as No. 1, excepting the form of the shields, and the crown over them. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. FRANCORVM ET ANGLIE. Cross as No. 1, between a fleur-de-lis and a lion passant guardant - - - Frederick.

DOUBLE PARIS.

3. Obv. FRACORV & AGL REX. In the centre HERI under a crown.

Rev. PARISIVS CIVIS. Small cross fleury. M.M. a quatrefoil - Brit. Museum.

4. Obv. FRACORV & AGL REX. In the centre the word HERI. Crowned, and under it a fleur-de-lis, and a lion passant guardant.

Rev. Legend as No. 3. Cross fleury extending to the outer edge of the coin. M.M. a crown⁸ - - - Brit. Museum.

DOUBLE TOURNOIS.

5. Obv. H REX. A lion passant guardant. M.M. the letter A.

Rev. .VRONVS S A cross surmounted in the centre by a rose, on which is placed the letter h - - - Brit. Museum.

DENIER.

6. Obv. HENRICVS REX. Fleur-de-lis and lion passant guardant. M.M. on both sides a crescent.

Rev. TVRONIS . . ANCIE. A cross patee. Brit. Museum.

7. Obv. H REX FRANCIE ET ANGL. A lion passant guardant under a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. TVRONIVS CIVIS. Cross patee, with a pellet in the centre - - - Frederick.

⁵ It is remarkable that these crowns are not particularized in the ordinance which describes the impression of the coins.

⁶ I know not how to blazon this cross.

⁷ Struck after his marriage. See the Annals.

⁸ This coin appears to be billon.

8¹ Obv. HENRICVS FRANCORV ET ANGLIE HEX.

Two shields, with the arms of France in the first, and France and England quarterly in the second, supported by an angel. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. FIAT PAX IN VIRTUTE TVA ET. In a tressure of eight curves, a cross patee surmounted by a rose, with a pellet in the centre. In each of the angles a fleur-de-lis crowned - - - Frederick.

HENRY VIII.

GROSS.²

9 Obv. HENRIC 8 DI GRA FRANCIE ET ANGLIE REX. A crowned shield with the arms of England and France quarterly, between a fleur-de-lis, and a lion passant guardant.

Rev. CIVITAS TORNA . . . 1513. A cross with a in the centre, and fleurs-de-lis and lions passant guardant alternately in the quarters - - - Brit. Museum.

Gold.

EDWARD III.

LEOPARD.

10 Obv. EDWARVS DEI GRA ANGLI FRANCIE REX. . . In a tressure of ten curves a leopard³ crowned.

Rev. XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERA. Within a bordure composed of four arches and four angles, a cross fleury voided and ornamented with a lion passant guardant in each angle - - - Brit. Museum.

GUIENNOIS.

11 Obv. ED DEI GRA REX AGLIE DNS AQITAEA.

The king, under a superb Gothic portico, crowned and in armour, with a sword in his right hand, and on the left arm a shield with the arms of France (semé of fleurs-de-lis) and England quarterly, apparently moving forwards with rapidity. Under his feet two lions couchant, but guardant.

Rev. GLRI IN EXELCI DEO ET IN TERRA PAX

NOB. Cross nearly as No. 10, but within a tressure of twelve curves, having a fleur-de-lis and a lion passant guardant alternately in the angles - Brit. Museum.

ESCU.

12 Obv. EDWARDVS DEO GRA AGL & FRANCIE HEX. The king seated on a chair of estate in his robes, and crowned, with a sword in his right hand, and holding in his left hand a shield of the arms of France (semé of fleurs-de-lis).

Rev. XPC. etc. as No. 10. An ornamented cross within a compartment of four arches adorned with leaves at the outer angles and at the inner points - Frederick.

MOUTON.⁴

13 Obv. AGN DEI QVI TOLL PECA MVNDI MISERE NOB. The Holy Lamb, with the cross and banner.

Rev. XPC. etc. and cross nearly as No. 10, excepting fleurs-de-lis instead of lions in the angles of the cross - Frederick.

PLATE XIII.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

CHAISE.

1 Obv. ED PO GNS REGIS ANGLIE PNS AQITANIE.

The prince seated on a Gothic chair, with a sceptre in his right hand.

Rev. DEVS IVDIX IVTVS FORTIS PACIENS B. Type nearly as No. 10, plate xii., but with fleurs-de-lis and lions passant guardant alternately in the quarters of the cross.

Brit. Museum.

HARDI.

2 Obv. Legend as No. 1, except AQITANI. In a tressure the prince in his robes, below the waist, with a sword in his right hand.

Rev. AVXILIVM MEVM A DOMINO. B. Type as No. 11, plate xii. - Brit. Museum.

¹ This coin is copied from Sir C. Frederick's plates, where it is marked as being of silver. I am unable to ascertain its denomination or value. Its obverse is that of the angelet. [See plate xiii., No. 16,] but the reverse is totally different. The ET on the reverse is, I presume, an abbreviation of ETerna.

² See two other groats which were struck by Henry VIII. at Tournay, in *Silver Coins*, plate vii., Nos. 13 and 14.

³ This leopard is, however, a lion leopardé. See the *Annals*, vol. i., p. 218, n. ['].

⁴ The original name of this coin, at its first appearance, in the reign of Louis IX., was Aiguel; it did not receive its coarser appellation until the reign of John, whose money was imitated by Edward III.

GUIENNOIS.*

- 3 Obv. ED P GNS REGIS ANGLIE PINCP S AQITANIE. Type as No. 11, plate xii. on both sides.

Rev. GLIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TER PAX HOMINIBS - - - Frederick.

LEOPARD.

- 4 Obv. ED PMO GNS REGIS ANGLIE PNCEPS AQITANIE. Type as No. 10, plate xii.

Rev. Legend and type as No. 10, plate xii. Brit. Museum.

PAVILLON.

- 5 Obv. ED PO GNS REG ANGL PNCEPS A. The prince in his robes, standing under a Gothic pavilion, with a sword in his right hand, his feet resting upon two lions. On each side of the prince two ostrich feathers.

Rev. DNS AIVT S PTECIO ME IPO D¹PAVI COR MEVM B. Within a lozenge surmounting a square, a cross glandé,² ornamented with ostriches feathers,³ and with fleurs-de-lis and lions passant guardant alternately in the quarters - - - Brit. Museum.

RICHARD II.

HARDI.

- 6 Obv. RICARD D GRA AK¹GL REX D AQIT. Type as No. 2, excepting the crown. M.M. on both sides a rose.

Rev. as No. 2. - - - Frederick.

HALF HARDI.†

- 7 Obv. RICARD RX ANGLIE FRACI. A bust only. Rev. AVXILIVM MEVM A DNO B. Type as the centre of No. 6. - - - Frederick.

HENRY IV.

HARDI.

- 8 Obv. HERIC D GRA R ANGLIE F D AQVITA. Type as No. 6, but with a lion passant

guardant under a crown on the right hand, and a fleur-de-lis on the left.

Rev. XPC VINCI, etc. As No. 6, but with a crown over each of the lions. Frederick.

- 9 Obv. HENRIC DEI GRA R ANGLIE F D AQIT. Figure of the king as on No. 6, but the inner circle plain. On his right shoulder a lion passant guardant, on the left some unknown animal.

Rev. AVXILIVM, etc. A cross fleury voided, with the usual lions and fleur-de-lis in the quarters - - - Frederick.

HENRY V.

SALUTE.⁵

- 10 Obv. HERICVS DEI GRA FRACORVM Z AGL⁶IE.

The Virgin Mary and the angel supporting two shields; that on the right with the arms of France [three fleurs-de-lis], that on the left with the arms of France and England quarterly. AVE on a scroll under rays of glory from above. M.M. on both sides a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. XPC VINCI, etc. In a tressure of ten curves a cross calvary between a fleur-de-lis and a lion passant guardant. Beneath it the letter H - - - Brit. Museum.

- 11 Obv. HENR DEI GRA REX ANGL HERES FRANCI. The Virgin and angel supporting a crowned shield, with the arms of France and England quarterly. AVE, etc. nearly as No. 10.

Rev. as No. 10.⁷

MOUTON.⁸

- 12 Obv. AGN DEI QVI TOLL PECA MYDI MISE NOBIS. Under the lamb, H F R X. Behind it, the cross and banner.

our history. This subject has been ably discussed by Mr. Planché in his *History of British Costume*.—[Ed.]

⁴ This letter is given instead of *z* in Sir Charles Frederick's plate.

⁵ So called from its representing the salutation of the Virgin Mary.

⁶ This letter is reversed on the coin, which gives it the appearance of an *x*.

⁷ Struck after his marriage. See the Annals.

⁸ This was coined previous to the ordinance of the year 1419, which commanded that the moutons, etc. should in future have the letter *h* in the centre.

† The author of the *Illustrations* also doubts the existence of the half-hardi of Richard, and the hardi of Henry IV., but, notwithstanding his positive assertion, a specimen of each may be seen in the French cabinet.—[Ed.]

¹ *Pro s.*

² That is, having each arm terminated by an acorn.

³ The cognizance of the prince, in memory of his having deputed the esquire of the king of Bohemia, at the battle of Cressy. *Sandford*, p. 182.

This popular tradition rests upon slight authority, like that of the order of the garter. The crest of the blind king of Bohemia was an eagle's pinion, and not three ostrich feathers. Feathers of similar form occur so often in Egyptian monuments, that even the sober and inquiring antiquary may be led to conjecture that the cognizance was brought from the East at an earlier period of

* The existence of the *Guennois* of this prince was doubted by the author of the *Illustrations*, but a very fine example has recently been obtained for the British Museum.—[Ed.]

Rev. XPC VINCIT, etc. Type as No. 1.

Brit. Museum.

SALUTE.

- 13 Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE ET FRAN. Nearly as No. 11, but the scroll with AVE placed within the rays of light from above. M.M. on both sides a lion passant guardant.

Rev. XPS VINCIT, etc. As No. 11. Frederick.

HENRY VI.

- 14 Obv. HENRICVS DEI GRA FRANCORV Z AGLIE REX. Nearly as No. 10. M.M. as No. 13.

Rev. XPC VINCIT, etc. As No. 10. Frederick.

FRANK.¹

- 15 Obv. HENRICVS D G. FRANC. ANGLIE REX. The king in complete armour on horseback, with a crown upon his helmet, and a sword in his left hand, ready to strike. The armour, and the trappings of the horse, semé of lions passant guardant and fleurs-de-lis.

Rev. XPS VINCIT, etc. A cross fleury, with ornaments extending into each quarter from the angles of the compartment which surrounds it - - - Frederick.

ANGELET.

- 16 Obv. HENRICVS FRANCORV ET ANGLIE REX. An angel supporting two shields with the

arms of France and England. M.M. on both sides a crown.

Rev. XPC VINCIT, etc. A cross calvary between a fleur-de-lis and a lion passant guardant - - - Brit. Museum.

*Billon.*²

EDWARD III.

- 17 Obv. ED REX ANGLIE. A cross fleury extending nearly to the edge of the piece.

Rev. DAX AQUANIE. A lion, crowned, couchant and guardant. Brit. Museum.

- 18 Obv. ED REX ANGLIE FRA. In the centre under a crown MAT D M ME.³ The outer circle ornamented with fleurs-de-lis under arches.

Rev. Outer circle, SIT NOME DNI BNDICTV. Inner circle, ARGSTI BYR CIVIS.⁴ In two quarters of a cross fleury, which extends into the outer circle, a fleur-de-lis.

Brit. Museum.

PLATE XIV.⁵

GEORGE III.

Silver.

CROWN.

- 1 Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARVM.

¹ So called from its value of a franc, or 20 sols. It was first struck by king John, after his return from England. *Snelling*, p. 16.*

² It is not known for what purpose these two pieces were intended; they are of billon, and too heavy for coins. No. 18 resembles precisely in type a gros Parisi, as engraven by *Le Blanc*, p. 208.

³ Id est, Mater Domini miserere mei.

⁴ From these words, it should seem that this piece was to be struck in silver at Bourdeaux. *Le Blanc's* coin, referred to above, has an equivalent inscription.

⁵ I cannot but regret, that the almost general re-coining of the precious metals, which is represented by Nos. 1—7 of this plate, should have passed without any attempt to render the reverses of our coins historical records.

I have said without any attempt, because, although, in two instances, heraldic ensigns have been relinquished, yet I presume that what has superseded them does not claim the rank of an historical event.

That something more appropriate and dignified might have been adopted, I have a proof now before me in a pattern crown,

* The existence of this coin is much to be doubted. If a piece bearing such a legend was really in the possession of Sir C. Frederick, it was probably made up from some Burgundian coin of similar type.—[Ed.]

by Mr. W. Wyon, which, in the true spirit of classic historical coinage, commemorates the legislative Union with Ireland.

The obverse is inscribed, GEORGIUS III. BRITANNIARVM REX I. D. 1817, and bears a spirited, and, to my eye, a faithful portrait of our venerable sovereign.

On the reverse, which has this motto, FOEDUS INVIOLEBILI, the union of the kingdoms is happily expressed by three female figures, of chaste design and masterly execution, representing Britannia, Hibernia, and Scotia, distinguished by St. George's cross, the thistle, and harp, and their heads adorned with the rose, thistle, and shamrock respectively. Britannia is drawn with considerable dignity of character, and appears to be the eldest sister of the three; the other two look towards her with affection and respect.

Of all the three figures, Scotia has the most originality and grace; but should she not, as the elder sister of Hibernia, so far at least as union goes, have been placed on the right hand of Britannia?

I was pleased to see that, at this time of exclusive military exultation, our naval character was not entirely overlooked, a small rudder, crossed by a palm-branch, being placed in the exergue. Could our shillings and sixpences have boasted of design and workmanship equal to this pattern, the issue of them would not have been disgraced by the circulation of counterfeits without the Bank, whilst the genuine coins were delivering within its walls.

REX. F. D. 1818. Head to the left, laureate, the neck bare.¹

Rev. NONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, on the garter, which occupies the usual place of the legend. St. George, the patron Saint of England, combating the dragon.²

On the rim DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI. LVIII.³

HALF CROWN.

2 Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. 1817. Bust to the left, laureate.

Rev. BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. Armorial ensigns of the United Kingdom,⁴ in a shield surrounded by the garter (bearing the motto) and the collar of the order.⁵

3 Obv. Legend as before. Date 1817. The lower part of the bust is omitted.

Rev. as No. 2, but the collar of the order of the garter, and the initials w. w. r. omitted.

SHILLING.

4 Obv. GEOR III D. G. BRITT.⁶ REX. F. D. 1816. Head as No. 3.

¹ Until the silver coinage of 1816, the neck of the monarch was invariably clothed, upon the larger pieces, down to the piece inclusive.

² Nearly as the device upon the reverse of the sovereign. See No. 6.

³ For the propriety or impropriety of these numerals, see the *Annals*, vol. ii., p. 124. This piece is the work of Signior Pistrucci solely, being both designed and executed by him. His name, at length, is placed in small characters, on the obverse and the reverse. No other instance of this is to be found in the series of English current coins, where initials only appear. It occurs indeed upon pattern-pieces of competition between individual artists.*

⁴ See the *Annals*, vol. ii., p. 119.

⁵ On the lower part of the ornament of the shield, upon the right side, are stamped, in small characters, w. w. r., being the initials of the name of the master of the mint, William Wellesley Pole.

This first appeared upon the shilling and sixpence of 1816, and were censured by some as an innovation and impropriety. But those persons could not have known that the master is authorized by the indenture to put a privy mark or marks upon the money, and that precedents are not wanting of the initial of the master's name having been used for that purpose. See *Silver Coins*, plate ix.

* The propriety of the artist placing his name on the coins has been much questioned, but it may be as well to inform some of those who have denounced it as an impertinence, that it is not without classical authority. On a coin of Cydonia in Crete we find *Neventus fecit*, and what must be considered as the name of the artist sometimes occurs on the Syracusan coins.—[*En.*]

Rev. Type as No. 3, with w. w. r. as No. 2.⁷
GROAT.

5 Obv. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. 1818.

Rev. BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. In the centre, 4. under a crown.

Gold.

SOVEREIGN.⁸

6 Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. 1817.

Rev. As No. 1, except that St. George holds in his right hand the remainder of his broken spear, instead of a sword.⁹

HALF SOVEREIGN.

7 Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. 1817.

Rev. BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Arms in a plain shield.

BANK TOKENS.

8 Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust in armour. The portrait affords rather a singular variety from the other almost innumerable representations of his majesty.

No. 10; plate x., No. 1; plate xxiv., No. 7; and *Gold Coins*, Plate vii., No. 1.

⁶ The addition of the second τ to this abbreviation of Britanniarum was much criticised, and objected to, when the coins were issued. But the objectors could not have been aware that the people whose language we have thought fit to adopt for our coins, used, in various instances, that mode of expressing the plural number in abbreviated words. For instance, *AVGG. AVGGG. COSS.*, etc.; and that in these times we put MSS. for manuscripts, and pp. for pages.[†]

⁷ The sixpence is of the same type.

⁸ Those who are conversant with the former coinage of this kingdom, will be surprised at the adoption of this title, from coins of a type totally dissimilar to this. They derived their names from the figure of the monarch, on the obverse, seated upon his throne, with all the insignia of sovereignty.

It appears from No. 111. of the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, that the design for the sovereign was executed by Signor Pistrucci in Jaspard. From this design the die was sunk by the late Mr. Wyon, whose memory therefore must not be charged with the want of resemblance to our venerable monarch, which cannot escape the most cursory inspection. It is remarkable that through the whole of this coinage the outressure in the arms of Scotland is plain, not fleury.

⁹ "The image of St. George armed," are the words of the proclamation; but I presume that *armed*, in the times contemporaneous with the warrior saint, would have been intended to express something more than a *naked* figure *armed* only with a spear.

[†] It may here be remarked, that on the coins of Commodus, Severus, and Caracalla, *Britannia* is spelled with two T's.—[*En.*]

Rev. BANK TOKEN 3 SHILL. 1811, within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns.¹

9 Obv. as No. 8, but with a much better portrait. The neck unclothed.

Rev. Legend as No. 8, with a wreath composed of oak and laurel.

BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN.

10 Obv. as No. 9.

Rev. BANK TOKEN 10 PENCE IRISH. 1815. surrounded by a wreath of shamrock.

Gold.

FIVE THALER.

11 Obv. GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIARVM REX. F. D. Arms in a plain shield, crowned, with the garter loosely thrown over it.

Rev. BRVNSVICENS ET LVNEBVRG DVX. S. R. I. AT. ET E. In the centre, V THALER. 1813. T. W.² - - - Sainthill.

COINS FOR THE COLONIES.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Copper.

12 Obv. An elephant.

Rev. GOD PRESERVE NEW ENGLAND. 1694.³

GEORGE III.

13 Obv. GEORGIVS III. REX. Portrait of the king. Neck unclothed.

Rev. VIRGINIA. 1773. Arms in an orna-

mented shield crowned. First, England, impaling Scotland; second, France; third, Ireland; fourth, Electoral dominions.

Sainthill.

14 Obv. GEORGIVS III D G REX. Another imperfect resemblance of his majesty. Upon the lower part of the bust, DROZ F.⁴

Rev. HERMVDA. A ship of war in full sail to the right, with land in the distance. In the exergue 1793 - - Sainthill.

15 Obv. as No. 14, but the bust clothed, and exhibiting a grotesque attempt at a portrait. Date 1806.

Rev. BAHAMA. A ship as No. 14, but sailing to the left. Land, and two small vessels in the offing. Exergue. EXPULSIS PRIVATIS RESTITUTA COMMERCIA.⁵ Sainthill.

PLATE XV.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO.

Silver.

THREE SHILLINGS TOKEN.

1 Obv. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to the left, laureate, and in armour.

Rev. COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMERARA TOKEN 1809. In the centre, 3 under a crown, between two branches of oak.⁶

Wyon.

¹ On the Bank tokens of 1804 first appeared that glaring impropriety of an inscription composed of two different languages, which is repeated upon this piece, and also on Nos. 9 and 10 in this plate, and on Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6 in the following plate.*

² Thomas Wyon.

³ See Supplement, part ii., plate viii., No. 1. A similar coin for Carolina.

⁴ This engraver was employed by Mr. Boulton in the Solihull mint.

⁵ As I was unable to explain this motto, I applied to my friend Mr. George Chalmers for information, who obligingly furnished me with the following very satisfactory historical detail:

"In the reign of king William, the West Indies were overwhelmed by pirates. In the subsequent reign much was done to suppress them.

"Meantime the Bahamas were in the hands of Proprietaries, under a grant of Charles II., who (i. e. the Proprietaries) neglected, and abused them.

* There are many examples of Bilingual inscriptions on ancient coins.—[Ed.]

"In 1717, the government was taken into the hands of the crown. During the same year, a commission was granted, by George I., to Captain Woodes Rogers (the navigator and voyager), appointing him governor of the Bahamas. He of course carried out a great seal with him, and the motto, on such occasions, is generally given by one of the clerks of the Council, or the secretary to the Board of Trade.

"The occasion supplied the inscription, in the exergue. The pirates had been driven away, or suppressed, and Rogers was sent over to re-settle the Bahamas, and to restore their commerce.

"The same inscription remained on the great seal in 1806, when the motto was transferred from the seal to the coin, partly by the assembly of the Bahamas, which granted 500*l.* sterling for supplying a copper coin for the petty dealers within their jurisdiction, who did not thank them."

This coin was engraved by Kuckler, and struck in Mr. Boulton's mint.

⁶ By Pingo. Of this type there are pieces of 2 and 1 stiver, and the half and quarter.

- 2 Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX. Bust laureate, and in Roman costume. Under the bust, T. W.

Rev. UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSEQUIBO. 1816. Type as No. 1, but the inner circle omitted¹ - - Sainthill.

Copper.

ONE STIVER TOKEN.

- 3 Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX. Bust laureate. Neck clothed.

Rev. COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY TOKEN. 1813. Under a crown, ONE STIVER, between two branches of oak. Sainthill.

CEYLON.

Silver.

- 4 Obv. An elephant. Beneath, 1809.
Rev. CEYLON GOVERNMENT. In the centre,
^{OF}
^{ST.} - - - - - Young.

Copper.

- 5 Obv. An elephant. In the exergue, 1802.
Rev. CEYLON GOVERNMENT. In the centre,
48. - - - - Miles.

STIVER.

- 6 Obv. GEORGIUS III D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX. Bust to the left, laureate, in Roman costume.

Rev. An elephant. Above it, CEYLON ONE STIVER; beneath it, 1815.² Sainthill.

BARBADOES.

Copper.

PENNY.

- 7 Obv. Bust of a negro, in profile to the right, adorned with the coronet and feathers of the Prince of Wales. Under the bust, I SERVE.

Rev. BARBADOES PENNY. 1788. A pine apple³ - - - - Sainthill.

- 8 Obv. as No. 1.

Rev. BARBADOES PENNY. His majesty, in the character of Neptune, seated in a car drawn by two sea-horses.⁴ In the exergue,
1792 - - - - Sainthill.

SIERRA LEONE.

Copper.

PENNY.

- 9 Obv. SIERRA LEONE COMPANY. A lion. In the exergue, AFRICA.

*Rev. ONE PENNY PIECE. 1791. Two hands conjoined - - - - Sainthill.

JERSEY.

Silver.

THREE SHILLINGS TOKEN.

- 10 Obv. STATES OF JERSEY 1813. Gules three leopards passant guardant.

Rev. THREE SHILLINGS TOKEN within a wreath of oak⁵ - - - - Sainthill.

CHARLES II.

EAST INDIA.

Silver.

RUPEE.

- 11 Obv. IND ORI HON SOC. ANG. Arms of the East India Company.

Rev. A DEO PAX & INCREMENTVM. In the centre, MON. BOMBAY ANGLIC REGIMS. A°. 7°. - - - - Martin.

JAMES II.

- 12 Obv. Arms as before.

Rev. BOMBAIENSIS. MONETA. 1687. In the centre, PAX DEO - - - - Martin.

CHARLES II.

Copper.

PICE.

- 13 Obv. Arms with apparently the legend of the reverse of No. 11.

¹ By T. Wyon. There are the same pieces of this type as of No. 1. The two smaller have w only under the bust.

² The two-stiver piece has the initials of the engraver, T. W. Thomas Wyon. There is also a half-stiver of the same type.

³ 1788, Oct. 4. The first Barbadoes penny done for Sir Philip Gibbs, bart. 5376 struck, weighing half an ounce of copper each. *Extract from the late Mr. Milton's MS List of his works.*

⁴ 1792, July 25. Coined 39,000 pence, 39 to 16 oz. of copp. 46,800 halfpence, 78 to 16 oz. do.

The reverse is a copy of the great seal of the island. As note [?].

⁵ By Mr. T. Wyon. They were struck by order of Council. There is also an eighteen-penny token of the same type.

Rev. Legend apparently as obverse of No. 11.

In the centre, MOET BOMBAY ANGLIC REGIM A°. D. 9°. - - - Martin.

GEORGE II.

14 Obv. A large crown, with G. R. above, and BOMB below.

Rev. AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS. ANGLIE. 1728 - - - - - Martin.

PLATE XVI.

Silver.

HALF PAGODA.¹

1 Obv. HALF PAGODA. Half a loon (or pagoda) in Persian characters. In the centre the elevation of a pagoda.

Rev. Inscription as on obverse, in Tamil and Talinga characters. An idol, or pagoda. Dr. Wilkins.

Copper.

A COMPANY'S COIN, OR SICCA.²

2 Obv. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. on a broad raised border. In the centre, Sica of the Company, year of Christ. 1743.

Rev. as obverse - - - Young.

TWO KAPANG.

3 ³Obv. UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1787. Arms of the Company.

Rev. Do Kapang—value 2 Kapang. Martin.

4 ⁴Obv. The Company's bale mark. 19.

Rev. Adil, i. e. Justice, 1219. in Arabic characters. A balance - Dr. Wilkins.

¹ Coined at Madras for that presidency. There are the half and quarter of this.

² As both the author and his engraver were ignorant of the language which is impressed upon this coin, the legend is by mistake turned upside down.

³ A coin struck for the Company's settlement in Sumatra. The legend on the reverse of this coin also is inverted.

⁴ This is likewise a coin for Sumatra.

⁵ On the scroll under the arms, UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY. Coined by Boulton for the Indian peninsula.

⁶ Another coin of the same date has the crest only on the obverse.

⁷ On the scroll under the arms, AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIE, which is continued as the motto on all the other coins in this plate which bear the arms.

⁸ By Mr. Boulton, for the island of Sumatra.

⁹ For Prince of Wales's Island, by Mr. Boulton.

5 Obv. only. AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIE. Arms of the Company.⁵ Under it, 48, and on a scroll, to one rupee.

Rev. UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1794. Bale mark as in No. 4.⁶ - Dr. Wilkins.

6 Obv. only. EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1803. Arms.⁷

Rev. 20 cash are equal to 4 faloots. In Persian characters. Coined for Madras.

7 Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1804. Arms. Rev. as No. 4.⁸

8 Obv. as No. 7.

Rev. only. Ampat Kapang (the name of the coin) 1219. in Malay characters. Coined for Sumatra, value 4 kapang.

9 Obv. Arms, 1810.

Rev. Pulu Pinang, i. e. Prince of Wales's Island, in Malay characters.⁹

10 Obv. as No. 9.

Rev. as No. 9, differing only in the border.¹⁰

CASH.

11 Obv. The Company's crest. Under it, 1803. Rev. Kas, i. e. CASH, in Persian characters. Coined for Madras.

JOHN.¹¹

IRISH FARTHING.

12 Obv. NOBM.

Rev. A masicle pointed with treble knots. A pellet in the centre - - - 6. Martin.

Counterfeit Sterling.

13 Obv. HENRICV . . . DEI : GRA. Type of Henry IV., V., or VI.

Rev. ROMANORVM REX. Cross and pellets. M.M. an eagle displayed¹² - Willett.

¹⁰ By Mr. Pingo.

¹¹ The legend should probably be NORM. for Norman, the name of one of king John's moneyers. There are other specimens of the same type which read respectively TOMA, NICO, ALEX, and ADAM. [See *Additional Plates to Simon's Irish Coins*, 2d edition.] Of the above-mentioned names, Norman, Tomas, and Alexander, alone are found upon the coins of John.

Norman, Tomas, Nicol, and Adam, occur as moneyers of Henry III.

¹² This is given as a specimen of the counterfeit sterling which were circulated all over the continent of Europe, and sometimes brought into England in large quantities. It is possibly one of the Eagles mentioned in vol. i., p. 201. Various representations of these counterfeits, whose number shows the estimation in which the English sterling was then held, may be seen in Snelling's work upon the subject.

EDWARD IV.

FARTHING.

- 14 Obv. EDW . . . VS REX. Usual bust.
Rev. C . V ONDON. Cross and pellets
- - - - 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Martin.

IRISH GROAT.

- 15 Obv. EDWARDVS DEI GRA REX AGL Z FRAC.
. . . Usual bust with a rose and sun on
each side, placed alternately.
Rev. POSVI DEVM AD MEV. In the
inner circle CIVITAS DVBLINIE. On the
centre of the cross a rose. M.M. a coro-
net and sun - - - - Martin.

HENRY VII.

GROAT.

- 16 Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.
Usual type, with the open crown.
Rev. POSVI, etc. In the inner circle, CIVITAS
LONDON. On the centre of the cross a
portcullis with chains. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.
Shepperd.

HENRY VIII.

PORTCULLIS FARTHING.

- 17 Obv. HENRIC DI. A portcullis.
Rev. A cross with a rose in the centre.
barely 2 gr. Dimsdale.
18 Obv. RVT ROSA. Portcullis.
Rev. H D GRATI. A cross with a pellet in
each quarter - - - full 2 gr. Martin.

IRISH HALFPENNY.

- 19 Obv. H D G ROSA SINE SPI. Bust full-faced.

¹ I have caused this piece to be re-engraved, because the former representation of it, in plate xv. of *Silver Coins*, gave the obverse only, and the Explanation having said that the reverse was the same as the preceding coin, it could not be known that the impression on both sides was nearly obliterated by the stamp of the escalop. This device could never be the work of a counterfeiter of the coins, whose interest it must be to make them resemble the originals as nearly as possible; nor do I think it probable that Elizabeth would have defaced her own image, for the purpose of making the coins current in Ireland at an advanced rate. Indeed, had that been intended, the stamp of a harp seems much more likely to have been adopted.

In this doubt as to the cause of the singular appearance of this coin, I would suggest the possibility that it was struck by Lennard Daeres, during his rebellion in 1569. The escalop was I presume, his ensign, as being the charge of his coat armour;* and if Carte's account be true, that the rebellion in which he en-

* Sir William Dacre de goulas, e iii eschalops de Argent. Temp. E. I. *Rouge Mores, Nonina & Insignia, etc.* etc., p. 14.

Rev. CIV DVBLIN. Cross and pellets.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Martin.

ELIZABETH.

SIXPENCE.

- 20 Obv. ELIZABETH D. G ANG FR ET III REGINA.
In the centre an escalop shell, which obli-
terates almost entirely the queen's bust.
Rev. POSVI, etc. 1569. The shield of arms
obscured by the incuse impression of the
escalop. M.M. on both sides a coronet.¹
Martin.

CHARLES I.

HALF CROWN.

- 21 Obv. CAR AG BRI FR ET HI REX.
An uncouth figure of the king on horse-
back. M.M. a coronet.
Rev. EX R INIMICI. Across
the field in two lines RELI— PRO LE AN LI
R. Above, three plumes of feathers, be-
low, 1644. M.M. the feathers.²

SIEGE PIECES.

FIVE SHILLINGS.

- 22 A rude piece of plate, being part of a salver,
the moulding of which remains, stamped
with a castle. Under it, $\frac{1}{2}$

SIXPENCE.

- 23 Another castle, with $\frac{1}{4}$ under it.

HENRY VIII.

FARTHING.

- 24 Obv. H E D G AE. A cross with a
rose in the centre.
Rev. RVTILANS A. A portcullis. M.M.
a bolt³ - - - Brit. Museum.

gaged failed for want of supplies of money, etc.† the common appellation of shilling, which these sixpences bear, will probably be the true one, and will show why a stamp to erase the portrait and arms of Elizabeth was adopted, as an insult to her, and to prevent the original current value of the coin from appearing. All this, however, is merely conjecture, and will most readily give way to any thing of a more plausible appearance.‡

² This is a curious specimen of a rude imitation of the Exurgat money, nearly similar, in point of workmanship, to that which is given in plate xxvi. of *Silver Coins*, No. 5, and which is generally called the Blacksmith's Half-crown.

³ This, and Nos. 17 and 18, are all the specimens at present known of the portcullis farthing, which is mentioned in volume i., p. 302. No. 18 is remarkable for its variation from the description in the statute, the rose being omitted.

† *Hist. of England*, vol. iv., p. 491.

‡ See the remarks on this piece in the description of plate xv. of *Silver Coins*. Our best informed Numismatists suppose the escalop shell to be the performance of a modern workman.—[En.]

SUPPLEMENTARY PLATES

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

PLATE A.

BRITISH COINS.

- 74 A very rude coin, which it would be difficult to describe with the pen. The obverse bears what is doubtless intended for a human head. Silver - - - - Brit. Museum.¹
- 75 A coin of similar character, of brass or mixed metal - - - - Mr. E. Spencer.²
- 76 Obv. Six pellets placed one, two, and three. Concave.
Rev. Several objects, the meaning of which cannot be ascertained.³ Gold. Brit. Museum.
- 77 Obv. A horse? with other symbols.
Rev. Several objects, intended probably to form a laureated head. Gold. Brit. Museum.
- 78 Obv. A horse to the right; below, a wheel.
Rev. An apparent attempt to imitate the Macedonian shield. Gold. Brit. Museum.
- 79 Obv. Rude head in imitation of that of Hercules in the lion's skin.
Rev. A horse galloping to the right; various symbols in the field. Silver.
20½ grs. Mr. Cuff.
- 80 A horse galloping to the right, with a wheel and several pellets in the field.
Rev. A fern leaf?—electrum. Brit. Museum.⁴
- 81 Obv. A similar type, but of better execution; with the letters CAHII above the horse.
Rev. A fern leaf?—electrum. Mr. Cuff.⁵
- 82⁶ Obv. The disjointed limbs of the horse, with several pellets above.
Rev. Several figures, evidently intended to form a human head, with a laurel wreath. Silver - - - - Brit. Museum.

- 83 Obv. Several letters, which appear to be NOWEPOSΔYM. The rude figure, or rather part of a figure of a horse, with three pellets in the field.

Rev. vo...nsi.o. on a tablet with two compartments, which is intersected by what is possibly intended for a wreath, which extends across the field.⁷ Gold. - Brit. Museum.

- 84 Obv. A horse galloping to the right: above, the head of a spear; below, a wheel or star.

Rev. A wreath between two circles or annulets. Gold - - - - Brit. Museum.

- 85 Obv. Rude head, apparently in imitation of that of Hercules in the lion's skin.

Rev. A horse galloping to the right, and guided by the figure of what is probably intended for a bird. Base silver. Brit. Museum.

- 86 Obv. Rude figure of a horse.

Rev. Several rude objects occupying the whole of the field. Base silver. - Mr. Cuff.

- 87 Obv. A horse galloping to the right: various symbols in the field.

Rev. Two crescents, the horns of which are branched, placed back to back: above and below, a star: pellets in the field. Gold.

Brit. Museum.

- 88 Obv. A horse? with symbols and letters in the field.

Rev. Two crescents placed back to back in a compartment. Silver. 19 grs. Mr. Cuff.

- 89 Obv. A horse galloping to the right: below, a symbol; in the field, several letters.

Rev. A figure or ornament, perhaps more perfectly represented on Nos. 94—100.

Gold - - - - Brit. Museum.

- 90 A similar coin. Gold. - - - - Mr. Cuff.

¹ Found on Lenham Heath in 1781.

² Found a few years since, while cleaning out the canal in St. James's Park.

³ The place of its discovery is not known, and we cannot be certain that it is a British coin.

⁴ Found at Mount Batten, near Plymouth, in 1832.

⁵ Found near Froome.

⁶ This and the following coin have been inadvertently drawn sideways.

⁷ One of a number found at Almondbury in Yorkshire, with many consular denarii. Vide *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. i.

- 91 A horse galloping to the right: above, several letters and the head of an animal. The reverse without type. Gold. Brit. Mus.
- 92 Similar type to the foregoing, with a figure like the Roman *lituus* below the horse.
Gold - - - - Brit. Mus.
- 93 A horse galloping to the left: below, a branch symbols, and letters.
Rev. An ornament of unknown meaning.
Gold. - - - - Brit. Mus.
- 94 A horse galloping to the right, various symbols in the field, and traces of letters.
Rev. An ornament composed of branches, crescents, and other figures. Gold.
Brit. Mus.
- 95 Similar type to the foregoing, but of ruder execution. Gold - - - Brit. Mus.
- 96 A horseman to the right.
Rev. similar to that of No. 94. Gold.
Brit. Mus.
- 97 Type similar to No. 95, but with the skull of an ox in the field.
Rev. as the preceding. Gold. Brit. Mus.
- 98 TASC. A horseman to the right brandishing a long staff resembling the *pedum*.
Rev. as the preceding. Gold. Brit. Mus.
- 99 A horseman to the right.
Rev. similar to the preceding, but with a T in the centre, and V near the margin of the coin.
Gold. 84 grs. Mr. Cuff.
- 100 T . . sc. A horseman flourishing a short club? In the field a star of five points placed within a circle. Rev. as the preceding, but with the letters VER in the compartments.
Gold - - - 84 grs. Mr. Cuff.
- 3 Obv. +PILLEMV. REX. Crowned bust, with sceptre, to the left.
Rev. +GODRIC. ON. INVTD.
- 4 Obv. +PILLEMVS. REX. Crowned full-faced bust under a canopy.
Rev. +EASTMAER. ON. PIHRE.
- 5 Obv. +PILLEM. REX. ANGLOR. Crowned full-faced bust between two sceptres.
Rev. +SIEPI. ON. HAMTVNE.
- 6 Obv. +PILLEM. REX. ANI. Crowned full-faced bust between two stars.
Rev. +GODPINE ON. PINC.
- 7 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. Crowned bust to the right holding a sceptre fleury.
Rev. +EDPI. ON. LVNDNI.
- 8 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. Same bust.
Rev. +IELFINE. ON. TAN. In the angles of the cross, PAXS, each letter within a circle.
- 9 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. Full-faced crowned bust, holding a sceptre in the right hand against the left shoulder.
Rev. +VNNVLF. ON. CESTRE. In the angles of the cross, PAXS, as on No. 8.
- 10 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. Bust as No. 9.
Rev. +GODRIC. ON. LEHRE. Type as No. 9.
- 11 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. Crowned full-faced bust, holding a drawn sword erect in the right hand.
Rev. +GODPINE. ON. LVN.
- 12 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. I. Crowned bust to the right holding a drawn sword.
Rev. +SE . . ORD. ON. MALME.
- 13 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. Bust, as No. 12.
Rev. +LVFRIC. ON. DOFRE.
- 14 Obv. +PILLELM. REX. Crowned full-faced bust holding a sword in the right hand.
Rev. +IELFERIC. ON. LIEDE.
- 15 Obv. +PILLELM. REI. Crowned full-faced bust, with drawn sword.
Rev. +GODPINE. ON. PIN.
- 16 Obv. +PILLELM. RI. Full-faced bust, with a sceptre fleury; a star on the left side.
Rev. +IELFINE. ON. LVN.
- 17 Obv. +PIIIIIIII. Full-faced crowned bust.
Rev. +LIFPINE. ON. DFR.
- 18 Obv. +PPILLELM. RII. Crowned full-faced bust between two stars within a circle.
Rev. +IELSTAN. ON. ROFE.

PLATE B.

(The letter B has been omitted on this plate.)

WILLIAM I. and II.¹

PENNY.

- 1 Obv. +PILLEMVS. REX. Crowned bust, with sceptre, to the left.
Rev. +DVNNIC. ON. ÆSTI.
- 2 Obv. +PILLEMVS. REX. Crowned bust, full-faced.
Rev. +ELFSI. ON. LVNDNEI.

¹ See the Annals, vol. i. p. 151.

PLATE C.

KINGS OF KENT.

CUTHRED.

- 1 Obv. CUTHRED REX. Cross of three limbs, pellet in each angle.
Rev. DVDA in the angles of a cross. - Cuff.

ÆTHELSTAN.

- 2 Obv. +ÆDELSTAN . REX. Rude portrait to the right.
Rev. +MONN . MONETA - $21\frac{3}{10}$ Cuff.
3 Obv. ÆDELSTAN REX. Rude portrait.
Rev. +EADGAR MONETA. In four lines across the field - - - Cuff.

KINGS OF MERCA.

OFFA.

- 4 Obv. +OFFA . REX.+ Portrait with a fillet, placed on a heart? palm branch.
Rev. +DVD. - - - 19 Cuff.
5 Obv. OFFA+ . REX. Bust to the right between two sceptres?
Rev. ÆTHELRED. A mascle? a cross at each point - - - $18\frac{1}{2}$ Cuff.

COENVVLF.

- 6 Obv. COENVVLF REX M. Rude portrait with diadem.
Rev. +RODEL. in the angles of a cross. $20\frac{1}{2}$ Cuff.

CEOLVVLF.

- 7 Obv. +CEOLVVLF REX . M. Rude portrait, with diadem.
Rev. WERBALD MONE. In three lines across the field - - - $21\frac{1}{2}$ Cuff.
8 Obv. +CEOLVVLF REX M. Rude portrait, with diadem.
Rev. RODEL in the angles of a cross. $21\frac{1}{2}$ Cuff.

LYDICA.

- 9 Obv. +LYDICA . RX . ME. Rude portrait.
Rev. EADNOF MONET. In the centre a cross crosslet - - - $22\frac{3}{10}$ Cuff.

BERHTVLF.

- 10 Obv. BERHTVVLF REX. Rude portrait.
Rev. LIABA MONE . - - - 21 Cuff.

CIOLVVLF.

- 11 Obv. CIOLVVLF REX. MCI. Rude portrait.
Rev. DORONHEBIA CIHL. In the centre TAS and cross - - - $21\frac{3}{10}$ Cuff.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

- 12 ANLAF. CYNVC. O. Small cross.
Rev. SICARES MOT. Small cross. In the field M. - - - $23\frac{1}{4}$ Cuff.

SAINT PETER.

- 13 Obv. SCITHIO. In two lines, between which a sword.
Rev. + Legend uncertain. Unknown object. $19\frac{1}{2}$ Cuff.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

CIALNOTH.

- 14 Obv. +CIALNOD ARCE. Rude full-faced bust.
Rev. +VVIHERE MONETA. In the centre a monogram - - - 22 Cuff.
15 Obv. +CIALNOD ARCEPIS. Rude full-faced bust.
Rev. +BIORNMOT MONET. Christian monogram - - - 19 Cuff.

SOLE MONARCHS.

ÆTHELWULF.

- 16 Obv. +ÆTHELVVLF REX. Rude head, with diadem.
Rev. +ÆTHELMOD MONETA, on the limbs and in the angles of a large cross. $19\frac{1}{2}$ Cuff.

ALFRED.

- 17 Obv. +ÆLFRED REX SAX.¹ Rude bust, with diadem. No inner circle.
Rev. REGINGIED MONETA, in the angles of an ornamented cross - - - 20 Cuff.

EDWEARD

- 18 Obv. +EADVVEARD REX. Rude head; before it, a cross.
Rev. RIORNBED. M. (*for*san BIORNRED), in two lines, retrograde - - - $25\frac{1}{2}$ Cuff.

¹ This coin is remarkable for the addition of the style SAX.

ÆTHELSTAN.

19 Obv. +ÆTHELSTAN REX TOT. BRIT. Small cross.

Rev. BEORHTVLF. MO. DARENT. VRB.¹ Small cross - - - 24½ Cuff.

EADWEARD.

20 Obv. EADWEARD REX ANGLOR. Bust, with diadem, to the right.

Rev. WINE. MO. CAENTA? The hand of Providence between the letters Alpha and Omega.² 24½ Cuff.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

21 Obv. EADWARD REX. Crowned bust to the right, with sceptre.

Rev. ELFWINE ON ORVC, and on a tablet across the field, PAX. - - - 14 Cuff.

PLATE D.

MERCIA.

CIOLVULF II.

PENNY.

22 Obv. CIOLVULF. REX. M. Rude head.

Rev. EALF. . AN. MONET. Cross crosslet. 18½ Cuff.

SAINT EADMUND.

23 Obv. SCE EADMUND RIX. In the centre a large A.

Rev. WINER. MONETA - - - 21 Cuff.

COENVULF.

24 Obv. COENVULCCI REX. Rude head.

Rev. WINTRED. Cross, with pellet in each angle - - - 19 Cuff.

SOLE MONARCHS.

25 Obv. +AETHLYLF REX. Rude head.

Rev. +TIRVALD MONET. - 18 Cuff.

26 Obv. +AETHELVULF REX. Rude head.

Rev. +MANNV. MONETA - - 20¾ Cuff.

27 Obv. +EADWEARD REX. Cross.

Rev. [CV]DBERHT - - 16½ Cuff.

28 Obv. +ÆTHELSTAN REX. Bust with diadem.

Rev. +ÆLFWALD MO LOND CIVI. 24 Cuff.

29 Obv. +ÆDELSTAN REX. Cross.

Rev. FROTIERM MON. A building. 21 Cuff.

30 Obv. +ÆTHELSTAN REX TOT. BRIT. Small cross.

Rev. +FRITHEBRIHT MO AMTVN VRB. 23 Cuff.

31 Obv. +EADMUND REX. Cross.

Rev. EADWEARD M. - - 25 Cuff.

32 Obv. +EADRED REX. Rude head with diadem.

Rev. +MANNE MONORDW. . X. 23 Cuff.

33 Obv. +EDERED. REX. ANGLOR. Rude head.

Rev. +GVNAR MO. DEORBY. - 18½ Cuff.

34 Obv. +ÆTHELRED REX ANGLOR. Bust with diadem; behind, a small cross.

Rev. +SVMERLETH MO. LINC. 22½ Cuff.

35 Obv. +ÆTHELRED REX. ANGLOR. Bust with diadem.

Rev. +LEOEVELM MO SCROB. The hand of Providence between the letters Alpha and Omega.³ - - - 26 Cuff.

36 Obv. +ÆTHELRED REX. ANGLOR. A similar bust.

Rev. +ISEGEL MO HAM VIC. A similar type.³ 25 Cuff.

37 Obv. +ÆTHELRED REX ANGLOR. Bust to the right; before it, a sceptre surmounted by a cross

Rev. +OSWOLD MO. LEWE. The hand of Providence (upside down) - 25 Cuff.

38 Obv. +CNYT REX ANGLOR. Crowned head within a quatrefoil.

Rev. +ALFWOLD ON WL. - 17½ Cuff.

39 Obv. +CNYT REX ANGLOR. Crowned bust within a quatrefoil; before it the letter ω?

Rev. +SIRED ON GLEW. - 16½ Cuff.

40 Obv. +HARTHACNYT REX IN DANO. In four lines across the field.

Rev. +ALFWARD ON LVND. - 16 Cuff.

41 Obv. +HARTHACN. Bust to the left, the right hand raised.

Rev. +TOOCI ON LVDI. An open cross, with a crescent in the first and fourth quarters. 16½ Cuff.

42 Obv. +HARTHECNYT REX. Crowned bust to the left.

Rev. +SVMERLED ON.⁴ Open cross. 16½ Cuff.

¹ This town is not mentioned in the list at page 127. It is almost the only instance of *urbs* appearing on Saxon coins.

² By a mistake of the engraver, the reverse of this coin has been placed upside down. The reverse type is of Byzantine origin.

³ A device borrowed from the Byzantine money. By an error of the engraver, the reverse has been placed upside down.

⁴ As the moneyer's name occurs on the coin of Ethelred, No. 34, we may safely give this penny to England.

PLATE E.

ELLA, KING OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

STYCA.

- 1 Obv. + ELLAERE. A cross.
Rev. + AEDIL REP. A cross.¹

ST. PETER.

PENNY.

- 2 Obv. + RAHEITAT. Rude profile to the left.
Rev. + EARICFCT. In the centre, CHOLS in monogram - - - Brit. Museum.
- 3 Obv. + RACHIOIST. A hand.
Rev. + EIORACIL. In the centre a rude imitation of the monogram on the preceding coin.²

HARTHACNUT.

- 4 Obv. + HARTHACNVT IDA (i. e. *Rex Danorum*).
A coiled serpent.
Rev. + DORCETL ON LVI. In the centre an annulet between four ornamented semi-circles³ - - - Brit. Museum.

WILLIAM RUFUS.

- 5 Obv. only. + PILLEMN RZ. Crowned full face, between two stars.

RICHARD II.

HALF GROAT.

- 6 Obv. + RICARD DI GRA REX ANOL FRANC.
Full-faced crowned bust with flowing hair.
Rev. + POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. In the inner circle, VILLA CALISIE.⁴
Brit. Museum.

RICHARD III.

HALF GROAT.

- 7 Obv. RECARD DI GRA SEI ANGL' FRÆ.
Rev. + POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. In the inner circle, CIVITAS CANTOR.⁵

HENRY VI.

LIGHT GROAT.

- 8 Obv. HENRICVS DI GRA REX ANG Z. FRANC.
On the neck of the bust the letter B.

¹ Mr. Hawkins suspects this coin to be not of Ella, but of Ethelred and Aelfred.

² This piece is engraved in plate xxx. 1, and called Mr. Willett's. Mr. Willett lent it to Ruding to be engraved, but it is not correctly given. The above is accurately represented in this plate E.

³ A Danish coin, struck at Lund in *Schenen*.

⁴ Mr. Hawkins observes that Mr. Willett, to whom this coin

Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. In the inner circle, VILLA BUSTOW. M.M. a rose.
44 grs.

EDWARD IV.

GROAT.

- 9 Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX. ANGL Z FRANCVS. A cross at each side of the neck.
Brit. Museum.

CHARLES I.

ABERYSTWITH HALF GROAT.

- 10 Obv. CAROLVS D G M B F ET II REX. Behind the head II, for the value. M.M. a cross.
Rev. IUSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Plume within a coronet. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

SHILLING.

- 11 Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MA BR FR ET II REX.
Crowned bust in armour, with falling laced collar. Value XII. behind the head. M.M. a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Large oval shield garnished. M.M. a globe? and four fleurs-de-lis.

SIXPENCE.

- 12 Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET III REX.
Crowned bust in armour, with ruff; value vi. behind the head. M.M. a rose.

Rev. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. Oval shield garnished, crowned, between the letters C. R. M.M. a rose.

SHILLING.

- 13 Obv. CAROLVS D. G MA BR FR E HI REX.
Crowned bust with falling band; value XII. behind the head. M.M. a large open crown.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Large oval shield, garnished. M.M. a large open crown.

- 14 Obv. CAROLVS D. G MAG. BRIT FR ET III REX.

formerly belonged, supposed it to read as above written, and his artist, drawing more than he saw, has tended to confirm this erroneous supposition. The coin was purchased for the British Museum, after the detection of the error, that it might always be accessible to confute any assertion founded upon the error in the plate, it being, in reality, a half-groat of Henry IV., V., VI.

⁵ This coin is blundered, perhaps falsified, and, unsupported, cannot be relied upon as evidence that Richard III. had a mint at Canterbury.

Crowned bust, with falling band; value, XII. behind the head.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Large oval shield, garnished. M.M. a leaf? between two clusters of pellets.

PLATE F.

CHARLES I.¹

SHILLING.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS. D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET. HI. REX. Crowned bust; value, XII. behind the head.
Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Plain shield of arms. M.M. an anchor.

HALF CROWN.

- 2 Obv. CA... AG. BRI. FR. ET. HI. REX. Rude equestrian figure of the king.
Rev. EX..... VR. INIMICI. Across the field, RELL. PRO. LE. AN. LI. P. 1644, in three lines; above, three plumes. M. M. plume.
3 Obv. CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX. The king, in armour and crowned, on horseback to the left; a drawn sword in his right hand.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Garnished shield of arms. M.M. an anchor.

- 4 Obv. CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. The king in armour, and crowned, on horseback to the left; a drawn sword in his right hand. M.M. a small fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Garnished oval shield, surmounted by a large crown. Fleur-de-lis before and after AVSPICE.

- 5 Obv. CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BR. FR..... HI... The king armed on horseback to the left.
Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Garnished oval shield, surmounted by a large crown.

- 6 Obv. CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HI. REX. The king crowned and in armour on horseback to the left, a drawn sword in his right hand.

Rev. LORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA. Garnished oval shield, surmounted by a crown.

SHILLING.

- 7 Obv. CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HI.

REN. Crowned bust to the left, with falling band; behind, the value XII. M.M. a portcullis.

Rev. CHRISTO, etc. Garnished oval shield. M.M. a portcullis.

PLATE G.

CHARLES I.

HALF CROWN.

- 1 Obv. CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX. The king on horseback to the left.
Rev..... SPICE. REGNO. Garnished shield, crowned.² Fleur-de-lis after each word of the legend.

OLIVER.

SHILLING.

- 2 Obv. OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. & PRO. Laureated bust to the left.
Rev. PAX. QVERITVR. BELLO. 1658. Arms as on his crown, etc. 86 $\frac{6}{10}$ Brit. Museum.
3 Obv. OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. PRO. Similar bust.
Rev. PAX, etc. 1658. Arms as on the preceding - - 153 $\frac{1}{10}$ Brit. Museum.

SIXPENCE.

- 4 Obv. and Rev. as the preceding.
89 $\frac{8}{10}$ Brit. Museum.

HENRY V. OR VI.

HALF NOBLE.

- 5 Obv. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FRANC. Type as the noble; to the right of the king an annulet.
Rev. DOMINE. NE. IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. Usual type, with E in the centre of the cross - - 53 $\frac{3}{10}$ Brit. Museum.

ELIZABETH.

HALF SOVEREIGN.

- 6 Obv. ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. REGINA. Crowned bust to the left. M.M. a mullet.
Rev. SCVTVM. FIDEL. PROTEGIT. EAM. Arms on a plain shield crowned, between the letters E. R. M.M. a mullet.

92 $\frac{2}{10}$ Brit. Museum.

¹ These pieces are all of unknown country mints.

² Unknown country mint.

GEORGE III.

FIVE GUINEAS.

- 7 Obv. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Laureated bust, with flowing hair.

Rev. M. B. P. ET. H. REX F. D. B. ET. L. D. S.
H. L. A. T. ET. E. 1770. Garnished shield surmounted by a crown. 590½ Brit. Mus.

TWO GUINEAS.

- 8 Obv. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRA. Same bust.

Rev. Same legend and type.
256-¹/₁₀ Brit. Museum.

PLATE H.

ALFRED.

- 43 Obv. +ELFRED. MX.+ Bust to the right.
Rev. DVDD. MONETA. In three lines.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

Gold.

- 44 Obv. +EDPERD. REX. Bust to the left, holding a sceptre.
Rev. +LVFINC. ON. PERINC.

HARTHACNUT.

- 45 Obv. +HARTHECNVT. Crowned bust to the left: no inner circle.
Rev. +ALFPARD. O LV.

- 46 Obv. +HARECNVT. Crowned bust with sceptre: no inner circle.

Rev. ALFPARD. ON. L. The two last letters conjoined. A crescent in the first and fourth quarters of a voided cross.

- 47 Obv. +HARTHECNVT. Crowned bust: no inner circle.

Rev. OTHENLR ON LVD.

HENRY VIII.

NOBLE.

- 48 Obv. HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. IB. The king in a ship standing, full-faced, and wearing an open crown, with sword and shield, as on the nobles of Edward IV. A large rose on the hull of the ship: N on the flag.

VOL. II.

Rev. INC. AVT. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM. ILLORVM. IBAT. Type as the rose noble of Edward IV. M. M. a portcullis, crowned with an open crown. Brit. Mus.

Moneyers Names on the Stycas engraved in the Plates contributed by the Society of Antiquaries.

PLATE I.

EANRED.

1—4	ALDATES.	14	BROER.
5	ALFHEARD.	15—17	CVDHARD.
6—8	BRODER.	18—32	CYNNVLF.
9—13	BRODR.		

PLATE K.

33—39	CYNNVLF.	54—64	EADVINI.
40—50	DAEGBERCT.		

PLATE L.

65—75	EADVINI.	86	EADILVEAD.
76	EANRED.	87—91	EORDRED.
77	EANRETH.	92	ERDRED.
78—84	EARRDVVLF.	93—96	FORDRED.
85	EDILVARD.		

PLATE M.

97—105	FORDRED.	118—119	GADTELS.
106—112	FOLCNOD.	120—123	GADVTEIS.
113—115	FVLGNOD.	124—125	GADVTELS.
116—117	FVLNOD.	126—128	GADVTEIS.

PLATE N.

129—134	HEARDVLF.	150—153	HERRETH.
135—136	HEARDVVLF.	154	HRRED.
137	HEARETH.	155—157	HVAETRED.
138	HERRD.	158	IEADVINE.
139—143	HERRRED.	159—160	MONNE.
149	HERREDA.		

PLATE O.

161—182	MONNE.	188—191	THADIGILS.
183—186	ODILO.	192	TIDVINI.
187	TEVEH.		

PLATE P.

193	TIDVINI.	214—216	WINTRED.
194—201	VILHEAH.	217—218	WINTRIM.
202—205	VVLFEARD.	219—221	WINTRE.
206—212	VVLFRED.	223—224	<i>uncertain.</i>
213	WINTRE.		

PLATE Q.

215—217	<i>uncertain.</i>	8—15	ALGHERE.
1	ETHELRED ET EANRED?	16—20	AVRED.
2	ETHELRED.	21—24	BRODER.
4—7	ALHERE.	25—28	BROTHER.

PLATE R.

29—30	BROTHER.	33—39	CUNEMVND.
31	CEOLBALD.	40	EADVIN.
32	COENRED.	41—60	EANRED.

PLATE S.

61—82	EANRED.	84—91	EADVVLV.
83	EANREDE.	92	ELEHOIH.

PLATE T.

93	EORDRED.	104	EVDRTEDA.
103	ERWINNE.	105—124	FORDRED.

PLATE U.

125—134	FORDRED.	138—141	LEODEGN. ¹
135	GADVTEIS.	141—151	LEOFDEG.
136	HNIFVLA.	152—156	LEOFDEGN.
137	HVNLA.		

PLATE X.

157—188 LEOFDEGN.

PLATE Y.

189—207	LEOFDEGN.	211—213	LEOFDGN.
208	LEOFDGNX.	214—220	MONNE.
209—210	LEOFDEGN.		

PLATE Z.

221—252 MONNE.

PLATE A a.

253—272	MONNE.	276—284	VVLFRED.
273—275	ODILO.		

PLATE B b.

285—286	VVLFRED.	306	WINTRE.
287—290	VVLFESIC.	307—310	WINTRE.
291—301	VENDELBERHT.	311—313	WINTRED.
302—304	VINTRED.	314—315	AELEDA <i>vel</i>
305	WINTRE.		AELEDA.

PLATE C c.

REDVLF.

1—2	ALCHERE.	20—21	FORDRED.
3—6	BROTHER.	22—24	HVAETNDD.
7—8	COENED.	25	HVNLA.
9—12	CYDBERHT.	26—30	MONNE.
13—14	EANRED.	31—32	VENDELBERHT.
15—19	ECRDRED.		

PLATE D d.

EANBALD.

1—13	EADVVLV.	19—25	EODVVLV.
14	EADVVLV.	26	EODVVLV.
15—16	EANVLF PRO	27—31	EDILVARD.
	CNVLF.	32	EDILVEARD.
17—18	EANVVLV.		

PLATE E e.²

EANRED.

1	BRODER.	20—25	DAEGBERCT.
2—12	BRODR.	26	EADVVLV.
13	BROTHER.	27—30	EADVINI.
14—19	CNVVLV.		

PLATE F f.

33—38	EADVINI.	45—47	FORDRED.
39	EANRETH.	48—49	GADVTEIS.
40	EADILVEAD.	50	HEARDVLF.
41	EODVVLV.	51	HERRED.
42	EODRED.	52—53	HERRETH.
43	ERWINNE.	54—64	MONNE.
44	EYNVLF.		

¹ By this moneyer we are furnished with a great variety of types of better taste and design than usual.² This plate is numbered "2 E."

PLATE G g.

65—72	MONNE.	80	VULFHILD.
73—74	ODILO.	81—82	VULFHILD.
75	ORDRED.	83	EANRETH <i>et</i>
76—77	TIDVINI.		HEMRETH.
78	TIDVINI.	85	<i>uncertain.</i>
79	VILHEAH.		

ETHILDRED.

1—4	<i>Ethelred et Eanred</i>	7—10	BROTHER.
	<i>Reges.</i>	11	CEOLBALD.
5	ALDHIERE.	12	CYDHEARD.
6	ALGHIERE.		

PLATE H h.

13—16	EANKED.	22—31	FORDRED.
17	ELEOFDEGN.	32	HYNLAF.
18—20	EORDRED.	33	LEOFDEG.
21	ERWINNE.	34—44	LEOFDEGN.

PLATE I i.

45—50	LEOFDEGN.	65—69	WINTRE.
51	LEOGDEN.	70—71	WINTRD.
52—63	MONNE.	72—76	VULFRED.
64	ORDRED.		

PLATE K k.

REDULF.

1	ALGHIERE.	4	HVAETNDD.
2	BRODER.	5	VENDELBERH.
3	FORDRED.		

EANBALD.

1	CVAHVLF.	12—14	EDILVERD.
2	CVAHVLF.	15	EDILVARDI.
3	CNAVLF.	16	EDILVEARD.
4—9	EADVLF.	17—22	EODVLF.
10	EADVRLF.	23	VULFEAGD.
11	EAEVLF.		

PLATE L l.

VIGMVND.

1	COENED.	9—12	EDILVEAD.
2—6	COENRED.	13—16	HYNLAF.
7—8	EDELHELM.	1—10	<i>uncertain.</i>

PLATE M m.

1—14	COENRED.	17—23	EDELHELM.
15—16	COENRED.	24—32	EDILHEARD.

PLATE N n.

33—40	EDILVEARD.	61—62	VIGMVND <i>et</i>
41—44	EDILVHARD.		VIGMVND.
45—60	HYNLAF.	63—64	EDILVEARD.

PLATE O o.

(Supplement.)

EANRED.

1	ALDATES.	15	EADVINI.
2	ALFHARD.	16	EADVNI.
3	BRODER.	17	<i>uncertain.</i>
4—11	BRODR.	18—19	EANRED <i>et</i>
12	BROER.		AELFRE REGES?
13	BROTHER.	20	AVRED.
14	CVNVVLF.		

EDELRED.

21	CVNEMVND.	27	FORDRED.
22	EAFDVLF.	28	EARNVLF <i>vel</i>
23—25	EANRED.		CVANVLF?
26	EORDRED.		

EANBALD.

29 EADVOLF.

PLATE P p.

1—32 *uncertain.*

PLATE Q q.

GEORGE IV.

— FOR THE COLONIES.

1 Obv. GEORG: IV D: G: BRI: REX. Bust, to the left, laureated, draped.

Rev. COLONIAL. 1823. $\frac{1}{10}$ DOLLAR, within a wreath of oak.

QUARTER DOLLAR FOR THE MAURITIUS.

2 Obv. GEORGIUS IV D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX F: D: Armorial ensigns of the king in a garnished shield.

Rev. COLONIAL: BRITAN: MONET: 1822. Anchor, crown above; on each side 11, for the value.

GROAT.

3 Obv. GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA. Head, laureated, to the left; neck bare.

Rev. BRITANNIAR REX FID: DEF. Britannia seated, as Pl. R r, fig. 15, but with sprig

of rose, thistle, and shamrock, in the exergue.

— FOR THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

4 Obv. IONIKON KPATOS. 1831. 30 within a wreath of oak.

Rev. BRITANNIA. Britannia seated, as in Pl. R r, fig. 15, without date.

ONE-THIRD OF A FARTHING FOR MALTA.

5 Obv. GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA. 1827. Head laureated, to the left; neck bare.

Rev. BRITANNIAR : REX FID : DEF : Same as fig. 3.

DECIMO FOR BUENOS AYRES.

6 Obv. Armorial ensign of Buenos Ayres sun rising behind; between branches of laurel.

Rev. BUENOS AYRES UN DECIMO. 1822 within a wreath of laurel.

PENNY FOR THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

7 Obv. IONIKON KPATOS. 1819. Winged lion of St. Mark, holding a bundle of arrows, and a cross.

Rev. BRITANNIA. Britannia seated upon a globe; her right hand rests upon her knee, and holds an olive branch; her left supports an anchor; her shield reclines beside her. Underneath, w. WYON.

WILLIAM IV.

THREE-HALFPENCE FOR WEST INDIES.

8 Obv. GULIELMUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIAR. Head, bare, to the right.

Rev. 1½, 1835, surmounted by a regal crown within two branches of oak.

THREE-GUILDERS FOR DEMERARY AND ESSEQUIBO.

9 Obv. GULIELMUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIAR REX F : D : Head, bare, to the right.

Rev. UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSEQUIBO. 1832. In the centre, 3; under a crown between two branches of oak.

GUILDER FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

10 Obv. GULIELMUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : Head, bare, to the right.

Rev. BRITISH GUIANA 1836—ONE GUILDER. Crown above, within two branches of oak.

FOUR-DOUBLES—JERSEY.

11 Obv. GUERNSEY. Armorial ensign of the island.

Rev. 4 DOUBLES. 1830.

ISLE OF MAN HALFPENNY.

12 Obv.

Rev. QVOCVNQVE IE CERIS STABIT. Three legs conjoined, the arms of the island.

VICTORIA.

ISLE OF MAN HALFPENNY.

13 Obv. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. 1839. Head to the left, filleted.

Rev. Similar to Fig. 12.

PLATE R r.

GEORGE III.

FIVE-POUND PIECE.

1 Obv. GEORGIUS III D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : 1820. Head, laureated, to the right; neck bare; under the bust, PISTRVCCI.

Rev. St. George combating the dragon with his sword. Exergue, PISTRVCCI.¹

Edge. DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI LX.

GEORGE IV.

CROWN.

2 Obv. GEORGIUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : Head, laureated, to the left; under the bust, B. P., for Pistrucci.

Rev. Saint George and the dragon, as on the preceding coin, but no plume to the helmet; in the exergue the date, 1821, and B. P.

Edge. DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI SECVNDO.

HALF-CROWN.

3 Rev. only. ANNO. 1821. Armorial ensigns of the king, shield garnished, crowned; in the field, sprigs of rose, thistle, and shamrock. In the centre of the shamrock leaves are the letters w. w. P., for William Wellesley Pole, master of the mint.²

Edge milled.

¹ Only twenty-five of these pieces were struck; and those not for circulation.

² The obverses of these pieces are like that of No. 2.

- 4 Rev. only. ANNO. 1823. Armorial ensigns of the king in a plain shield, crowned; within the garter and collar of the order.¹ Edge milled.

FOURPENCE.

- 5 4, A crown above, within branches of oak; in the field, 1823.

CROWN.

- 6 Obv. GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA. 1826. Head, bare, to the left.²

Rev. BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF: Armorial ensigns of the king, on a plain shield; colours not expressed. Above, helmet crowned, and underneath a band, inscribed DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Edge inscribed with small raised letters, DECVS ET TYTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO.

SHILLING.

- 7 Rev. only. ANNO. 1823. Same as No. 4, omitting the collar.

- 8 Rev. only. BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. The royal crest, a lion crowned, standing upon the crown; underneath, a sprig of rose, thistle, and shamrock.

FIVE-POUNDS PIECE.

- 9 Rev. only. BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF: Armorial ensigns of the king within a mantle; crown above.³

Edge same as No. 6.

DOUBLE-SOVEREIGN.

- 10 Obv. GEORGIUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F: D: Head, bare, to the left, and under the bust I. B. M., for J. B. Martin.

Rev. St. George and the dragon, same as No. 1, but in exergue, 1823, and B. P.

Edge. DECVS ET TYTAMEN. ANNO REGNI IV.

HALF-SOVEREIGN.

- 11 Obv. GEORGIUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR F: D: Head, laureated, to the left; under the bust, B. P.

Rev. ANNO. 1821. Armorial ensigns of the king, shield garnished, crowned; in the

garniture, sprigs of rose, thistle, and shamrock.

- 12 Rev. only. ANNO 1823. Armorial ensign of the king on a plain shield, crowned; underneath, rose, thistle, and shamrock.⁴

SOVEREIGN.

- 13 Rev. only. BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF: Armorial ensign of the king on a garnished shield, crowned.⁵

IRISH HALFPENNY.

- 14 Obv. GEORGIUS IV D: G: REX. Laureated bust to the left, draped.

Rev. HIBERNIA 1822. Irish harp, crowned.

WILLIAM IV.

SHILLING.

- 15 Rev. only. ONE SHILLING inscribed within branches of oak and laurel; crown above: 1836 below.⁶

GROAT.

- 16 Rev. only. FOUR PENCE. Britannia helmeted, seated, her left hand holds her trident, her right rests upon her shield: Exergue, 1836.⁶

PENNY.

- 17 Rev. only. BRITANNIAR: REX FID: DEF: Britannia, as upon No. 15. Exergue, sprig of rose, thistle, and shamrock.⁶

CROWN.

- 18 Obv. GULIELMUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F: D: Head, bare, to the right; ww in incuse letters on truncation.

Rev. ANNO 1831. Armorial ensign of the king in a plain shield, surrounded by the collar, within a mantle; crown above.

DOUBLE-SOVEREIGN.

- 19 Rev. only. ANNO 1831. Same as No. 18, except that the collar appears only underneath the shield.⁶

HALF-SOVEREIGN.

- 20 Rev. only. ANNO 1832. Armorial shield similar to No. 13.⁶

¹ The obverse of this piece is like that of No. 2.

² Engraved by W. Wyon.

³ Obverse same as No. 6.

⁴ Obverse same as No. 11.

⁵ Obverse same as No. 6.

⁶ Obverse same as No. 18.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA.*

SOON after the East India Company obtained territorial possessions in India, it began the exercise of that privilege, which in all countries, and in the East especially, has been considered the right and proof of sovereignty—the coining of money.

The circumstances of the Company's coinage were, however, as anomalous as those of the Company itself, which although to a certain extent possessed of territory, was for a long time obliged to conciliate the native princes, under whom mediately or immediately it held dominion, by professing to acknowledge their supremacy, whilst it still continued necessarily included amongst the subjects of Great Britain. It therefore adopted the policy of seeking the sanction of the crown to its establishment of local mints: and at the same time it fabricated in these mints, coins not in its own name in general, nor with English legends and devices, but in imitation of the established currency of the country, with inscriptions in the Persian or other native language, and in the name of the Emperor of Delhi, or some other Indian prince.¹

The coinage of money on its own account by the Company, appears to have commenced at Bombay, which island was held in more independence at first, than any other landed possession—accordingly in 1671 the Court of Directors gave instructions to their servants at Bombay to establish a mint upon the island, and a few years afterwards the measure was sanctioned by the crown. A clause in the charter granted in the 26th year of the reign of Charles II., dated the 5th of October, 1677, empowers the East India Company to stamp and coin money at Bombay, to be current wherever the Company's privilege of trade in the East Indies extended, to be called by the name of rupees, pices, and budgrooks,² and to bear any such seal, impression, and inscription, as the Company should think proper, so that such moneys so stamped and coined, should not be called or known by any other name or names of money current in the realm of England or any other part of the British dominions, the East Indies excepted.

Although not formally authorized to coin money, the Madras Presidency assumed the privilege prior to its legalization by charter at Bombay, for in the same year in which that charter was granted, or 1777, the president and council at Fort St. George, solicited permission of the king of Golconda to coin rupees and pice, the coinage of pugodas having been found profitable. It does not appear when the latter practice commenced, but it was probably about 1671, when additional privileges had been obtained from the king. The latter application was unsuccessful, and the Company's servants seem therefore to have applied for authority elsewhere; as in the charter of the 2d of James, 12th of April 1686, full power, licence and authority was given to the Company to coin in their forts, any species of money usually coined by the princes of those countries (India) only. The local governments, however, probably felt that authority to be somewhat defective, as the king of England had as little right to sanction a set of coiners in the dominions of the king of Golconda, as the latter would have had to license mints in any part of Great Britain. Whether they acted under this impression, or considered it the more prudent plan, the government of Madras did not cease to request, and finally obtained, the desired permission from the native monarch.

The establishment of an independent coinage in Bengal, was of later date than at the other presidencies. For some time subsequently to their purchase of the zemindary of Calcutta, the only indulgence granted to the Company was the privilege of having their bullion coined at the mints of the Nawab of Bengal, which were at Patna, Dacca, and Murshedabad. After the capture of Calcutta a right to establish a mint of their own was one of the stipulations in the treaty with Suraj ad Doula, dated 7th Feb. 1757.

¹ Bruce's *Annals of the East India Company*, ii. 278.

² This name has never found a place in any of the accounts of

the Indian coins published by traders to the East Indies, and its meaning and origin are entirely unknown.

* Communicated by Professor H. H. Wilson.

Mir Jaffier confirmed these stipulations of the treaty with his predecessor, which the English chose to retain, and after this they had no occasion to ask leave to fabricate their own coin.

Until a very recent date, however, the East India Company adhered to the policy of imitating the native currencies. The standard of Bengal has always been of silver, and the principal representation of it has been the sicca rupee. This rupee was therefore struck exactly in the style of the native coinage. It was the practice of the native mints to employ a die of at least twice the diameter of the coin, and of course the latter admitted of a portion only of the inscription. In striking the coin also, no attention was paid to the adjustment of the surfaces of the die and the blank, and it was quite a matter of accident therefore what part of the impression the coin received. This is still the case with the coins of all native mints. On particular occasions coins were struck equal in diameter to the die, and therefore having the legend complete, but this was for the purpose of distributing them in presents at some such solemnity as the birth-day of the monarch; and the coins in ordinary currency have all imperfect legends.

In the monetary system of Bengal, at the time when the English succeeded to the sovereign power, there was a peculiarity of which no trace is discoverable in other countries. The silver coins were issued at their full weight and value, being then called sicca rupees, from their being of one sicca weight. The inscription comprehended the "sun," or year of the king's reign in which they were coined. During the first year of their issue they passed at the rate of 100 to 116 rupees of account, denominated current rupees; in the second year they circulated at an arbitrary depreciation of three per cent.; and in the third year, at an arbitrary depreciation of five per cent., so that 100 new rupees were then held to be equal to only 111 current rupees. They were then called sunwat rupees, from having the year or "sun" of the king's reign upon them. This name the English corrupted into sonauts. The chief object of this depreciation seems to have been encouragement to the holders of coin to bring it to the mint for recoinage after a short period of circulation; for as 100 rupees when new, were equal to 116 current rupees, whilst if of more than two years date they were worth but 111, there was in the third year of their issue a profit of five per cent. upon recoining them which much more than covered the cost of coinage. This appears to have been the object of the arrangement, not so much with a view to maintain the coin in a perfect state as to secure a constant source of profit to the mint, or in other words to the government.

The progressive depreciation of the coin, the irregularity of the fabrication, and the multitude of coins in circulation, gave full employment to a numerous class of persons—surafs, or money changers—whose profits were an additional source of loss to the people. To put a stop to the inconvenience as far as it depended upon the arbitrary depreciation of the coin, the government of Bengal passed a regulation in 1773, by which it was enacted that the rupees should thenceforth always bear the same date, the 19th sun of the reign of Shah Alem, the then reigning king of Delhi, in whatever year they might be struck, and that they should be always current at the same value until they had suffered by wear a certain actual loss of weight. This continued to be the practice until very lately; and all the sicca rupees of the Calcutta mint coined from 1773 until 1835, expressed upon their face that they were coined in the 19th sun, or year of Shah Alem, although he died in 1786. The inscription also bore that the rupees were struck at Moorshedabad, where no mint had existed for many years.

The English coined rupees were of a like character with those of the native mints; being, in fact, coined exactly in the same fashion (Pl. s s, fig. 3);¹ but about 1790, machinery like that in use in the royal mint of that time was introduced into the Calcutta mint, and the rupees thenceforward bore the entire legend, and were carefully adjusted, stamped, and milled. Half and quarter rupees were also coined. In 1807 the Court of Directors determined to supply the Calcutta mint with an assay-master, instructed in the art in the royal mint; and the same provision was shortly afterwards made for the mints of Madras and Bombay, and, with occasional exceptions, the same arrangement has prevailed to the present day. In 1820 the government of Bengal resolved that it was expedient to place the Calcutta mint upon a level with the mints of Europe, in which the application of the steam-engine had introduced additional power, dispatch, and precision. The suggestion was approved of in England, and machinery on an extensive scale was fitted

¹ It has not been necessary to give a figure of the improved Calcutta rupee, as, except being smaller in diameter, it was exactly the same as the gold mohur. Pl. s s, fig. 1.

up at home, for which an appropriate building in Calcutta was erected. The foundation was laid early in 1824, and the structure was completed in 1830. The machinery comprises five steam-engines, and is equal to a coinage of 500,000 pieces in a working day of seven hours; 303,000 have been actually struck in that time. The whole of the arrangements are very perfect, and the Calcutta mint may compete with the most effective mint in Europe with advantage. Machinery of a similar description, but on a smaller scale, was supplied, at the same period, to Bombay, where also a new mint was erected for its reception.

In 1818 the standard of the Calcutta rupee was altered. It had previously been 13 dwts. better than the English standard, but it was then deemed advisable to reduce it to 2 dwts. br., or to a proportion of eleven-twelfths fine and one-twelfth alloy. The value, however, remained unchanged, and consequently the weight and size were increased in proportion.

An alteration of still greater magnitude, which had often been under consideration, was at last authorized by the home authorities, and the obsolete fictions of the coinage were consigned to that fate which had long befallen the facts they once represented. By an Act of the supreme Government, xvii of 1835, it was provided that the rupee coined at the mints within the territories of the East India Company, to be called the Company's rupee, should thenceforth bear upon the obverse the head and name of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words 'East India Company' in English, with such embellishments as might, from time to time, be ordered by the governor-general in council. The weight of the coin was at the same time reduced so as to make it conformable to the weight of the coins struck at other Company's mints; and the silver coin of the whole of British India is now of one uniform denomination, weight, and value; or a rupee of 180 grains, of which 165 are fine, and 15 alloy. (Pl. ss, fig. 5.)

The gold coin of Bengal denominated a mohur, was left, under the native administration, to find its own value in exchange in relation to silver—no rate was fixed. In 1766 the English government attempted to remedy what they considered an evil, and ordered that it should pass as fourteen rupees: but the proportion of fine metal in the two coins being thus fixed at 1 of gold, to 16·45 of silver, the latter was unduly depreciated, and was not exchanged with the gold, which therefore failed of obtaining currency. In 1769 it was called in, and a gold coin of the weight and value which it has since borne, was coined. In this the proportion of gold to silver was fixed at 1 to 14·81, which was something too low; and this, with the circumstance of its not circulating in the interior of the country, caused it to pass at a discount. The regulation xxxv of 1793, attempted to remedy this, by making the gold mohur receivable at the Public Treasuries. The same regulation publicly fixed its weight at 190·894 grs. troy; its fineness at carats 23·3½; its exchange with silver coin at sixteen rupees to one mohur. The legend, which was the same as on the rupee, was to the following effect:—

Obv.—The defender of the Mohammedan faith: the reflection of divine excellence: The emperor Shah Alem has struck the coin to be current throughout the seven climes."

Rev.—"Struck at Murshedabad, in the nineteenth year of his auspicious reign." (Pl. ss, fig. 1).

Half and quarter mohurs were also coined. (Pl. ss, fig. 2).

Regulation xiv. of 1818, altering the standard of the silver coin, enacted a like alteration for the gold, making the composition of it the same as that of the English gold coin, 22 carats fine: the value was retained. The Act of 1835 altered the device of the gold as well as of the silver coin, directing the head of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland to be stamped upon one face, and upon the other the words 'East India Company,' with an appropriate embellishment; that in the former instance of a lion and a palm, from a model by Flaxman. (Pl. ss, fig. 4.) Smaller coins, and a double mohur, were also authorized. Neither this nor the preceding mohur has, however, found its way into circulation, or passed current at the prescribed rate; and it seems likely that we should do well to learn a lesson from the native governments, and leave the gold mohur, of whatever fineness it may be coined, to find its own value as compared with the rupee.

The Pice, or copper coin of Bengal, has undergone various modifications, as well as the gold and silver. The first were coined, by contract, in 1782, but they were struck in the mint of Calcutta from the year

1792. At first they bore the date on one side and a shield on the other; but from 1795 they were stamped with legends in the native language: on the obverse, "In the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alem." The reverse, in Bengulee, Nagari, and Persian letters, "One Pai Sikka." (Pl. s s, fig. 6.) At a later date the diameter of the coin was reduced, and the execution rather more careful; but it was in other respects the same. (Pl. s s, fig. 7.) A copper coin of Bengal, having, on the obverse, "Sicca Company, 1793. Isawi," [or A.D.] (Pl. s s fig. 11), and a half pie (Pl. s s, fig. 8), are met with in cabinets, but their history is not known to the writer, nor did he ever see them in circulation in Bengal. In 1831 a new copper coinage was issued—a half-ana, or double-pysa (Pl. xi. fig. 9), and a single pie, or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an ana, which had, till then, been money of account (Pl. s s, fig. 12). In 1833 a piece of four-pie was struck (Pl. s s, fig. 10), but in 1835 it was finally enacted that the copper coins of the Bengal Presidency should be limited to the single and double pice (or half-ana) and one pie.

For several years under the Presidency of Bengal there were other mints,—one at Benares and one at Furrukabad. In the former a rupee, termed the Benares rupee (Pl. s s, fig. 13), was struck, until 1819, when the use of that coin was discontinued, and the Furrukabad rupee (Pl. s s, fig. 14) alone was coined in the upper provinces. The Furrukabad mint was abolished in 1819, and the Benares mint in 1830. A mint was established at Saugor for a time, in order to introduce the currency of the Furrukabad rupee into the western provinces, and was withdrawn when that object was effected. The up-country mints coined also copper pice.

The standard of value at Madras for a considerable term after the establishment of the Company's mint was of gold; and in imitation of the local currency, the principal coin was the star pagoda,¹ from its having a star on one side, the other face bearing a rude figure of Vishnu, a Hindu deity. (Pl. s s, fig. 15). Small gold coins named hoon and fanams, of a great variety of standard, and the fanams being often of very base metal and of exceeding minuteness, circulated through the peninsula, and caused great inconvenience, and the proportion of gold to silver was much lower than at the other Presidencies, being as 1 to 13·87. No decided measures were for a long time adopted to remedy these defects. In 1807, a reform was made in the gold coin; and the British standard was chosen for a new pagoda (Pl. s s, fig. 16), but its intrinsic value, and consequently its relation to silver, remained the same. In 1818, silver was declared to be the standard of value, and in place of the pagoda a gold rupee was coined, bearing a Persian inscription on either face.

Obv. The auspicious coin of the victorious monarch Aziz-ad-din Alemgir, 1172. (A.D. 1758.)

Rev. Struck at Arcot, in the eighth year of the fortunate accession:—being, in fact, the same as the inscription on the rupee of the same date.

A further change was made in the gold coin, when the Company's arms² were substituted for the inscription on one face, and although retained on the other, it was merely the designation of the coin, "The Ashrafee (or Mohur) of the Honourable English Company." (Pl. s s, fig. 17). The half-mohur bore a similar inscription on the one face, and a lion rampant on the other. (Pl. s s, fig. 18).

The silver coinage of Madras conformed to that of the country, and was professedly struck at Arcot, the capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, but the legend was rarely entire (Pl. s s, fig. 19); the same rude process of fabrication being followed in this case as in that of the silver coinage of Bengal. About 1806, however, machinery like that in use in Calcutta was set up, and a more regularly formed rupee was stamped direct from dollar silver, and of the same standard. Small silver coins of the value of from 5 to 1 fanam, were at the same time (July, 1807) ordered to be coined. (Pl. s s, fig. 21, and Pl. T t, fig. 1, 2). Small coins of a similar designation and value had been previously current. (Pl. T t, fig. 3, 4).

In the following year, 1808, another modification of the silver coinage of Madras was attempted, and half and quarter pagodas in that metal were issued. (See Supplement, Part ii. Pl. xvi. fig. 1). This coinage, however, was not of long continuance, and in 1818 the Madras rupee assumed the form and value (Pl. s s, fig. 20) which it continued to bear until it gave way, in 1835, to the Company's rupee above described.

¹ The origin of this word is not known—it is not a native term. The gold coins of the south of India are called varahas, or hoonas.

² The arms are the same as on No. 1.

In 1807, the copper coins of the Madras Presidency were also remodelled, and pieces termed dubs and cash-pieces were issued, bearing upon them their value in Persian and English on one side, and on the other in Tamul and Telugu. At the same date, however, and at previous dates, or in 1795 and in 1803, cash or pieces of xx. x. v. and I cas pieces, with the Company's arms upon one face, and their value in Persian on the other, were struck in England, by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, for the use of the Madras Presidency. (Supplement, Part ii. Pl. xvi. fig. 5, 6, 11).

In 1833, it was thought likely that the new Calcutta mint could supply the Coast with coin, and the Madras mint was abolished: much inconvenience, however, attended its abolition, and it has therefore been re-established. The machinery is much improved from the old, but it is not worked by steam.

The gold coin of the Presidency of Bombay was ordered, in 1774, to be of the same weight as the Surat rupee, and to be of the purity of the Venetian sequin. At subsequent dates, or in 1800 and 1830, the value was modified, but the form underwent no change: the inscription is the same as on the rupee. The proportion of gold to silver at Bombay was in 1774 as 1 to 15, and the same still prevails.

The rupee coined at Bombay was the same as that coined at Surat. It bore the following legend in Persian characters:—

Obv. The fortunate coin of the victorious emperor, Shah Alem, 1215. (A.D. 1800).

Rev. Struck at Surat in the 46th year of his auspicious accession.

Prior to 1800, the date had varied, but it was then ordered to be permanent. The coinage continued to be conducted after the native mode, and the rupees were consequently of rude fabric, with the usually incomplete legend. (Pl. T t, fig. 6). On several occasions they were coined at Calcutta for Bombay, imitating their inscription (Pl. T t, fig. 7); but in 1823 the entire die was obtained and inserted on the coin, giving it for the first time a creditable appearance. (Pl. T t, fig. 8). The new Bombay mint is provided with steam machinery, and now strikes the same coins as the mint of Calcutta.

The copper coins of Bombay, were from a very early period fabricated in England. Specimens of those struck in 1791, with the bale made with the Company's arms on one face, and in 1804, have been already engraved. (Suppl. Part ii. Pl. xvi. fig. 4, 7). Since 1832, the date of the construction of the new mint, they have been coined at Bombay, with the same device, the Company's arms on one side, and a pair of scales with the words "Adel," just weight, on the other. (Pl. T t, fig. 9, 10).

The currencies of the Company's possessions to the east of the Bay of Bengal have been confined, with the exception of that of Fort Marlborough, to copper, and the coins have been all manufactured in England. They bear on one face the Company's arms, and on the other the denomination of the coin, "keping," with the number of kepings each represents, with the Hijra or Mohammedan date. (Pl. T t, fig. 11 to 15; see also Suppl., Part ii. Pl. xvi. fig. 3). The coin of the Prince of Wales's Island bears upon the obverse the words "Pulo Penang." (Ib. fig. 10). The present plate contains two more coins of this class, the exact locality of which is not known, but from their inscriptions they were intended either for some of the settlements on Sumatra or the peninsula of Malacca.

Ceylon has always been supplied, like the rest of the colonies of Great Britain, with coins struck in England. (Pl. T t, fig. 18; also Suppl. Part ii. Pl. xv. fig. 4, 5, 6).

A copper currency for the island of St. Helena was struck at home in 1821. (Pl. T t, fig. 19). Fort Marlbro, or Benecoolle, was supplied with two sookoo pieces, or half dollars of silver, as early as 1783 and 1784. (Pl. T t, fig. 20). They were probably coined in England.

After the island of Mauritius came into the possession of the English, considerable difficulties were experienced in retaining a circulation of coin. In order to effect this object, pieces of 50 and 25 sous, of a low standard, were coined in 1822 at the Calcutta mint. (Pl. T t, fig. 21).

¹ The only place where a coin so termed circulated is, according to Milburn (*Oriental Commerce*), Tappanooly, or Sumatra, where the English had a settlement. According to him and to Marsden, 400 kepings make a dollar. A somewhat similar word,

"kopang," is of very different import, being applied at Penang to money of account—10 kopang being equal to one dollar: in Japan it applies to a piece of gold.

INDEX TO THE PLATES.

BY THE EDITOR.

INDEX TO THE PLATES.

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NAME.	Denomination.	Where Engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
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ÆTHELRED II. . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xxii. 1—15. App. xxviii. xxx. 21. D. 34—37.	292. 298. 302. 410.	
ÆTHELSTAN . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xvii. 1—19. xviii. 20—29. App. xxviii. 1—3. xxx. 22. C. 3, 19. D. 28—30.	289. 289. 298. 302. 409, 410. 410.	
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ÆTHELWEARD . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xv. 1—3.	287.	
ÆTHILBEARHT . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xii. 1, 2.	285.	
ÆTHILHEARD . . .	Penny . . .	xiii. 3, 4.	285.	
ALFRED . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xv. 1—11. xvi. 12—14. App. xxviii. C. 17. H. 43.	287. 288. 297. 409. 413.	
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ANNE . . .	Five Pounds . . .	Pl. xvi. 17. xvii. 4, 8.	362. ¹ 362.	¹ The money of Anne, before the Union, has the rose in the centre.
	Two Pounds . . .	Pl. xvi. 18. xvii. 5.	362. 362.	
	Guinea . . .	xvi. 19. xvii. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10. Supp. vi. 27.	362. 362. 379.	
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	Crown . . .	xxxvii. 1. xxxviii. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17.	340. ² 341, 342. ²	² No coin of this date (1702) is known.
	Half-Crown . . .	xxxvii. 2, 10, 14, 18. xxxviii. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18.	341, 342. 341, 342. ³	³ Nos. 9 and 13 are unknown.
			341, 342. ⁴	⁴ No. 14 is not known.

NAME.	Denomination.	Where Engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
ANNE—(continued).	Shilling . . .	Pl. xxxvii. 3, 11, 15, 19. xxxviii. 3, 7, 11, 15, 19.	p. 341, 342. 341, 342.	
	Sixpence . . .	xxxvii. 4, 12, 16, 20. xxxviii. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20.	341. 341, 342.	
	Maundy Money.	xxxvii. 5—8.	341.	
	Ten Shillings (Scotch).	Pl. xlii. 22.	346.	
	Five Shillings (do.)	xlii. 23.	346.	
	COPPER.			
	Farthing . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 19, 20, 21. Pl. iv. 1. Pl. iv. 2.	386. 386. 386. ¹	¹ Pattern.
BARONIAL?	Penny . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. ii. 21.	383.	
BELDRED . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iii. 1—3. App. xxix. 12.	278. 300.	
BEONNA . . .	Skeatta . . .	Pl. ix. 1, 2.	281.	
BEORHTRIC . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iii.	278.	
BEORNWULF . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. vii. App. xxvii. xxix. 18.	280. 296. 300.	
BERHTULF . . .	Penny . . .	vii. 1—5. App. xxvii. 1—4. xxix. 20—26. C. 10.	280. 297. 300. 409.	² The appropriation of these coins to Boadicea rests upon very slight foundation. We are not yet satisfied that they are of British origin.
BOADICEA?	Gold . . .	App. xxix. 3.	299. ²	
	Silver . . .	xxix. 4.	299.	³ Several of these coins are evidently Gaulish.
BRITISH . . .	Gold . . .	Pl. i. Pl. ii. App. xxvi. A. 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 89—100.	271. ² 271. ⁴ 296. ⁵ 407. 407, 408.	⁴ See the remarks in the Notes, pp. 269—274. ⁵ See note, p. 296.
	Silver or Potin . . .	Pl. iii. 43—48. App. xxix. 1, 2. A. 74, 79, 82, 85, 86.	272. 299. 407.	
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CENETHRETH . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. v. 1—3.	279.	
CEOLNOTH . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xlii. 1—8. App. xxvii. C. 14, 15.	285. 297. 409.	
CEOLVULF ⁶ . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. viii. 1, 2.	281.	⁶ By a typographical error at p. 281, the name is mis-spelled COELVULF.

NAME.	Denomination.	Where Engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
CHARLES I.	GOLD.			
	Three-pound Piece.	Pl. xiii. 9.	p. 359.	
	Unit, or Broad .	Pl. xiii. 1, 4, 5.	358, 359.	
		xiv. 1.	359.	
	Twenty-shilling Piece.	xiii. 10.	359.	
	Ten-shilling Piece.	xiii. 11.	359.	
	Angel	xiii. 8, 12.	359.	
		Supp. vi. 25.	379. ¹	¹ Briot's pattern.
	Double Crown .	Pl. xiii. 2, 6.	358, 359.	
		xiv. 2.	360.	
	Crown	xiii. 3, 7.	359.	
	SILVER.			
	Ten-shilling (Colch.)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 9.	385.	
	SILVER.			
	Twenty-shillings .	Pl. xxiii. 1, 2, 3.	327.	
	Ten-shilling Piece.	xxiii. 4.	327.	
	Crown	Pl. xviii. 1—8.	322, 323. ²	² No. 7. The mane ought to appear in front of the horse's chest.
		xxi. 10.	325.	
		xxiii. 5, 6.	327.	
		xxiv. 1.	328. ³	³ The M.M. should be a cross formed of a centre pellet and four florets. The letter R, for Rawlins, is omitted on the reverse.
		xxv. 2, 3, 4.	329.	
		Supp. v. 21, 22.	376.	
	Half-Crown . .	Pl. xix. 1—6.	323.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xvi. 21.	406.	
		Pl. xx. 14.	324.	
		xxi. 1—3, 9, ⁴ 11.	325.	⁴ No. 9 ^a is a pattern-piece.
		xxii. 2, 7.	326.	
		xxiv. 2.	328.	
		xxv. 1, 5.	329.	
		xxvi. 1—5.	329, 330. ⁵	⁵ No. 1. The letters H. C. appear in the garniture of the shield.
		F. 2—6.	412.	
		G. 1.	412.	
		Supp. v. 9, 17, 18, 20, 26—30. ⁶	375—377.	⁶ No. 28. For REX, read RX.
	Shilling . . .	Pl. xix. 7—13.	323, 324.	
		xx. 12, 13, 15.	324.	
		xxi. 4, 5, 6, 12.	325, 326.	
		xxii. 1, 3—6, 8.	326. ⁷	⁷ Nos. 3 and 4 are either patterns or medals.
		xxiv. 3, 4.	328.	
		xxv. 6.	329.	
		xxvi. 6, 7.	330.	
		E. 11, 13, 14.	411.	
		F. 1, 7.	412.	
		Supp. v. 13, ⁸ 15, 16, 19, 23.	376.	⁸ No. 13. The M.M. on the Museum specimen is a <i>plume</i> , and being blundered, looks like a head.
	Sixpence . . .	Pl. xx. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 16.	324, 325.	⁹ No. 14. The proper reverse to this obverse has the letter B. for a M.M.
		xxi. 7, 8, 13, 14. ⁹	325, 326.	
		xxii. 9.	326. ¹⁰	¹⁰ The M.M. is omitted.
		xxiv. 5, 6, 7.	328.	

NAML.	Denomination.	Where Engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
CHARLES I.— <i>continued.</i>	Sixpence . . .	Pl. xxv. 7. xxvi. 8. Supp. v. 4, 14. vi. 1. Pl. E. 12.	p. 329. 330. ¹ 375, 376. 377. 411.	¹ A very defective representation. The M.M. of the reverse are three limbs of a cross and a boar's head; and in the legend a fleur-de-lis before and after AUSPICE.
	Groat . . .	Pl. xx. 17. xxiv. 8, 9, 10. xxv. 8. xxvi. 9.	325. 328. 329. 330.	
	Threepence . .	Supp. v. 12, 23, 29. Pl. xx. 18. xxi. 9. xxii. 10, 11. xxiv. 11. xxv. 9. xxvi. 10, 11.	375, 376, 377. 325. 325. 326, 327. ² 328. 329. 330.	² Pattern-pieces.
	Twopence . . .	Supp. v. 7, 8. ³ Pl. xx. 4, 10—19. xxii. 12—14, 17. xxiv. 12. xxv. 10, 11. Supp. v. 1, 2, 5, 6. Pl. E. 10.	375. 324, 325. 327. ⁴ 328. 329. 375. 411.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. xx. 5, 11, 20. xxii. 13. xxiv. 13. xxv. 12. xxvi. 12. Supp. v. 3, ⁶ 4. vi. 2.	324, 325. ⁵ 327. 329. 329. 330. 375. 377.	⁵ In the note to No. 11, the triangle is mentioned as the M.M. for a penny; a mistake probably for the portcullis, which is omitted.
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. xx. 6, 7, 21.	324, 325.	
	COPPER.			⁶ No. 3. The M. M. is not a rose on a stalk, but the usual rose. What is supposed to be a stalk is a flaw.
	Farthing Token .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 15.	385.	
	Maryland Penny .	vii. 12.	391.	
	Irish Halfpenny .	v. 3.	388.	
	Irish Farthing . .	v. 9.	388.	
	SIEGE PIECES—SILVER.			
	Crown (Rebel) . .	Pl. xxviii. 2.	331.	
	Half-Crown (do.) .	xxviii. 1.	331.	
	Shilling (Carlisle)	xxviii. 3.	331.	
	Three Shillings (do.)	xxviii. 4, 5.	331.	
	Shilling (do.) . .	xxviii. 6.	331.	
	Half-Crown (Newark)	xxviii. 7.	332.	
	Shilling (do.) . .	xxviii. 8.	332.	
	Ninepence (do.) .	xxviii. 9.	332.	
	Sixpence (do.) . .	xxviii. 10.	332.	
	Shilling (Cork) . .	xxviii. 11.	332.	
	Sixpence (do.) . .	xxviii. 12.	332.	
	Ditto (unknown) .	xxviii. 13.	332.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
CHARLES I.—continued.	Sevenpence (unkn.)	Pl. xxviii. 34.	p. 332.	
	Elevenpence (do.)	xxviii. 15.	332.	
	Shilling (do.)	xxviii. 16.	332.	
		xxix. 1.	332. ¹	¹ Supposed to represent Beeston Castle.
	Thirteenpence (do.)	xxix. 2.	332.	There are several of these pieces in the British Museum.
	Crown (do.)	xxix. 3.	332. ²	² This piece, from the resemblance of the castle which it bears to that on No. 4, may justly be supposed to have been struck at Scarborough.
	Half-Crown (Scarbro')	xxix. 4.	332.	³ These pieces are shillings, perhaps of Colchester.
	Two Shillings (unkn.)	xxix. 5.	332.	⁴ Probably of Scarborough.
	Fourteenpence (do.)	xxix. 6, 7, 8.	332. ⁵	⁵ These are pieces of the Inchiquin money. No. 3 is a sixpence; No. 4, a threepenny-piece.
	Shilling (Pomfret)	xxix. 10, 11.	332.	⁶ No. 5 is a groat of the Inchiquin money.
	Ditto (unknown)	xxix. 9. ⁶	332, 333.	⁷ Perhaps of Scarborough.
	Sixpence (unknown)	Supp. Pl. vi. 3, 4.	377. ⁷	⁸ Idem.
	Groat (do.)	vi. 5, 8.	377. ⁸	
	Eightpence (do.)	vi. 6.	377.	
	Two Shillings (do.)	vi. 7.	377. ⁹	
	Eightpence (do.)	vi. 9.	377. ⁹	
	Sixpence (do.)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 4.	381.	
		xvi. 23.	406.	
	Crown (do.)	22.	406.	
	GOLD.			
CHARLES II.	Twenty Shillings	Pl. xiv. 8, 9.	360.	
		xv. 2, 3.	360.	
	Ten Shillings	xiv. 10.	360.	
	Five Shillings	xv. 1, 4.	360.	
	Five Pounds	xv. 5, 9.	360, 361. ⁹	⁹ These were subsequently called five-guinea pieces, though originally struck for five pounds. See the Annals.
	Two Pounds	xv. 6, 10.	361.	
	Guinea	xv. 7, 11.	361.	
	Half-Guinea	xv. 8, 12.	361.	
	SIEGE-PIECE.			
	Twenty Shillings? (Pontefract)	Pl. xiv. 3.	360.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown	Pl. xxxiv. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.	337, 338.	
	Half-Crown	xxxiii. 1, 6, 11.	336, 337.	
		xxxiv. 11.	338. ¹⁰	¹⁰ The arrangement of the hair is not accurately expressed.
	Shilling	xxxiii. 2, 7, 12.	336, 337.	
		xxxiv. 12, 13, 11.	338, 339.	
	Sixpence	xxxiii. 3, 8, 13.	336, 337.	
		xxxiv. 8.	338.	
		Supp. Pl. vi. 10.	377.	
	Groat	Pl. xxxiii. 14, 18.	337.	
		xxxiv. 15.	339.	
	Threepence	xxxiii. 15, 19.	337.	
		xxxiv. 16.	339.	
	Twopence	xxxiii. 4, 9, 16, 20.	336, 337. ¹¹	¹¹ No. 4. The letters FR are omitted.
		xxxiv. 17.	339.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
CHARLES II.— <i>continued</i> .	Penny . . .	Pl. xxxiii. 5, 10, 17, 21.	p 337.	¹ Pattern-pieces.
		xxxiv. 18.	339.	
		Supp. Pl. vi. 11, 12.	377.	
	Halfpenny? . . .	Pl. xxxiii. 22.	337.	
		xxxiv. 1, 2, 3, 4.	337. ¹	
	Rupce (Bombay) .	Supp. Pl. vi. 13.	377.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xv. 11.	404.	
	Four-mark P. (Scotch)	Pl. xlii. 1.	345.	
	Two-mark (do.) .	2.	345.	
	Mark (do.) . . .	3.	345.	
	Half-mark (do.) .	4.	345.	² Commonly called "Thistle Dollars."
	Dollar (do.) . . .	5.	345. ²	
	Half-dollar (do.) .	6.	345.	
	Quarter-dollar (do.)	7.	345.	
	Eighth-dollar (do.)	8.	345.	
	Sixteenth-dollar (do.)	9.	345.	
	COPPER.			
	Halfpenny . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 16.	385.	
	Ditto (Irish) . . .	v. 10.	389.	
	Pice (E. Indies) .	xv. 13.	404.	
CLOLVCLF . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. vii. 1, 2.	280.	
		App. xxix. 17.	309.	
		D. 22.	410.	
		C. 7, 8, 11.	409.	
CXXT . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xxii. 1—6.	292.	
		xxiii. 7—27.	293.	
		App. xxviii.	298.	
		Pl. D. 38, 39.	410.	
COENVCLF . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. vi. 1—21.	279, 280.	
		vii. 22—28.	280.	
		App. xxix. 15, 16.	300.	
		C. 6.	409.	
COMMONWEALTH .	GOLD.			
	Twenty-shillings .	Pl. xiv. 4.	360.	
	Ten-Shillings . .	xiv. 5.	360.	
	Five-Shillings . .	xiv. 6.	360.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Pl. xxxi. 1.	334.	
		xxxi. 3, 4.	334. ³	³ No. 3 is a pattern, by Blondeau.
		xxxii. 3. ⁴	335.	⁴ Pattern, by Ramage.
	Shilling . . .	xxxi. 2, 5, ⁵ 6	334.	⁵ No. 5 is a pattern, by Blondeau.
		xxxii. 2. ⁶	334.	⁶ Idem. by Ramage.
	Sixpence . . .	xxxi. 7, ⁷ 8.	334.	⁷ No. 7 is a pattern, by Blondeau.
	Ditto? . . .	xxxii. 1.	334. ⁸	⁸ By Ramage.
	Twopence . . .	xxxi. 10.	334.	
	Penny . . .	xxxi. 11.	334.	
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NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
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CROMWELL . . .	Broad, or Twenty-Shillings.	Pl. xiv. 7.	p. 360.	
	Half-Broad . . .	Supp. Pl. vi. 26.	379.	
SILVER.				
	Crown . . .	Pl. xxxii. 4.	335.	
	Half-Crown . . .	xxxii. 5, 6. ¹	335.	
	Shilling . . .	xxxii. 7.	336.	
		G. 2, 3.	412.	
	Sixpence . . .	xxxii. 8.	336.	
		G. 4.	412.	
COPPER.				
	Farthing . . .	Pl. xxxii. 9—12.	336.	
CUNOBELINE . . .	Gold . . .	Pl. iv. 1—7.	273.	
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	Silver . . .	Pl. iv. 8—16.	274.	
		v. 1, 2.	275. ²	
		App. xxix. 6, 7.	299.	
	Brass . . .	Pl. v. 3—5.	275. ³	
		App. xxix. 10?	300.	
CUTHRED . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iii. 1—4.	277, 278.	
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		Pl. C. 1.	409.	
EADBEARHT . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iii. 1, 2.	277.	
		App. xxvi.	296.	
EADGAR . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xx. 1—8.	291.	
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		App. xxviii. 1, 2.	298.	
		xxx. 23.	302.	
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		Pl. xviii.	297.	
		xviii. 1—13.	289.	
		xix. 14, 15.	290.	
		Pl. D. 31.	410.	
EADRED . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xix. 1—20.	290.	
		xx. 21—23.	290.	
		App. xxviii.	298.	
		Pl. D. 32, 33.	410.	
EADVALD . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iv. 1, 2.	278.	
EADWEARD I. . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xvi. 1—28.	288.	
		xvii. 31, 32.	288.	
		Pl. C. 18, 20.	409, 410.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. xvii. 31, 32.	288.	
EADWEARD II. . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xxi. 1—7.	291, 292.	
		Pl. D. 27.	410.	
EADWIG . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xx. 1—10.	290, 291.	
EANBALD (Archbp.)	Styca . . .	Pl. xiv.	286.	
		App. xxviii.	299.	
EANRED . . .	Styca . . .	Pl. x. 1—12.	282.	

¹ No. 6 is called the pattern for a two-shilling piece.

² These coins do not bear the name of Cunobeline, but are assigned by the author to that prince.—See p. 275, vol. ii.

³ These coins are without the name of Cunobeline.

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
EARL—(continued).	Styca . . .	App. xxvii. 2.	p. 297.	
	Penny . . .	xxvii. 1.	297.	
ECGERICHT . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xiv. 1—8.	286.	
		App. xxvii. 1, 2.	297.	
ECGERICHT . . .	Seceatte . . .	Pl. iii. 1—10.	277.	
		App. xxvi.	296.	
ECGERICHT, son of Offa.	Seceatte . . .	Pl. v. 1, 2.	279.	
ECGERITH . . .	Styca . . .	App. xxviii.	298.	
EDWARD I. . . .	Groat . . .	Pl. ii. 23.	306.	
		Supp. i. 19.	366.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. ii. 20—22.	305, 306.	
		iii. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.	306.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. i.		
		15—20, 24—27.	381.	
		Pl. ii. 27—29.	383.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. iii. 19, 20, 21.	307.	
	Farthing . . .	iii. 25, 26.	307. ¹	¹ Mr Cuff has a farthing which reads LONDRIENSIS. See the Annals under the year 1279.
	Penny (Irish) . . .	ii. 24, 25, 26.	306.	
	Halfpenny (do.) . . .	ii. 27.	306.	
	Farthing (do.) . . .	ii. 28.	356.	
	Denier (Anglo-Gal.)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. x. 1—16.	395.	
EDWARD II. . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iii. 4, 5, 6?	306.	
		Supp. i. 20, 31.	366, 367. ²	² No. 24. The cross is patée, not moline.
		ii. 8?	369.	
		Pt. ii. Pl. i. 28—33.	380.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. iii. 22, 23, 24?	307.	
	Ditto (Irish) . . .	Pl. ii. 27.	306.	
	GOLD.			
EDWARD III. . . .	Half-Florin . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 6.	384.	
	Quarter-Florin . . .	Pl. i. 1.	346.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 5.	384.	
	Noble . . .	Pl. i. 2, 3, 4.	346.	
		ii. 1, 2, 3.	347, 348.	
		Supp. vi. 19.	378.	
	Half-Noble . . .	Pl. i. 5—9.	347. ³	³ Nos. 5 and 6 are half-nobles. Nos. 7—9 quarter-nobles.
	SILVER.			
	Groat . . .	Pl. iii. 7—11.	306, 307.	
	Ditto (Proof) . . .	Supp. Pl. i. 19.	366. ⁴	⁴ Generally given to Edward I.
		Pt. ii. Pl. ii. 30.	383. ⁵	⁵ Probably a pattern. Unique?
	Half-Groat . . .	Pl. iii. 12—14.	307.	
	Penny . . .	15—18.	307. ⁶	⁶ No. 15 belongs to Edward II.
	Halfpenny . . .	30.	307.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. i. 21.	381.	
	Farthing . . .	Pl. iii. 31, 32.	308.	
	ANGLO-GALLIC—GOLD.			
	Leopard . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. 10.	399.	
	Guiennois . . .	11.	399.	
	Escu . . .	12.	399.	
	Mouton . . .	13.	399.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
EDWARD III.— <i>contd.</i>	ANGLO-GALL.—SILVER.			
	Gross . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. x. 22, 23	p. 396.	
	Half-Gross . . .	24.	396.	
	Hardit . . .	17.	396. ¹	
	Denier . . .	18, 19, 20.	396.	¹ This is, as Snelling supposed, a double hardit.
	Billon Pieces . . .	Pl. xiii. 17, 18.	401.	
	GOLD.			
EDWARD IV.	Noble . . .	Supp. iv. 22, 24.	379. ²	² The nobles with the initials of the country mints are scarce.
	Rial . . .	Pl. iii. 4, 5.	348.	
	Half-Rial . . .	6, 7.	348.	
	Quarter-Rial . . .	8, 9, 10.	348.	
	Angel . . .	11, 13.	349.	
		Supp. vi. 23.	379. ³	³ This coin is probably unique.
	Angelet . . .	Pl. iii. 12.	349.	
	SILVER.			
	Groat . . .	Pl. v. 1—9.	309.	
		Supp. iii. 12, 13.	371. ⁴	⁴ No. 12, with letter B on the breast, is perhaps struck from two dies, a Bristol obverse and a London reverse. No. 13 is probably a pattern for a half-groat.
		Pl. E. 9.	411.	
	Half-Groat . . .	Pl. v. 10.	309.	
		Supp. iii. 14, 15.	371.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. v. 11, 12.	309.	⁵ No. 29 is not a coin of Canterbury, but of Waterford. No. 27 is not in the British Museum. No. 17, M.M. doubtful; in the Museum specimen, from which the coin is said to be engraved, it is obliterated.
		Supp. iii. 16, 19—29.	371, 372. ⁵	
	Halfpenny . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. ii. 32.	383.	
		Pl. v. 13, 14.	309.	
		Supp. iii. 17, 18.	371.	
	Farthing . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xvi. 14.	406. ⁶	
	Groat (Irish) . . .	Pl. iv. 11—14.	387.	⁶ A farthing of Edward III. It is much too heavy for Edward IV.
		xvi. 15.	406.	
	Penny (Irish) . . .	iv. 15, 16, 17	387.	
EDWARD V.	No certain coins.			
	GOLD.			
EDWARD VI.	Treble Sovereign.	Pl. vii. 1.	353. ⁷	⁷ This coin is probably struck from the die of the sovereign.
	Six-angel Piece.	viii. 3.	354. ⁸	
	Double Sovereign.	viii. 1.	353.	⁸ This piece is unique. In the collection of Lord Pembroke.
	Sovereign . . .	vii. 2.	353.	
		viii. 2, 6.	354.	
	Half-Sovereign . . .	Pl. vii. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12.	353, 354. ⁹	⁹ No. 12 is perhaps a pattern.
		Pl. viii. 7.	355.	
	Angel . . .	4.	354.	
	Angelet . . .	5.	351. ¹⁰	¹⁰ This piece is unknown.
	Crown . . .	Pl. vii. 5, 9.	353, 354.	
		viii. 8.	355.	
	Half-Crown . . .	vii. 6, 10, 13, 14.	353, 354. ¹¹	¹¹ Qy. if No. 14 is not a medal?
		viii. 9.	355.	
	SILVER.			
	Ten-shillings? . . .	Pl. ix. 7.	315. ¹²	¹² Qy. if not a pattern for testoon or shilling?
	Crown . . .	x. 1.	315.	
	Half-Crown . . .	x. 2, 3, 4.	316.	¹³ No. 10. The M.M. is not known: it cannot mean "Thomas Gale." The mint master at York was George Gale.
	Shilling . . .	ix. 6, 8, 15.	315. ¹³	
		x. 5, 6.	316.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
EDWARD VI.— <i>continued.</i>	Shilling . . .	Supp. iv. 27—30.	p. 374.	
	Sixpence . . .	Pl. x. 7, 8, 10.	316.	
	Groat . . .	ix. 1, 3.	314, 315.	
	Threepence . . .	x. 9, 11.	316.	
	Half-Groat . . .	ix. 2, 4.	314, 315.	
	Penny . . .	ix. 5, 16, 17.	315.	
		x. 12, 13.	316.	
		Supp. iv. 26.	374.	
	Farthing . . .	Pl. ix. 18.	315.	
	ANGLO-GALLIC—GOLD.			
EDWARD (Bl. Prince.)	Chaise . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. 1.	399.	
	Hardi . . .		2.	
	Guiennois . . .		3.	
	Leopard . . .		4.	
	Pavillon . . .		5.	
	ANGLO-GALL.—SILVER.			
EDWARD the CONFESSOR.	Gross . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. x. 26.	396. ¹	¹ This is a demi-gross.
		xi. 1, 3.	396. ²	² No. 3 is considered a double hardit.
	Half-Gross . . .	x. 27.	396. ³	³ No. 27 is not a half-gross, but a sterling or penny.
	Denier . . .	x. 25.	396.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. xxiv. 1—14.	294.	
		xxv. 15—35.	294.	
		xxvi. 36—38.	295.	
		App. xxviii. 1, 2, 3.	298.	
		Pl. C. 21.	410.	
	Gold Piece . . .	Pl. H. 44.	413.	
ELIZABETH . . .	GOLD.			
	Ryal . . .	Pl. ix. 7.	355.	
		x. 1.	356.	
	Sovereign . . .	Pl. ix. 8.	355.	
		x. 3—11.	356.	
	Half-Sovereign . . .	Pl. x. 2, 4, 7.	356.	
		G. 6.	412.	
	Angel . . .	Pl. ix. 9.	356.	
	Angelet . . .	ix. 10.	356.	
	Quarter-Angel . . .	ix. 11.	356.	
	Crown . . .	x. 5, 8.	356.	
	Half-Crown . . .	x. 6, 9.	256.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Pl. xiv. 5, 12.	319, 320.	
		xv. 5.	321.	
	Half-Crown . . .	xiii. 16.	319.	
		xiv. 6, 13.	320.	
		xv. 6.	320.	
	Shilling . . .	Pl. xii. 1—3, 15.	318.	
		xiii. 1.	319.	
		xiv. 4, 7, 14.	320.	
		xv. 7.	321.	
		Supp. Pl. iv. 32.	375.	
	Sixpence . . .	Pl. xii. 13, 14.	318.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where Engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
ELIZABETH—continued.	Sixpence . . .	Pl. xiii. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14. xiv. 1, 2, 3, 8, 15. xv. 1—4, 8, 9. Supp. Pl. iv. 33, 34, 36, 37.	p. 319. 319, 320. 321. 375.	
	Groat . . .	Pl. xii. 4—6. xiii. 3.	318. 319.	
	Threepence . .	xii. 16. xiii. 6, 7, 12.	318. 319.	
	Twopence . . .	Pl. xii. 7, 8, 9, 17—19. xiii. 10. xiv. 9, 16.	318. 319. 320.	
	Three Halfpence .	xii. 20.	318.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. xii. 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23. Pl. xiv. 10, 17. xv. 10.	318. 320. 321.	
	Three Farthings .	Pl. xii. 24. xiii. 11.	318. 319.	
	Halfpenny . . .	xii. 25, 26. xiv. 11, 18. xv. 11, 12.	318. 320. 321.	
	Farthing . . .	xv. 13.	321.	
ELLA . . .	Styca . . .	Pl. E. 1.	411.	
ERIC . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xi. 1—3.	283.	
ETHELRED ¹ . . .	Styca . . .	Pl. x. 1—32. xi. 33—39.	282. 283.	¹ See also .Ethelred.
ETHELVULF . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xiv. 1—4. xv. 5—8. App. xxvii. 1, 2. xxviii. 3. xxx. 8—21.	286, 287. 287. 297. 297. 301, 302.	
		C. 16.	409.	
		D. 25, 26.	410.	
		Pl. ix. 1—10.	282.	² See also .Ethelstan.
		Pl. C. 2, 3, 19.	409, 410.	
		App. xxx. 5.	301.	
ETHERED . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iii. 1—10.	277.	
ETHILBERT I. . .	Scatta? . . .	Pl. iii. 1—10.	277. ³	³ Qy. if authentic?
ETHILBERT II. . .	Penny . . .	Pl. iii.	277. ³	
EUSTACE . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. ii. 1, 2.	304.	
GOLD.				
GEORGE I. . .	Five Pounds . .	Pl. xvii. 12.	362.	
	Two Pounds . .	13.	362.	
	Guinea . . .	14, 16, 18	363.	
	Half-Guinea . .	15.	363.	
	Quarter-Guinea .	17.	363.	
SILVER.				
GEORGE I. . .	Crown . . .	Pl. xxxix. 1, 9, 13.	343. ⁴	⁴ No crown of the date 1714 is known.
	Half-Crown . .	2, 10, 11.	342, 343.	
	Shilling . . .	3, 11, 15, 17.	342, 343.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
GEORGE I.— <i>continued</i> .	Sixpence . . .	Pl. xxix. 4, 12, 16.	p. 342, 343.	
	Maundy Money . .	5, 6, 7, 8.	342.	
	Gulden or Florin (German) . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. ix. 1.	393.	
	One-third of Dollar.	2.	393.	
	One-twelfth Dollar.	3.	393.	
	Four Marien Groschen.	4.	393.	
	Two Marien Groschen.	5.	393.	
	Gold . . .	6.	393.	
	COPPER.			
	Halfpenny . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iv. 3.	386.	
	Ditto (Irish) . . .	vi. 4—6.	389.	
	Twopence (American)	viii. 2.	391.	
	Penny (do.) . . .	viii. 3.	391.	
	GOLD.			
	Five Pounds . . .	Pl. xviii. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17.	363.	
GEORGE II. . . .	Two Pounds . . .	2, 6, 10, 14, 18.	363. ¹	¹ Nos. 6 and 14 are unknown.
	Guinea . . .	3, 7, 11, 15, 19.	363, 364.	
	Half-Guinea . . .	4, 8, 12, 16, 20.	363, 364.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Pl. xl. 1, 9, 13, 17, 21.	343. ²	² Nos. 1 and 9 are not known.
	Half-Crown . . .	2, 10, 14, 18, 22.	343. ³	³ No. 10 is not known.
	Shilling . . .	3, 11, 15, 19, 23.	343.	
	Sixpence . . .	4, 12, 16, 20, 24.	343.	
	Maundy Money . .	5—8.	343.	
	COPPER.			
	Penny (American)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. viii. 4.	394.	
	Ditto (Isle of Man)	6.	392.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iv. 4.	386.	
	Ditto (Irish) . . .	vi. 7.	389.	
	Ditto (Isle of Man)	viii. 5.	392.	
	Pice (Bombay) . .	xv. 14.	405.	
GEORGE III. . . .	GOLD.			
	Guinea . . .	Supp. vi. 28.	379.	
		Sup. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 10, 11	385.	
	Half-Guinea . . .	Supp. vi. 29.	379.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 13.	385.	
	Quarter-Guinea . .	Supp. vi. 30.	379.	
	Seven Shillings . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 12.	385.	
	Sovereign . . .	xiv. 6.	402.	
	Half-Sovereign . .	7.	402.	
	Pistole (German)	Pl. ix. 15.	394.	
		16, 17.	394.	
	Ducat (ditto) . . .	18.	394.	
	5. Thaler . . .	Pl. xiv. 11.	403.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xiv. 1.	401.	
	Half-Crown . . .	2, 3.	402.	
	Shilling . . .	Pl. iii. 2, 3.	384.	
		Pl. xiv. 4.	402.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
GEORGE III.— <i>continued.</i>	Five Guineas . .	Pl. G. 7.	p. 413.	
	Five Pounds . .	R r, 1.	416.	
	Two Guineas . .	G. 8.	413.	
	SILVER.			
	Groat	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xiv. 5.	402.	
	Five-shilling Bank Token.	viii. 8.	392.	
	Six-shilling Bank Token (Irish).	viii. 9.	392.	
	Three Shillings .	Pl. xiv. 8, 9.	402, 403.	
	Thirtypence (Irish)	viii. 10.	392.	
	Tenpence (do.)	11.	392.	
		xiv. 10.	403.	
	Fivepence . .	viii. 12.	392.	
	Gulden (German)	ix. 7.	393.	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto (do.) .	8.	393.	
	$\frac{3}{4}$ Dollar (do.) .	9.	393.	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto (do.) .	10.	394.	
	$\frac{1}{4}$ ditto (do.) .	11.	394.	
	$\frac{1}{8}$ ditto (do.) .	12.	394.	
	Four Farthings (do.)	13.	394.	
	One Marien groshen (do.)	14.	391.	
	COPPER.			
	One Pfénning .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. ix. 19.	394.	
	GOLD.			
GEORGE IV. . .	Five Pounds . .	Pl. R r, 9.	417.	
	Double Sovereign .	10.	417.	
	Sovereign . .	13.	417.	
	Half-Sovereign .	11, 12.	417.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown	Pl. R r, 2, 6.	416, 417.	
	Half-Crown . .	3, 4.	416, 417.	
	Shilling . . .	7, 8.	417.	
	Groat	Pl. Q q, 3.	415.	
		R r, 5.	417.	
	Halfpenny (Irish)	14.	417.	
	$\frac{1}{100}$ Dollar for Colonies	Q q, 1.	415.	
	$\frac{1}{4}$ Dol. for Mauritius.	2.	415.	
	— for Ionian Isl.	4.	416.	
	Penny for ditto .	7.	416.	
HAROLD I. . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Farthing for Malta.	5.	416.	
	Decimo for B. Ayres.	6.	416.	
	Penny	Pl. xxiv. 1—4.	293.	
		App. xxviii.	298.	
		Pl. xxvi. 1—3.	295, 296.	
HAROLD II. . . .	Penny	xxiv. 1—3.	294.	
		D. 40—42.	410.	
		Pl. E. 4.	411.	
		H. 45—47.	413.	
		Pl. i. 14, 15.	303.	
HARTHACNUT . .		ii. 5, 6, 7.	304.	
		Supp. i. 6—13.	365, 366.	
		ii. 2, 3.	368.	
HENRY I. . . .				

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. 11.	REMARKS.
HENRY I.— <i>continued</i> .	Penny . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. i. 3—7. Pl. ii. 3—14	p. 380. 381, 382.	
HENRY (Bishop?) .	Penny . . .	Pl. i. 21.	304.	
HENRY (Junior?) .	Penny . . .	ii. 7?	304.	
HENRY II. . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. ii. 4.	304.	
		Supp. ii. 5, 6.	368.	
		Pt. ii. Pl. i. 9.	380.	
	Denier (Ang.-Gallie)	x. 1.	394.	
	<small>GOLD.</small>			
HENRY III. . . .	Penny . . .	Supp. Pl. vi. 18.	378.	
	<small>SILVER.</small>			
	Penny . . .	Pl. ii. 13—18.	305.	
		Supp. Pl. i. 15—18.	366. ¹	¹ Nos. 17 and 18 are continental coins. See note, p. 366.
		ii. 7.	369.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. i. 10—14.	380.	
		ii. 23.	383.	
	Ditto (Irish) . .	Pl. ii. 19.	305.	
	Denier (Ang.-Gall.)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. x. 10.	395.	
	Ecclesiastical Coins	Pt. ii. Pl. ii. 24, 25, 26.	383. ²	² These are coins of Munster, in Westphalia.
	<small>GOLD.</small>			
HENRY IV. . . .	Noble . . .	Pl. i. 13.	347.	
		ii. 6.	348.	
		Supp. vi. 20.	378.	
	Quarter Noble .	Pl. i. 14.	347.	
	Hardi (Ang.-Gallie)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. 8, 9.	400.	
	<small>SILVER.</small>			
	Groat . . .	Pl. iv. 8.	308.	
		Supp. Pl. i. 40, 41.	367.	
	Penny? . . .	ii. 13, 14.	369.	³ No. 17 is a gross of Henry Duke of Lancaster. Vide <i>Desc. of Anglo-Gall. Coins in the Brit. Mus.</i> Pl. ii. 2, p. 64.
	Halfpenny? . .	ii. 15.	369.	
	Gross (Ang.-Gallie)	Pt. ii. Pl. xi. 15—18.	397, 398. ³	⁴ Probably a double struck coin, or engraved from a bad specimen. See <i>Illustrations of Ang.-French Coinage</i> , Pl. v. No. 60.
	Half-Gross (do.) .	12—14.	397.	
	Denier (do.) . .	19.	398. ⁴	
	<small>GOLD.</small>			
HENRY V. . . .	Noble . . .	Pl. i. 15.	347. ⁵	⁵ Doubtful of which Henry.
	Half-Noble . .	16.	347. ⁶	
	Quarter . . .	17.	347. ⁷	⁶ Idem.
	Salute (Ang.-Gall.)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. 10, 11, 13.	400. ⁸	⁷ Idem.
				⁸ No. 10 doubtful, if of Henry.
	Mouton (do.) .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. 12.	400.	⁹ Qy. whether some of the coins described at p. 369 may not belong to this king? Some of those with the annulets, usually given to Henry V., were certainly struck by Henry VI., as Mr. Cuff has a half-groat weighing only 24 grains.
	<small>SILVER.</small>			
	Groat . . .	Pl. iv. 9, 10.	308. ⁹	
	Half-Groat . .	11.	308.	
	Penny . . .	12.	308.	
	Halfpenny . .	13.	308.	
	Gross (Ang.-Gall.)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. 20—23.	398. ¹¹	¹¹ No. 23 is assigned by Mr. Hawkins to Henry VI.
	<small>GOLD.</small>			
HENRY VI. . . .	Noble . . .	Pl. ii. 9, 10.	348. ¹²	¹² No. 10, Henry IV., V., VI.?
		iii. 3.	348.	
		Supp. vi. 21.	379. ¹³	¹³ Qy. if not Henry IV.? It reads, ONS. AG.
	Half-Noble . .	Pl. iii. 2.	348.	
		G. 5.	412.	
	Quarter-Noble .	iii. 1.	348.	
	Angel . . .	iii. 14, 15.	349.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
HENRY VI.— <i>continued.</i>	Angelet . . .	Pl. iii. 16.	p. 349.	
	Salute (Ang.-Gall.) . . .	Supp. Pl. ii. Pl. xiii. 14.	401.	
	Frank (do) . . .	15.	401. ¹	¹ This piece is not known. See note.
	Angelet (do.) . . .	16.	401.	
	SILVER. Groat . . .	Pl. iv. 14, 15, 19, 21. Supp. Pl. ii. 18. 19, 20, 24.	308, 309. ² 369. 369, 370. ²	² Nos. 14 and 15, doubtful of which Henry. Nos. 19 and 21 are of Henry VI.
		Pl. E. 8.	411.	² No. 21 is probably a pattern for a penny.
	Ditto (Irish) . . .	Supp. Pl. ii. Pl. iv. 9, 10. Pl. iv. 16, 20.	387. ⁴ 308. ³	⁴ Mr. Lindsay assigns No. 19 to Henry VII.
	Half-Groat . . .	Supp. Pl. ii. 21, 22, 23.	369, 370. ⁶	³ No. 16, uncertain of which Henry.
	Penny . . .	Pl. iv. 17. Supp. Pl. ii. 13, 14, 16. 25—33.	309. ⁷ 369. 370.	⁶ No. 21. Uncertain of which Henry ⁷ Idem.
		Supp. Pl. iii. 1—4. Pt. ii. Pl. ii. 31.	370. ⁸ 383.	⁸ No. 2. Probably of Henry VII.
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. iv. 18. Supp. Pl. ii. 15, 17. iii. 5—9.	369. 369. 370, 371.	
	Farthing . . .	Pl. iv. 22. Supp. Pl. iii. 10, 11.	309. 371. ⁹	⁹ No. 11 is doubtless of Henry VII.; the crown on that in the Museum, and in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, is arched.
	Petit Blanc (A.-Gal.) . . .	Supp. Pl. ii. Pl. xii. 1, 2.	398.	
	Double Parisis (do.) . . .	3, 4.	398.	
	Double Tournois (do.) . . .	5.	398.	
	Denier (do.) . . .	6, 7, 8.	398, 399. ¹⁰	¹⁰ Nos. 7 and 8 are not known to our collectors.
HENRY VII.	GOLD. Sovereign, or Double Rial.	Pl. iv. 3, 4, 5.	349, 350.	
	Sovereign . . .	11.	351.	
	Rose Rial . . .	6.	350. ¹¹	¹¹ Qy. if not unique?
	Angel . . .	7, 10.	350, 351.	
	Angelet . . .	8, 9.	351.	
	SILVER. Shilling . . .	Pl. vi. 18, 19, 20.	311.	
	Groat . . .	Pl. vi. 1—6, 16, 17, 21. Supp. Pl. iii. 34.	310, 311. 372.	
		Pt. ii. Pl. xvi. 16.	406. ¹²	¹² Qy. if not unique?
	Half-Groat . . .	Pl. vi. 7—10, 14, 15, 22, 23. Supp. Pl. iv. 1, 3, 5. [*] iii. 35.	310, 311. 372, 373. 372.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. vi. 11, 12, 13, 24, 25. Sup. Pl. iv. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	311. 373.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. vi. 26. Supp. Pl. iv. 9, 10.	312. 373.	
HENRY VIII.	GOLD. Double Sovereign . . .	Pl. v. 1.	351.	
	Sovereign . . .	v. 2. vi. 1, 10.	351. 352, 353.	
	Half-Sovereign . . .	vi. 2, 11, 12.	352, 353.	
	Noble . . .	H. 48.	413.	
	George Noble . . .	v. 3, 4.	351. ¹³	¹³ No. 4 is not now known.
	Angel . . .	5, 6.	351, 352.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
HENRY VIII.— <i>contd.</i>	Angel . . .	Pl. vi. 6.	p. 353.	
	Angelet . . .	v. 7.	352.	
		vi. 7.	353.	
	Quarter-Angel . .	8, 9.	353.	
	Crown . . .	v. 9, 10, 11, 12.	352.	
		vi. 5.	352.	
	Half-Crown . . .	v. 8, 13.	352.	
		vi. 3, 4.	352.	
	SILVER.*			
	Crown . . .	Pl. viii. 1.	313.	
		Supp. iv. 25.	374. ¹	¹ Qy. if not a pattern for an Irish sixpence. See <i>Simon</i> , Pl. v. 100.
	Testoon . . .	Pl. viii. 2.	313.	
	Groat . . .	vii. 1, 2, 3, 15, 16.	312, 313. ²	² No. 1 is probably unique. Qy. in what cabinet?
		Pl. viii. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	314.	
		Supp. iv. 22.	374.	
	Half-Groat . . .	Pl. vii. 4—7, 17—21.	312, 313.	
		viii. 4, 13, 14, 15.	311.	
		Supp. iv. 14—16, 20, 21.	373, 374.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. vii. 8, 9, 22.	312, 313.	
		viii. 5, 16, 17.	314. ³	³ No. 5, in <i>fine silver</i> , is very rare.
		Supp. iv. 13, 17, 18, 23.	373, 374.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. vii. 10, 11, 12, 23.	313, 314.	
		viii. 18, 19.	314.	
		Supp. iv. 11, 12, 19, 24.	373, 374.	
	Farthing . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xvi. 17.	406.	
		18, 24.		
	Sixpence (Irish) .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iv. 21.	388. ⁴	⁴ By a typographical error, No. 21 is marked No. 24.
	Halfpenny (do.) .	Pl. xvi. 19.	406.	
	Groat (Tournay) .	Pl. vii. 13, 14.	312.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. 9.	399.	
JAENBERHT . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xii.	285.	
JAMES I.	GOLO.			
	Sovereign . . .	Pl. xi. 1, 5.	357.	
	Half-Sovereign . .	xi. 2.	357.	
	Double Crown . .	xi. 6, 11.	357.	
	Crown . . .	xi. 3.	357.	
	Half-Crown . . .	xi. 4, 8.	357.	
	British Crown . .	xi. 7, 12.	357.	
	Thistle Crown . .	xi. 13.	357.	
	Rose Rial . . .	xii. 1.	357. ⁵	⁵ This is commonly termed the sovereign.
	Spur Rial . . .	xii. 2.	358.	
	Angel . . .	xii. 3, 7.	358.	
	Angelet . . .	xii. 4.	358.	
	Thirty-Shillings P.	xii. 5.	358.	
	Fifteen-Shillings .	xii. 6.	358.	
	Unit . . .	xi. 9, 10.	357.	
	Sceptre (Scotch) .	xix. 1.	364.	
	Double Crown (do.)	2.	364.	
	Crown (do.) . . .	3.	364.	
	Thistle Crown . .	4.	364.	
	Half-Crown . . .	5.	364.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Pl. xvi. 1.	321.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
JAMES I.—continued.	Crown . .	Pl. xvii. 1, 2.	p. 322.	
	Half-Crown . .	xvi. 2.	321.	
		xvii. 3, 4.	322.	
	Shilling . .	xvi. 3.	321.	
		xvii. 5, 6.	322.	
	Sixpence . .	xvi. 4.	321.	
		xvii. 7.	322.	
	Twopence . .	xvi. 6, 9.	322.	
		xvii. 8.	322.	
	Penny . . .	xvi. 5, 7, 10.	322.	
		xvii. 9.	322.	
	Halfpenny . .	xvi. 8, 11.	322.	
		xvii. 10.	322.	
	Crown (Scotch) .	xli. 1.	344.	
	Half-Crown (do.) .	2.	344.	
	Shilling (do.) . .	3.	344.	
	Sixpence (do.) .	4.	344.	
	Shilling (Irish) .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. v. 7.	388.	
	COPPER.			
	Hardhead (Scotch)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. vii. 3.	390.	
	Twelve pence? (Colonial) (Summer Islands)	Pl. vii. 14.	391.	
JAMES II.	GOLD.			
	Five Pounds . .	Pl. xv. 13, 17.	361.	
	Two Pounds . .	14, 18.	361.	
	Guinea . . .	15, 19.	361.	
	Half-Guinea . .	16, 20.	361.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Pl. xxxv. 2.	339.	
	Half-Crown . .	1.	339.	
	Shilling . . .	3.	339.	
	Sixpence . . .	4.	339.	
	Maundy Money .	5, 6, 7, 8.	339.	
	Forty-Shillings (Scot.)	Pl. xlii. 10.	345.	
	Ten-Shillings (do.)	xlii. 11.	345.	
	Rupee (East Indies)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xv. 12.	404.	
	Crown (gun money)	Pl. v. 12.	389.	
	Half-Crown (do.) .	v. 11.	389.	
	Halfpenny (Irish) .	vi. 10, 11.	389, 390. ¹	¹ Qy. the denomination of No. 11?
	Tin Penny (W. Indies)	vii. 13.	391.	
JOHN	Penny	Pl. ii. 10.	305.	
	Halfpenny . . .	9, 11.	304, 305.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. ii. 22.		
	Farthing . . .	Pl. ii. 12.	305.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xvi. 12.	495.	
JOHN (K. of Castille)	Denier	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. 7.	397.	
LUDICA	Penny	Pl. vii.	280.	
		C. 9.	409.	
OFFA	Penny	Pl. iv. 1—22.	278, 279.	
		v. 23—41.	279.	
		App. xxvii. 1, 2.	296.	
		xxviii. 1, 2.	299.	
		xxix. 14.	300.	
		Pl. C. 4, 5.	409.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
OSLECHT . . .	Styca . . .	Pl. xi. 1—10. App. xxvii. 1, 2, 3.	p. 283. 297.	
PLEKIN WARBECK? .	Groat . . .	Supp. iii. 33.	372.	
	<small>GOLD.</small>			
PHILIP . . .	Crown . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 8.	384.	
MARY, and . . .	Sovereign . . .	Pl. ix. 1.	355.	
PHILIP and MARY.	Ryal . . .	2.	355.	
	Angel . . .	3, 5.	355.	
	Half-Angel . . .	4, 6.	355.	
	<small>SILVER.</small>			
	Half-Crown . . .	Pl. xi. 13, 14.	317.	
	Shilling . . .	9, 11, 16, 17.	317.	
	Sixpence . . .	10, 12, 15, 18.	317.	
	Groat . . .	1, 5.	316, 317.	
	Half-Groat . . .	2, 6.	316, 317.	
	Penny . . .	3, 4, 7, 8.	316, 317.	
PLEGMUND . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xiii. 1—4.	285.	
REDULF . . .	Styca . . .	Pl. xi. 1, 2, 3. App. xxvii. Pl. C c, 1—31. K k, 1—5.	283. 297. 412. 415.	
REGNARD . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xi.	283.	
RICHARD I. . .	Penny . . .	Pl. ii. 8. Supp. i. 14.	304. ¹ 366. ²	¹ A modern forgery.
	Denier . . .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. x. 3, 5. 6, 7, 9.	395.	² Idem.
	Maille . . .	Pl. x. 4, 8.	395.	
	<small>GOLD.</small>			
RICHARD II. . .	Noble . . .	Pl. i. 10. ii. 4.	347. 348.	
	Half-Noble . . .	Pl. i. 11. ii. 5.	347. 348.	
	Quarter-Noble . . .	i. 12.	347.	
	Hardit (Ang.-Gall.)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. 6.	400.	
	Half-Hardit (do.)	7.	400.	
	<small>SILVER.</small>			
	Groat . . .	Pl. iv. 1.	308.	
	Half-Groat . . .	2, 3. Pl. E. 6.	308. 411.	
	Penny . . .	vi. 4, 5.	308.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Supp. Pl. ii. 12. Pl. iv. 6.	369. 308.	
	Farthing . . .	Supp. Pl. ii. 11. Pl. iv. 7.	369. 308.	
	Half-Gros (A.-Gall.)	Supp. Pl. i. 39. Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. 9, 10, 11.	367. 397.	
	Denier (do.) . . .	Pl. xi. 8.	397.	
	<small>GOLD.</small>			
RICHARD III. . .	Angel . . .	Pl. iii. 17. iv. 1.	349. 349.	
	Angelet . . .	iii. 18. iv. 2.	349. 349.	

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
SILVER.				
RICHARD III.— <i>contd.</i>	Groat . . .	Pl. v. 15, 16, 17.	p. 310.	¹ This is supposed to be an altered coin of Richard the Second, probably by the notorious John White.
	Half-Groat . . .	18.	310.	
		Supp. iii. 32.	372.	
		Pl. E. 7.	411.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. v. 19.	310. ¹	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. iii. 1.	381.	
	Ditto (Irish) . . .	Pl. iv. 20.	387.	
	Halfpenny . . .	Pl. v. 20.	310.	
		Supp. iii. 30, 31.	372.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. i. 20.	303.	
ROBERT . . .		Pl. xii. 1—14.	284.	
SAINT PETER . . .		App. xxix. 27, 28.	301.	
		xxx. 1—4.	301.	
		Pl. C. 13.	409.	
		D. 2, 3.	411.	
	Penny . . .	Pl. xii.	284.	
SAINT MARTIN . . .		Pl. xii. 1—6.	284.	
SAINT EDMUND . . .		D. 23.	401.	
SCEATTAS . . .		Pl. i. 1—36.	276.	
		ii. 1—37.	276, 277.	
		App. xxvi. 1—16.	296.	
		xxix. 11.	300.	
SEGONAX? . . .	Gold . . .	Pl. iv.	273.	
	Silver . . .	App. xxix. 5.	299.	
STEPHEN and HENRY . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. ii. 3.	304.	
STEPHEN . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. i. 16, 17, 18, 19.	303.	
		Supp. i. 5.	365.	
		ii. 4.	368.	
		Supp. Pl. ii. Pl. i. 8.	380.	
		Pl. ii. 15—20.	382.	
SUEIN . . .	Penny . . .			
VICTORIA . . .	Halfpenny (I. of Man)	Pl. Q q. 13.	416.	
VIGMUND . . .	Styca . . .	Pl. xiv. 1—12.	286.	
		App. xxvii.	297.	
		Pl. L l, 1—7.	415.	
		M m, 4—24.	415.	
		N n, 33—64.	415.	
VULFRED . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xiii. 1, 2, 3.	285.	
VULFHERR . . .	Styca . . .	Pl. xiv. 1, 2, 3.	286.	
UNCERTAIN . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. xiii. 1—4.	285, 286.	
	Stycas . . .	P p, 1—32.	415.	
WIGLAF . . .	Penny . . .	App. xxix. 19.	300.	
WILLIAM I. . . .	Penny . . .	Pl. i. 1—8, 12, 13.	302, 303.	
		Supp. Pl. i. 1, 2, 3, 4.	365.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. i. 1, 2.	380.	
		Pl. B. 1—18?	408.	
		Pl. i. 9, 10, 11.	303.	
		Supp. Pl. i. 2?	365.	
		Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. ii. 1, 2.	381. ²	
WILLIAM II. (Rufus)	Penny . . .	Pl. B. 1—18?	408.	
		E. 5.	411.	

² Qy. the origin of these coins.

NAME.	Denomination.	Where engraved.	Where described in Vol. II.	REMARKS.
WILLIAM III. and MARY.	GOLD.			
	Five Pounds . . .	Pl. xvi. 1, 5, 9, 13.	p. 361.	No. 11 is unknown.
	Two Pounds . . .	2, 6, 10, 14.	361, 362.	
	Guinea . . .	3, 7, 11, 15.	361, 362.	
	Half-Guinea . . .	4, 8, 12, 16.	361, 362.	
	Pistole (Scotch) . .	Pl. xix. 12.	361.	
	Half-Pistole (do.) .	13.	364.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Pl. xxxv. 9.	339.	
		xxxvi. 1.	340.	
	Half-Crown . . .	xxxv. 12, 13, 14.	339.	
		xxxvi. 2, 9—13,	340.	
		26, 27.		
	Shilling . . .	Pl. xxxv. 10.	339.	
		Pl. xxxvi. 3, 14—18.	340.	
		25, 28.		
	Sixpence . . .	Pl. xxxv. 11.	339.	
		xxxvi. 4, 19—24, 29.	340.	
	Maundy Money . .	Pl. xxxv. 15—18.	339, 340.	
		xxxvi. 5—8.	340.	
	Sixty-Shill. (Scotch)	xlii. 12, 17.	345.	
	Forty Shillings (do.)	13, 18.	345.	
	Twenty Shillings (do.)	14, 19.	345, 346.	
	Ten Shillings (do.)	15, 20.	345, 346.	
	Five Shillings (do.)	16, 21.	345, 346.	
	COPPER.			
	Bawbee (Scotch) .	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. vii. 8, 10.	390.	
	Half-Bawbee (do.)	9, 11.	390.	
	Halfpenny (Irish)	Supp. Pt. ii. Pl. vi. 3.	389.	
	Ditto (West Indies)	viii. 1.	391.	
	Do. (New England)	xiv. 12.	403.	
	GOLD.			
WILLIAM IV.	Double Sovereign .	Pl. R r, 19.	417.	
	Half-Sovereign . .	20.	417.	
	SILVER.			
	Crown . . .	Pl. R r, 18.	417.	
	Half-Crown . . .			
	Shilling . . .	Pl. R r, 15.	417.	
	Groat . . .	16.	417.	
	COPPER.			
	Penny . . .	R r, 17.	417.	
	Three-halfpence (W. Indies).	Q q, 8.	416.	
	3 Guilders . . .	9.	416.	
	(Demerary).			
	1 Guilder (Guiana)	10.	416.	
	4 Doubles (Jersey)	11.	416.	
	Halfpenny (I. of Man)	12.	416.	
COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, etc. etc.		Pl. S s and T t.	420.	

Lib numeratas. D. vol. I. fol. 162.
 Lib ad numerū de candidis denarijs. D. vol. I. fol. 179.
 Lib ad pensum. D. vol. I. fol. 30.
 Lib ad pensam. D. vol. I. fol. 34.
 Lib ad pondus. D. vol. I. fol. 64 b.
 Lib ad peis. D. vol. I. fol. 172.
 Lib pensatas. D. vol. I. fol. 1.
 Lib cū pensione. D. vol. I. fol. 337 b.
 T. R. E. Lib ad pensū et arsurā. D. vol. I. fol. 39 b.
 Lib ad pond² et arsurā. D. vol. I. fol. 160.
 Lib ad pond² de xx in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 220.
 L lib ad arsurā et pensū . quæ valent . lxx lib.
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 Lib cū pondere et arsione. D. vol. I. fol. 337 b.
 Lib arsas et pensatas.^d D. vol. I. fol. 2.
 Lib ad ignē et ad pensā. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.
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 Lib blans.^e D. vol. II. fol. 285 b.
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 Lib candidas. D. vol. II. fol. 29 b.
 Octies xx libræ. D. vol. I. fol. 375.
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Ora argenti. D. vol. I. fol. 150 b.
 xviii oras denar². D. vol. I. fol. 179 b.
 v ores et iii den². D. vol. I. 146 b.
 c. solid et v oras. D. vol. I. fol. 64 b.
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MARKA AURI.

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MARKA ARGENTI. D. vol. I. fol. 10 b.
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x. mark² argenti et dimid². D. vol. I. fol. 262 b.

UNCIA AURI.

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 v uncias auri. D. vol. I. fol. 232.

MARSUM.

xx lib. et unā uncia auri. et unū Marsum. D. vol. I. fol. 5 b.

NOMMUS.

& reddebat unoq²q. anno huic maner². xxxii. nōmos. D. vol. II. fol. 5.

NUMMUS.

Qui in burgo [Lewes] uendit equū . dat pposito nūmu . et qui emit aliū. D. vol. I. fol. 26.

Nummi albi. D. vol. I. fol. 164.

Duo nūmi regis et t²cus comitis — sunt. D. vol. I. fol. 280.

ual decee² nūmos. D. vol. I. fol. 309 b.

DENARIJ pro NUMMIS.

xviii. libras. de quibus denariis habebat rex . E. . duas partes . et comes Godwin². terciā. D. vol. I. fol. 1.

PECUNIA.

Siq's morte præuent². non diuississet quæ sua erant . rex habeb² omēm ej². pecuniam. [In Hereford Civitate T. R. E.] D. vol. I. fol. 179.^f

^d Artas & pensatas (lib² lvi.) Kelham. Ars & pesc. temp. Steph. R. [Archæolog. vol. xii. p. 313.]

^e Libras Sterlingorum blancas. [Brady on Burghs, Appendix, p. 49.]

^f Kelham renders pecunia, cattle, stock; but in this passage it appears to bear a more extensive meaning. In some of the extracts which follow, cattle were certainly intended.

et aliā partē p pecuniā suā habuit a rege. D. vol. I. fol. 40 b.

Ipsē q^q transportavit hallū et alias domos et pecuniā in alio $\overline{\text{m}}$. D. vol. I. fol. 63.

Sī tain² hīs sacā et socū forisfecerit t^{ra} suā int² regē & comitē hūc medietatē t^{re} ej², atq² pecuniā. D. vol. I. fol. 280 b.

Huj² t^{re} pecuniā supius. ē annuata. D. vol. I. fol. 235.

Ad hanc nullā ptin² i. can² t^{re} in Stapleton. cuj² pecuniā hīc ē superscripta. D. vol. I. fol. 231.

Pastura ad pee² uillae. D. vol. I. fol. 190.

Postea n^o reddidit eas rectae cū omī pecuniā sua. D. vol. I. fol. 68.

De t^{ra} huj² $\overline{\text{m}}$ ten² un² miles. iiii. hid. Ej² pecuniā cōputat supius cū alia. D. vol. I. fol. 32.

T^{ra} ē iii ca² et nil pecuniā. D. vol. I. fol. 74 b.

SUMS ENTERED IN A PARTICULAR MANNER.

LXX lib. pensatas et xi solid. de den² xx² in ora et vii lib. et xxvi den² ad numerū. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

Lx lib. v. solid min². D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

Cxli lib. ad ignē et pensū. et insuper. xv. lib. et vi sol ii denar² min². ad numerū. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

xx lib. et c solid et vi solid et vii den². D. vol. I. fol. 14 b.

q² xx lib. et x lib. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

xxx lib. et xvi sol. et iii den². et i obolū. D. vol. I. fol. 3 b.

xxvi lib. et x sol. et iii den². et .i. ferding. D. vol. I. fol. 5.

viii. d. et .i. ferding et .i. obolū. D. vol. II. fol. 271 b.

xxv lib. arsas et pensatas. et xiii lib. et viii sol. et iii den² ad numerū de albis denar². D. vol. I. fol. 189.

Lxx sol. et c. sol. ad pensū. et xl. sol. de albo argento. D. vol. I. fol. 209.

vii lib. ad pensū. et xl. sol. albi argenti. et unū uncū auri. D. vol. I. fol. 209.

T. R. E. ualb. lx. sol. et post et modo. xl. sol. et tam² redd. de firma alba. D. vol. I. fol. 39 b.

Tē ual. viii. lib. et p² .lxx. s. n^o viii. lib. et x sol. cū magna pena. D. vol. II. fol. 237 b.

M^o. xii. lib. & xiii. sol. et iii. den². blanc². et xx. sol. de gers²uma ad cōpo². D. vol. II. fol. 128 b.

M^o. xiii. lib. et xiii. sol. et iii. d. & de istis s²nt .liii. sol. et cōpo² et reddit alias blancas. D. vol. II. fol. 128 b.

viii. lib. blanc². et c. sol. de consuet² ad numerū xx sol. de gers²uma. D. vol. II. fol. 129 b.

II.—INDENTURE WITH WILLIAM DE TURNEMIRE, 8 E. I.

(See Vol. I. p. 193.)

Conventū est cū mag²o Willo de Turnemire de marcell die venis in festo cēptois be Mar². anno regni Rēg² E. octavo in hunc modū vidt qd idē mag² Wilts erit mag² monete Reg² in Angl & opari faciet monetā in qtuor locis ad p²sens vidt apud Lond ubi hebit tot furnesias quot hīc potit. Apud Cantuar² ubi faciet opari. & sustinebit octo furnesias cū iiii tribz que sūt Archiepi Cantuar². Apd Bristoll hebit xii. furnes². Et apd Ebor hebit xii furnes. & in quolibet p²coz locoz triu². vidt apd Cantuar². Bristoll & Ebor. hēbit sub se unu² mag²m ad custod² p²cam monetam & ea que ad monetam ptinēt & sustinebit sūptibz suis expensas & misas hominu² suoz in eisdem locis vidt p²dei mag²i monetar² & custodis plataz & funditoris garcōis in futorio & alioz ministroz. Ita qd omīa on'a & expensas portabit p²s mag² Wilts in p²dis qtuor locis. et monetam reddet d²no Regi coetam & dealbatam & patam in omībz sūptibz suis & d²ns Rex dabit ei p² qualibet libra sterlingoz septem denar² vidt tres den² & quadrantem p² stipendio monetarioz p²centiū & fabricantiu² monetam & allocabunt eidem mag²o unus denar² & un² qdrant in decasu argenti ad ignem & un² denar² & ob in emendatione cujuslibet libre monete. Ita qd p² emendatione monete & in decasu argenti ad ignē allocabunt ei in qualibet libra undecim ferlings² ut p²dm est. Et allocabit eidem mag²o unus denar² in qualibet libra p² stipendiis suis & expens² & etiam alioz magroz sub se & alioz ministroz suoz tam in cibis et potibus quā robis suis & aliis & p² carbone & pro cunctis emendis & fundendis & aliis expensis circa monetam. Et d²ns Rex inveniet eidem mag²o Wilmo domos in quolibz p²doz qtuor locoz

aptas ad fabricandū in eis. & sustinebit onus feodi dñi Huḡ fil Othonis custod̃ Othonis nepotis sui qđ elamat hñe in custodia cuneoz vel satisfaciēt eidem Huḡ p illo feodo. Utensilia aute' que dñs Rex hñt Lond in domibꝫ suis liberabuntur p̃fato magro Willo in statu quo nũc sũt de p̃tito. et idem maḡr' Wills eadem restituet in fine anni. vel qđ officiũ monete d'mietret § in eodẽ statu in quo tũc fu'it.

Conventũ est & cum eodem magro Willo qđ grossũ sterlingũ qui valet q̃tuor minores sterlingos faciet p Angliam eodem foro & eadem conditione quibus faciet p̃dñm sterlingũ minorem eo ĩm adjecto qđ quia idẽ grossus denar' fabricari potest levius q. cõis sterlingũ quicquid inde pot'it comodi accrescere cedet ad p̃ficiũ dñi Reg.

Conventũ est etiam cũ eodem magro Willo qđ ip̃e similiter faciet sterlingos p Angliam qui nũc sũt rotundi & Lundrenses vocant̃. Ita qđ dñs Rex hñbit de q̃libet libra tũ p̃ficiũ q̃ntu' hñbit de coibus sterlingis vidt XII sterlingos. Et sciendũ qđ quelibet libra continebit q̃tuor viginti londrenses & tres solidũ ultra num'o qui apponit' in ip̃a moneta magis de essaio quã in sterlingis ppt' magnas expensas q̃s optet pon'e circa eandem p̃yam monetam fabricandam. et estimatur qđ in q̃libet libra illius p̃ve monete optet alloear' p̃dto magro Willo decem den' & ob p̃ factura & omibꝫ custibus circa fabricam illius libre faciend̃. et remanebunt dño Regi de p̃fueo de qualibet libra XII den' ad minus. Et sciendũ qđ p'dẽs magr' Wills incipiet fabricare in c̃stino circũcisionis dñi anno p̃dco sup̃ forũ irrotulatam in sc̃erio vidt de omibꝫ monetis p'dẽis.

Item conventũ est cum Fache m̃catore qđ erit capital' essaiaioꝝ. emptoꝝ & ponderatoꝝ monete hñs unam clavem cujuslibet pixidis denarioꝝ de essaio.

Liber Rubeus in Scaccario, folio 247 a.

III.—PRESENTACIO ALANI DE COUE MONETAR'. 12 E. II.

See the Account of the Abbat's Mint at St. Edmundsbury.

Int' recorda de t'mio sc̃i Hillar' anno xij. Edw. II.

Md qđ die lune px post f'm sc̃i Mathie apli hoc anno videlꝫ xxv^{to} die fr' Riçus Abbas de sc̃o Edō misit The's & Baronibꝫ hic quid hram patentẽ sigillo suo signatam in h verba. Viris ven'abilibꝫ et discretis dñis The's & Baronibꝫ de Sc̃cio dñi Reg' Fr' Riçus pmissione divina Abbas de Sc̃o Edm̃o salm Rev'enciam & honorẽ Quia Rog'm de Rede nup magrm monete in cambio ĩro de Sc̃o Edō monetate senio & debilitate confectũ ab illo officio duximus admouend̃ v're discreçoni reu'entiss̃e Alanũ de Cone Aurifabrũ loco dñi Rog'i substituend̃ p fr̃em Wilfm de Stowe monachũ nrm et sa'estam ecclie ĩre p'sentamus Vos humilr & deuote rogantes q̃tenus eũdem Alanũ ad officiũ seu magisteriũ monete in dño cambio nro monetand̃ admitter' velttis graçose. In cui' rei &c. Et sup hoc p'dẽs fr' Willus de Stowe ex pte dñi Abb̃tis peciit instant' p'fatũ Alanũ hic p lit' existentẽ & p p'fatũ Abb̃tem ad officiũ magisterii monete p'dẽe in cambio p'dco electum & p ĩpm nũc p'sentatũ in Cur' ista ad idm officiũ admitti. Et q. scrutatis Roĩlis & memorand de Sc̃cio comptũ est in memorand de anno xxv^{to} Regis E. pr̃s Regs nũc qđ Johnes tũc Abbas Sc̃i Edm̃i p Saçstam eiusd. dom' p'sentavit unũ monetariũ & unũ Assaytorẽ p cambio p'dco qui sic p'sentati admiss fu'nt & Juř &c. Et siml'r comptũ est in memorand de Anno Regs nũc ip̃o int' record de t'ino Sc̃e T'ntat' qđ Thomas tũc Abbas de sc̃o Edm̃o p Semannũ de Hildercle & Petrũ de Cloptone cõmonachos suos p'sentavit qued Rog'm ad intendend̃ officio monetarij in cambio sc̃i Edm̃i qui ad officiũ illud admissus fuit & jur'. p'fati The's & Baroñ admiserũt p'dẽm Alanũ ad p'dẽm officiũ magist'ij p'dẽi cambiũ eũcend̃ Et idm Alanus p'stitit sacrm de se fidelr hũdo in omibꝫ que ad offm illd p̃tinent. &c.

Registrum Werketone ad Abbatiam S^{ci} Edmundi de Burgo spectans.

Harl. MSS. 638. folio 11. b.

IV. BARDE'S DISCHARGE OF BRUSELEY. 2 R. II.

(See the Account of the Calais Mint.)

Gautro Barde Magister Monete Regis [debet blank] de ij coffr[is] fortiter ferro ligat[is] iij coffris plan[is] gross[is] non ligat[is], vj. par[ibus] balane[arum] gross[arum] iij par[ibus] balane[arum] mediocrium, vj par balane. minnt. & xij par vocat[is] Doket¹ pro auro & argento imponendo de divers. ponder. cupri scilicet a triginta libris descendendo usq. ad quadrantem empt [] pro iij comptours cum tribus pilis standard[i] ponder[is] de Troys concordanc[ium] ponder[ibus] Turris Londonia, & aliis rebus diversis super ipsum oneratis in exonerationem Henrici de Bruseleye Castodis Cuiagij Regis ville Calesie, sient continetur in Rotulo xlvj², & in Rot. xxxij², and in Rot. xlij² in Essexia Mag. Rot. 2 R. II. Londonia Mid. m. l. b.

Madox's MS. vol. 69, p. 102.

V. NOTICES OF VARIOUS TRIALS OF THE PIX.

(See vol. i. p. 69.)

1222. In the sixth year of Henry III., Robert de Gretteone and Geoffrey de Frowiek were assayers of the money. This Mr. North considers as a proof of the existence of the trial of the pix at this time,¹ but it does not appear to be conclusive, as it is possible that they were assayers within the mint only.

In his 32d year, 1247, a public trial, by a jury, was commanded to be made both of the new and old money,² which comes near to a regular trial of the pix, but is not precisely similar to it.

This was repeated in his 54th year, 1270.³

An order for this trial in the ninth and tenth of Edward I., 1281, 1282, speaks of it as old custom.⁴

The pix for the coinage of Ireland was, in the 30th year of Edward I. 1302, transmitted from Dublin to England, and tried there.⁵

In the sixth year of Edward II., 1312, assays were made at Westminster before Walter de Norwich and other barons of the Exchequer, of all the pixes, as well of pennies as of farthings, during the whole time that John de Pontoyse and Lapine Roger were masters of the mint of London and Canterbury, and Roger de Frowyk exchanger in those cities.⁶

Six years after this, 1318, an assay was made of the money of the mints⁷ of London and Canterbury between the 11th day of June in the tenth year of the king, and the 19th day of November in the eleventh year, during which time Giles de Hertebergh and Terrick de Lose were masters of the said mint: and between the same day and the 21st of April in the twelfth year, at which time the said Giles alone was master; viz. of forty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty pounds minted within that time.

Upon this assay, it was found that the said money was too weak, and of greater alloy than it ought to be of, by two hundred fifty-eight pounds five shillings ten pence halfpenny; according to the rolls of the said assays remaining in the receipt.

For these defects the said Giles was bound to answer to the king for himself, and the said Terrick, as he acknowledged before the treasurer and the barons. And besides, the said Giles was bound to answer to the king for cl. of melted silver, delivered to him to be minted by Augustin le Waleys, warden of the said mints,⁸ as the said Giles likewise acknowledged. The total for which the said Giles was to answer to the king was three hundred fifty-eight pounds five shillings and ten pence halfpenny. Of this sum one hundred pounds were assigned to the Bishop of Ely, in part of the debts due to him from the king, by bill of the wardrobe. The said Giles was commanded to satisfy the said bishop for the said hundred pounds, and the king for the rest.

¹ *North's Answer to Clarke*, p. 14.² Cl. 32 Hen. III. m. 13 dors.³ Pat. 14 Hen. III. m. 11.⁴ *Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 291.⁵ Cl. 30 Edw. I. m. 6.⁶ Mint Papers in the Exchequer.⁷ The word in the Record is *Cambiorum*, which Madox renders Exchanges, but, as I think, incorrectly.⁸ Here Madox again translates *Cambiorum Exchanges*, but Waleys was then warden of the mints of London and Canterbury, as appears from Mint papers in the Exchequer. See List of Wardens of the Mint.

Giles alleged that he was unable as yet to pay the same. Whereupon, the 16th day of May, he was committed prisoner to the Marshal. Afterwards, on the 26th day of June, he was set at large, by the manueption of Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Master John Walewyn.¹

In the same year a writ issued to the Barons of the Exchequer, reciting that the king's money minted in his mints in the bishoprick of Durham and the liberty of St. Edmund, in the time of king Edward I. and of the present king, had not yet been assayed or tried, at which the king was much surprised, and commanding them to cause the same to be duly assayed and tried, and care to be taken about the same in other respects, in such manner as was just, and had been accustomed.² Accordingly the abbot of St. Edmund was commanded, by writ, to cause the ministers of his mint, within the liberty of St. Edmund, to appear at the Exchequer in the octaves of Candlemas, and to bring with them all the pixes of assays made of the money minted in the said mint, as well in the time of king Edward I. as of the present king, and not yet assayed, to the intent an assay might be made thereof, and such measures taken therein, as the Court of Exchequer should direct. Accordingly, at that day the abbot sent to the Exchequer, brother William de Stowe, sacrist of the abbey, warden of the said mint, and his attorney in that behalf, constituted by his letters patent, and Roger de Rede, master of the said mint, with two pixes containing the money taken out to make the assays withal, for the whole time since the last assay of that mint was taken.

Two assays were then made, as appeared by the rolls remaining in the custody of the chamberlains of the Exchequer.³

An indenture of the 17th of Edward III. 1343, for the coinage of florins and of sterlings, contains the following provisions respecting the trial of the pix. It was agreed that out of every five pounds of gold one piece should be taken for the assay, and from every pound of silver one penny or more for the same purpose, in manner accustomed. These pieces to be put into a pix bound with iron, with three keys, and sealed with three seals. One key to remain with the king's deputy, another with the master, and the third with the exchangers.

The trial-pieces to be placed in a hutch with two keys, one to be kept by the warden, and the other by the master.⁴

In his 18th year, 1344, it was agreed, by an indenture between the king and Percival de Porche, that two shillings by weight should be taken from every 100lb. of silver, and one piece from every 5lb. of gold, by weight also, for the assay, and if those pieces were found to be according to the indenture, then the master was to have his letters patent under the great seal.⁵

Amongst the Cotton manuscripts, is preserved the following curious account of a trial of the pix for the nobles, in the 23d year of Edward III., 1349, before the Barons of the Exchequer. In the pix were found 39 bags containing 262 florins called nobles, value 6s. 8d.; 68 half florins, value 3s. 4d.; and 91 quarter florins, value 20d.; taken out of 1604lb. 16s. weight of gold, coined in the Tower of London within the time above-mentioned.⁶

In this assay it was found that 42 nobles, and a proportionate number of the half and quarter noble, agreed in weight with the standard of the pound of the Tower.

From the above were taken 45 nobles, three half, and three quarter nobles for the common assay by fire, to be made with one ounce of florins of Florence,⁷ brought thither by Andrew Gentyl and Reyner de Pemount, and with one other ounce of florins of Florence kept here in the treasury for standards; which ounce for the standard remained in the fire three days and three nights.

¹ *Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 291. The proceedings upon this trial are remarkable, because the whole deficiency of the money complained of, by which it was found *nimis debilis et majoris altai quam fuisse debuerat*, amounted only to the sum of 258*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* in the coinage of 40,730*l.*, whereby it appears that the said deficiency, being about one-157th part of the whole, was less than the remedy. *Folkes*, p. 63, note.

² *Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 292.

³ *Id.* See an Account of these two Assays, St. Edmundsbury

Mint, anno 1318.

⁴ Cl. 17 Edw. III. part 2. m. 4 dors.

⁵ Cl. 18 Edw. III. part 2. m. 19 dors.

⁶ This time unfortunately does not appear, some preceding leaves of the MS. being lost.

⁷ I presume there were at this time no standard trial-pieces with which these Gold coins could be compared. The earliest which I have any account of were formed in the 17th year of Edward IV.

The xlv florins, etc. being cut, there were taken from them three ounces, by weight, to make the assay by fire with the two ounces above-mentioned. Two grains and a half [twenty-four of which made a penny-weight] of silver and copper in equal parts, were taken for the assay of each ounce of the said florins of nobles.

John Balounser and William de Ipergeane, goldsmiths of London, on the part of the king, Matthew Cursyn for Philip, master of the mint,¹ and the said Reyner for the said Andrew, were all sworn before the barons, on the 18th of October, well and faithfully to make this assay.

On the 30th of the same month came the said John, and William de Ipergne, Matthew and Reyner, and brought all the assays aforesaid enclosed in a luted furnace, which being broken in the presence of the treasurer and barons, it was found that the two florins of Florence were of just weight, but that the three assays of nobles were deficient in pure gold, beyond the alloy and remedy ordained in the indenture of the standard of florins of Florence, two *subtile* grains,² making one pennyweight to the pound, and amounting upon the aforesaid sum of m.d.c.iiij*l.* xvjs. of gold coined to vj*l.* xiijs. viij*d.* ob. q. in pennies by weight, each penny being worth fourteen pennies at the least. From whence the sum total of pennies was ^{ss} xij*l.* xij*s.* and iij*d.*; for which execution was taken on the king's behalf.³

From a certificate out of the Exchequer, respecting an assay made in his 36th year, 1362, of the money coined in the Tower during the time that Robert de Portico was master there, it appears that the coins both of gold and silver were good and lawful, according to the tenor of his indenture.⁴

On the 20th of January 1365, an assay was ordered to be made of the money coined at Calais by Thomas Kyng, according to the form of an indenture between the king and Henry de Brisle, late master of the mints in that vill.⁵

In the first year of Henry V. 1414, two assays, one of silver, the other of gold, were made upon the 18th of February in the presence of Thomas, Earl of Arundell, treasurer, and others of the king's council, John Profhete, keeper of the privy seal, and Roger Westwode, baron of the Exchequer, of which the following return was made upon the 14th day of May.

On opening the pyx there were found two bags containing xxvjs. vij*d.* of silver in number, taken out of m.m.m.cccxx*l.* xvij*s.* iij*l.* of silver by weight. These were equal in weight, and good in standard. There were found also eleven bags of gold, containing exxij*l.* xij*s.* iij*d.* in number, taken from ^{m.} ₁₉ xxv*l.* iij*s.* iij*d.* by weight. These were equal in weight and assay with standard; and so the master Lodovic John had his acquittance.⁶

Bartholomew Goldbeter had his acquittance in the first year of Henry VI., 1442, after the coins had been assayed and proved.⁷

In his fourth year, 1425, the king commanded the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, by writ of certiorari, bearing date on the 22d of September, to return an account of the assay which had been made of all monies of gold and silver coined by Bartholomew Goldbeter, master of the mint in the Tower of London, vill of Calais, and castle of York; viz. of monies coined in the Tower from the 1st of June, 1 Henry VI. to the 28th of June preceding the date of the writ. Of those coined at York, from the 16th of October, 2 Henry VI. to the 7th of August following, and at Cales from the 20th of July, 10 Henry V. to January the 30th, 2 Henry VI.

The return to be made to the king in Chancery under the seal of the Exchequer, which was accordingly done in this manner:

An assay of silver made at Westminster on the 14th of October in the third year of king Henry VI. (in the presence of Henry archbishop of Canterbury, Henry bishop of Winton, Chancellor of England, John bishop of London, John Stafford, treasurer of England, William Alnewyk, keeper of the privy seal, John Lord Lestrop, Walter Hungerford, cl'r, John Typtot, cl'r, John Jvyn, chief baron, Nicholas Dixon,

¹ According to Lowndes, Philip John Denier was one of the masters of the mint in this year.

² I know not the precise meaning of *subtilis* in this place.

³ Cot. MSS. Cleopatra A. 16. folio 50.

⁴ Pat. 36 Edw. 111. part 2. m. 38.

⁵ Rot. Franc. 39 Edw. 111. m. 2.

⁶ Pat. 2 Hen. V. part 1. m. 29.

⁷ Pat. 1 Hen. VI. part 4. m. 12.

and Thomas Banastre, barons of the Exchequer, of five kinds of money of silver made in Calais between July 20, 10 Henry V. and January 30, 2 Henry VI. both inclusive, in the time of Richard Bokelond, *custos cambii*, and Bartholomew Goldbeter, master and worker of the said mint.

Upon the pix being opened, there were found in it nineteen bags containing lijs. vijd. in silver, by number, taken out of $\frac{3}{4}$ clxij*li*. xjs. ob. by weight, viz. groats xvs.; half groats xvs.; sterlings xij*s*. xjd.; halfpennies iijs. iiij*d*.; farthings iijs. iiij*d*.; all by number.

N. B.—The latter part of this roll is imperfect, but it appears that the money was declared to be sufficient.

The assay of gold coined in the same period:

The pix contained nineteen bags, in which were xxxvij gross florins, called nobles, lxiiij half nobles, or middle-sized¹ florins, cxlvij minor florins, called ferlings of gold, taken from mmmdcxxxvii. *dj*. xijs. vijd. ob.² by weight.

These agreed in weight with the standard pound of the Tower, and were of due alloy.

The York assay is imperfect, and that of the Tower does not appear upon the roll.³

Other assays of money coined by Goldbeter were made in the sixth year of Henry VI. (viz. the coinage in the Tower of London between September 1, 2 Henry VI. and May 31, 6 Henry VI.) when the silver was found to agree in weight and alloy with the standard in the Tower.

The gold coins were also found to agree in weight, and, when taken from the fire, to be sufficient in pure gold, and of due alloy, according to the assay then made by the touchstone.⁴

The silver coins struck at Calais between the 25th of February, 2 Henry VI. and the 31st of January, 6 Henry VI. and the gold coins from January 24, 2 Henry VI. to December 24, 6 Henry VI., were likewise assayed, when the silver was found to agree in weight and alloy; and the gold in alloy, but to be somewhat better in weight.

In each of these assays thirty shillings were taken to be weighed, and one groat, one half-groat, one penny, one halfpenny, and two farthings, for the assay. Of the gold, 50 nobles, 100 half-nobles, and 200 quarter nobles for the weight; and one noble, one half, and two quarter nobles for the assay.⁵

Similar assays were made in his 11th year, 1432, when it appeared that the thirty shillings (taken from monies coined between December 1, 7 Henry VI. and July 6, 9 Henry VI.) were sufficient in weight; and the assay by fire being then made, it was found that the money was better than the old sterling by one pennyweight in the pound; and the money was therefore pronounced to be good and lawful.

The gold monies coined from the 7th of August, 6 Henry VI. to July 27th, 9 Henry VI., were at the same time tried and declared to be sufficient.⁶

On the 7th of October in the same year, the coins which had been made at Calais between the 20th of February, in the 6th year, and the 3d of August, in the 9th, were, upon assay, declared to be equal in weight, and better in alloy by one halfpenny in the pound weight; and the gold coins from May 20, 6 Henry VI. to August 2, 9 Henry VI. were found to be of due weight and alloy.

By another assay made on the 1st of November following, the silver coins struck at Calais were found to be equal in weight, and in alloy better than standard by one penny in the pound. There were not any gold coins of that mint then assayed.

At the same time the silver coins of the mint in the Tower of London from 12th October, 10 Henry VI. to 13th October, 11 Henry VI. were tried, and fifteen shillings declared to be good and lawful in alloy, but deficient in weight one halfpenny. An assay was likewise made of the gold coins from 16th October, 10 Henry VI. to October 22, 11 Henry VI. when viij*li*. vjs. vijd. were found to be deficient in weight one penny. The fineness is not entered upon the roll. In both these instances the Master pleaded the remedy, of two pennyweights, according to his indenture.⁷

¹ Medioeres.

² Sic.

³ Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

⁴ Per Petram.

⁵ Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

⁶ Idem.

⁷ Idem.

Here followeth the virdict given by theis persons¹ afore the lordes of the counsaile, an^o d'ni 1534.

The Virdict.

First wee finde that the ingott being in weight and nomber all troy made of crownes taken out of the pix, came full out as good in finesse of gold as the standard is being in the treasury bag, but it is allayed in the same pounce weight more in copper and lesse in silver than the standard is, by *vid.* starling in value in the pound weight.

Item, we find that the ingott that was made of the groates, taken and received out of the pix is correspondent to the standard of silver being in the treasury bag in finesse.

Item, as touching and concerning the remedy granted to the mint-masters in the indenture betwene the king's grace and them within the pounce weight of crowne gold is *iijs. ixd.* starling, wee think it somewhat with the largest.

Item, as touching the sheare of gold and silver wee finde that the officers having chardge thereof, have not done their duty therein, but by their negligence have some made too heavy and some too light, wherefore they may be commaunded to amend the sheare so indifferently that no man may take advantage by trying and breaking the same.

Item, wee finde that the masters of the mint nor there deputies ought to take for no waste of any gold that is in fines according to the standard of the crowne of the double rose, but that he shall allowe to the marchant, according to the just vallew; so it be moultein in ingotts.

Item, wee finde that the masters of the mint ought to cause tables to be sett up and therein to be contained the trew order how the king's subjects should be ordered as well in deliverance of gold and silver as in receiving of the same, and how that the controller of the mint is there admitted to be indifferent betwene the king's subjects and the mint-masters.²

The assay of base silver taken the xvj day of June, anno xxij^{to} R' Henr' VIII. 1542, made to be currant in Ireland havyng the prynt of the harpe.

The seid base sylver is worse in fynesse than the sterlyng money by xl^{l.} peny weight whiche is ij oncz in a pounce weight sterlyng. And so the pounce weight of silver base is in money coyned xlvij^{s.} whiche pounce weight is worthe but xxxvj^{s.} sterlyng.³

In this year the following warrant was issued to the masters of the mint for the making of certain coins, preparatory to a trial of the monies both of this and other countries. This, however, was not precisely a trial of the pix; but as the warrant contains some curious particulars, I have preserved it.

To our trusty and wel beloved servants Sir Martine Bowes, Knight, and Raffe Rowlett, Maisters of our Mynte.

Henry the Eight, by the grace of God, Kinge of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in earth of the Church of England and Ireland the supreme head, to our right trustie and wel-beloved servants Sir Martine Bowes, Knight, and Raffe Rowlet, Esquire, Maisters of our Mynte within our Tower of London, our welbeloved John Browne, Warden of the same, to our trustie and welbeloved servant Peter Meawtas, Comptroller of the same, and to all Deputies of the said Martine Bowes, Raffe Rowlet, John Browne, Peter Meawtas, and to Richard Harry Yonge, Provoste of our Moniers, and to all other Moniers, Gravers, and Ministers of our said Mynte, and to every of them. For as much as wee by the deliberate advice of our Councell have determined to have certaine approffes and tryalls made, and to bee made, both of Gold and of Silver as well of Monies and Coynes of this our realme of England as of other foreine Realmes and Countries, whereby the perfitte fines and alleyes therof may thereby the soner come to our knowledge. Wee therfor will and command you, and every of you, that imediatly upon the sight hereof you doe make, or cause to be made and striken into prynts all such peeces as well of Gold as of

¹ They are in number 29, sixteen goldsmiths, one gold refiner, two drapers, six mercers, one scrivener, two grocers, and one haberdasher.

² Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. relating to Mint Affairs, folio 249.

³ Mint Papers in the Exchequer.

Silver, when and as often hereafter as shal be commanded unto you, to be done by ———¹ of our Privy Councell, to the valewe of one pound weight troy of every sorte and printe, so to be made of such like fines, alloy, nombre, and prynte, as shalbe devised by our saied Councell for the same. Any acte, statute, ordinance, or provicon, made to the contrary not withstandinge. And theis our lettres shalbe unto you and and every of you your sufficient warrante and discharge in this behalf, yeoven under our signet att our palays of Westminster, the third daie of March, the xxxijth yere of our reigne.²

The following Return was made of an Assay taken in the Star Chamber before the Privy Council, on the 24th of October 1561.

Silver xj oz. ij dwt. fine; standard. | Silver xj oz. fine for England and Ireland; standard.

Gold of xxij car. iij gr. dj fine; worse di qu. of a grain, which is the xxxij p of a carat.

Gold of xxij car. fine; xxij car. which is full standard.³

Assay in the Star Chamber, Feb. 13, 1566.

Silver xj oz. 2dwts. M.M. Portcullis; standard. | Brode Arrow Hede, xj oz. i dwt. dj.

Rose; standard.

Gold, xxij car. M.M. Portcullis, xxj car. xj gr. | M.M. Rose - - standard.⁴

Another Assay in the Star Chamber on the 30th Feb. 1570.

Silver, xj oz. 2dwts. M.M. Crown, xj oz. iij gr. | M.M. Lion, xj oz. i dwt. gr.

Gold, xxij car. M.M. Crown and Fleur-de-lis and Lion, standard.⁵

Assay in the Star Chamber, May 7, 1572.

Silver, xj oz. ijdwt. - xj oz. ijdwt. qu. | Silver xj oz. i dwt. qu. - xj oz. jdwt. dj.

Gold, xxij car. - - - - - xxj car. iij gr. dj.⁶

Trial in the Star Chamber by a jury of twenty goldsmiths, March 17, 1580.

Gold. M.M. Eglantine flower. Cross. | Silver. M.M. Cross.

All standard within remedies.⁷

The same July 5, 1582, but the jury of goldsmiths only fifteen.

Silver. M.M. Long cross. | Gold. M.M. Long cross.

All standard.⁸

The same November 29, 1588.

Both the gold and silver within the remedies, and so deliverable.⁹

On the 13th of May, 1586, an Assay of Silver with the following Mint-marks:—Sword, Bell, Roman A., Escalop. All within the remedies.¹⁰

37 Eliz. 1595. The Assayes of the pyxed monyes taken in the Star Chamber before the queene's most honorable privy Councell the xiiijth day of Februarie, A^o 1595, S^r Richard Martyn Knight then w^{den} & Master worker of her ma^{ties} mynts and Andrewe Palmer controler.

Golde of the standerd of xxiiijth. iii^{er}. dj. taken out of the fyrst pyxe the privie mark beenge the woolsacke accordynge to the Indentuer dated the xxxth of Januarie in the xxvth yere of her maiesties reigne

Golde of the standerd of xxijth taken out of the seconde pyxe the privie marke beenge the woolsacke accordynge to the Indentuer dated the x of June in the xxxv yere of her saide maiesties reigne

ij oz dj makyng in coyned monies pecs of xxx^s. xv^s. Angells, halfe Angells, & q^s. Angells, the some of x^{li}. x. beenge at the pound wth xxv^{ij}l^{li}. And in fynes - - - xxiiijth. ij^{er}. iij q^s.

Two pound wth vj oz. ij^d wth makyng in coyned monyes pecs of xx^s. x^s. v^s. and ij^s vj^d the some of ^{ss} iij^{ss} iijth ij^s. vj^d beenge at the pound wth xxxiiijth. ij^s. vj^d. And in fynes - - - xxijth a q^s. of a gr.

¹ Sic.

² *Sir Julius Caesar's MSS.* folio 153.

³ *Hart. MSS.* 6th 8, fol. 62.

⁴ *Id.* fol. 68.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Hart. MSS.* 698, fol. 56.

⁷ *Id.* fol. 232.

⁸ *Id.* fol. 235.

⁹ *Lansdowne MSS.* vol. xxxvii, No. 61.

¹⁰ *Id.* vol. xlviii, No 1.

Sylver of the standerd of xj^{oz}. ij^ⁱ. w^ⁱ taken
oute of the fyrst pyxe the privie marke beenge the
woolsacke accordynge to the Indentuer dated the
xxxth of Januar' in the xxvth yere of her said maies-
ties reigne

lvj^ⁱ. w^ⁱ. iij^{oz} ij^ⁱ w^ⁱ. & xx graynes, makynge in
coyned monyes pees of xij^ⁱ. vj^ⁱ. ij^ⁱ. j^ⁱ. of the some
of c^{xxix}. xiiij^ⁱ v^ⁱ. beenge at the pound w^ⁱ lx^ⁱ. iij^ⁱ. ob.
q one mite.

And in fynes - - - - xj^{oz} ij^ⁱ. q w^ⁱ.

The saied assayes of Gold and Silver made of sondrye pees of the aforesaid coyned monyes pees of
Gold and Silver of sondrye valewes specified in the said Indenture made for the coynage of monyes be
found agreeable wth the standards of golde and silver wⁱⁿ the remedyes of w^ⁱ & fynes meneyoned in the
said Indenturs accordynge to the same. And so deludable to o^r knowledge and discreesson.

[Signed by 19 Jurors.]

Indorsed. Apud Starchamber die veneris xiiij^{to} die februarij anno xxxiiij^o Dne Regine Elizabeth.

Assain monete Auri & Argenti tunc. capt coram Archiepo Cantaur.

J^{he} Puckeringe mil' d^{ne} enstod. magni Sigilli.

W^{it}to d^{ño} Burghly Thes. Anglie.

Thoma d^{ño} Buckhurst.

J^{he} Fortescue mil' Cancel' Sc^ecij.

ABSTRACT OF THE PIX VERDICTS, BY MR. POLLETT.

Standard Gold, 23 carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine Gold. Crown Gold, 22 carats fine Gold in the pound weight troy.
In the column of fineness.

S. Standard
B. Better } shew that the Money was agreeable to, or better, or worse, than the Standard.
W. Worse }

Time of Trial.	Indentures in Force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amt of lb. wt.			Fineness.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1603, June 7.*	July 29, 43 Eliz.	Sept. 1, 1601. 1600.	Standard Gold.	Figure of 2.	36	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	Ditto.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	33	11	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
	Ditto.		Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	3			
	Feb. 2, 43 Eliz.		Silver Irish.	Martlet.	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
1604, May 22.	May 21, 1 J. I.	Sept. 1, 1601. Ditto.	1593. Crown Gold.	Thistle.	33	12	$0\frac{5}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	Ditto.		Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	2			
	Aug. 20, 1 J. I.		Silver Irish.	Bell.	4	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$			
1605, June 20.	May 21, 1 J. I.	Sept. 1, 1601. Ditto.	1593. Standard Gold.	Fleur de Lis.	36	15	9	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	Ditto.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	33	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$			
	Ditto.		Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
	Aug. 20, 1 J. I.		Silver Irish.	Martlet.	4	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
2d Pix, Ditto.	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	19 Nov. 1604. Ditto.	1604. Crown Gold.	Fleur de Lis.	37	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	Ditto.		Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	2			
	Ditto.		Silver Irish.	Martlet.	4	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
	Jan. 12, 2 J. I.		Silver Irish.	Martlet.	4	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
1606, July 10.	July 16, 2 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Rose.	40	11	$0\frac{1}{2}$	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$			
	Ditto.		Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	1			
	Jan. 12, 2 J. I.		Silver Irish.	Rose.	4	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$			
1607, June 30.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Escallop Shell	40	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	full.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5	9			
	Ditto.		Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$			
	Jan 12, 2 J. I.		Silver Irish.	Ditto.	4	2	6			
	Nov. 11, 3 J. I.		Standard Gold.	Bunch of } Grapes.	40	8	5			
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	3	$0\frac{1}{4}$			
Nov. 11.	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	1	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	July 16, 3 J. I.		Standard Gold.	Crownnett.	40	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5	$0\frac{1}{2}$			
1609, May 17.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	July 16, 3 J. I.		Standard Gold.	Key.	40	11	3			
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	4	9			
1610, May 11.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	July 16, 3 J. I.		Standard Gold.	Bell.	40	13	2			
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.		Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$			
1611, May 9.†	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. dw.	
	July 16, 3 J. I.		Standard Gold.	Bell.	40	13	2			

* Though Mr. Pollett has not noticed the trial of the Copper Coins at this time, yet he mentions in another place that this was the last instance in which such trial occurs.

† The King and Henry Prince of Wales were present at this trial.—Pollett.

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amt. of lb. wt.			Finess.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	H.	W.
1612, May 22.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Mullett.	40	5	10	S.		
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5	2½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	2½		¼ dwt.	
1613, April 28. Oct. 20.	May 18, 10 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Tower.	44	14	5½		¼ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	0	0½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	1	8½		¼ dwt.	
	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Trefoil.	44	7	4½	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	40	19	0½			¼ gr.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2	3½			1 dwt.
1615, May 17.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Cinquefoil.	44	9	1	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	40	18	8½	S.		scant.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	0½		¼ dwt.	
1616, Nov. 15.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Tun.	44	11	7½		¼ gr.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	40	18	7½	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	4½		½ dwt.	
1618, May 15.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Book.	44	11	7½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	40	17	9½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	5½			¼ dwt.
2d Pix, Ditto.	Commission, Aug. 23, 15 J. I.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Half Moon.	44	9	7½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	0			¼ gr.
1619, June 9.	Indenture, May 18, 10 J. I.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Plain Cross.	44	9	10½	S.	full.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	0	8	S.	full.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3½	S.		
1620, June 23. 2d Pix, Ditto.	Jan. 16, 15 J. I.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Saltier Cross.	44	16	7		¼ gr.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	43	17	11½	S.		scant.
	Aug. 20, 17 J. I.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Spur Rowel	44	10	8½	S.	full.	
1621, June 8.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	3	2½	S.		scant.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	1	11		½ dwt.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Rose.	44	9	9½		¼ gr.	
1623, July 3.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	1	8½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Thistle.	44	12	1½		¼ gr.	scant.
1624, June 17.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	11½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2		1 dwt.	
	July 17, 21 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Fleur-de-lis.	44	10	8½		¼ gr.	
1625, July 7.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	1	4½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	1½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Trefoil.	44	14	4½		¼ gr.	
2d Pix, Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	full 41	1	7	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	1½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	9½			¼ gr.
1626, June 29.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Fleur-de-lis.	44	10	5 mit.		¼ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	0½	S.		scant.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2½	S.	full.	

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amt. of lb. wt.			Fineness.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1627, Oct. 27.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Blackamoor's	44	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto. [head	41	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		scant.
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 dwt.	
2d Pix, Ditto.	July 17, 21 J. I.		Standard Gold.	Long Cross.	45	1	9		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1605?	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1628, July 3.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Castle.	44	10	7		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	3	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	1	11		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1629, June 26.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Anchor.	44	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	1	6	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	0		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
1630, June 23.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Hart.	44	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Heart.*	41	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	1			
1631, June 30.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Feathers.	44	9	0		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		scant.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	just S.		
1632, June 21.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Rose.	44	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.	full.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.		scant.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3	S.		
1633, July 11.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Harp.	44	8	5		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1634, June 27.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Porteuillis.	44	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
1635, June 18.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Bell.	47	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1636, Feb. 14.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Crowne.	41	1	10	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.		
	2d Pix, Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Ditto.	44	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
1638, May 8.	Ditto and Com- mission, vid.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	1	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.						
1639, July 4.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Tun.	44	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	8	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2	S.		
1640, June 26.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Anchor.	44	14	2		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
1640, June 26.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Triangle.	44	10	5		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.		

* I know not the form of the Hart, but to the Heart, Mr. Pollett has added a drawing of the common form, as it appears upon the cards.

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amt. of lb. wt.			Fineness.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1641, July 15.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1601. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Star. Ditto. Ditto.	44	12	0		½ gr.	
					41	0	5½	S.		
					3	2	2	S.		
May 29.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1601. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Triangle in a Ditto. Ditto.	44	7	3½		½ gr.	
					41	1	6		½ gr.	
					3	2	2½			½ dwt.
1644, July 15.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	R in 2 semi- Ditto.	41	1	1½			½ gr.
					3	2	2½	S.		½ dwt.
1645, May 12.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	P in 2 semi- Ditto.	41	2	11½			½ gr.
					3	2	2½	S.		
Nov. 10.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	Eye. Ditto.	41	2	10½	S.		
					3	2	2	S.		
1646, Feb. 15.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	Sun. Ditto.	41	1	11½	S.		
					3	2	3	S.		
1649, Nov. 9.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	Sceptre. Ditto.	41	1	4½	S.		
					3	2	2½	S.		
1657, Dec. 3.†	July 27, 1649, Parl.	Nov. 22, 1649.	Crown Gold.	Sun.	41	0	7½	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2	S.		
1663, July 9.	July 20, 12 C. II. Ditto and Writ of Sign Manual for Fourpence and Threepence Jan. 19, 1662.	Oct. 19, 1660. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	Crown. Ditto.*	41	1	6	S.		
					3	2	2½	S.		
1664, July 4.	July 20, 12 C. II.	Ditto.	Silver.	—	3	2	4	S.		
1669, Aug. 4.	Ditto, Indenture. Sign Manual, 12 June, 19 C. II. referring to In- denture Jan. 19, 1662, for Four- pence & Three- pence. Ditto, Dec. 24, 1663, for cut- ting the lb. wt. of gold into 44½ pieces.	Ditto. Oct. 19, 1660.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44	13	7½	S.		
					3	2	4	S.		

* No Privy Marks after this are mentioned according to writ of 24 Dec. 1663. See column of Indenture 1669.

† Folkes gives the following account of the Trial of the Pix on the 3d of December, 1657. This is said, "in the Books of the Mint, to have been a Trial of the Moneys coined in the Tower from the 9th day of November 1649, to that time; and that the Money then tried consisted of Units, Double Crowns, and

Crowns, of new standard Gold; and of Crowns, Half-crowns, Shillings, Half-shillings, Twopenny Pieces, Pennies, and Half-pennies, of old sterling Silver; all marked with the Sun, and agreeable to the Indenture made with Aaron Guerdain, M. D., Master and Worker, the 27th of July 1649, whereby it appears that this Trial was of the Moneys of the Commonwealth only; and was made by virtue of the following Warrant from the Lord Protector:

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amt. of lb. wt.			Finess.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1671, Jan. 16.	Oct. 8, 22 C. II. Ditto.	Oct. 19, 1660. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 14 5 Amt. not			S. S.		
1672, Jan. 21.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 2 4			S. S.		
1673, Feb. 14.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$			S. S.		
1674, Feb. 20.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 2 4			S. S.		$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
1677, June 14.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 14 1 3 2 4			S. S.		
1679, June 14.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 13 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$			S. S.		
1681, Aug. 5.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto and Commission, dated 15 July, 32 C. II. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver. Crown Gold.	— — —	44 13 8 3 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			S. S. S.		
1684, Nov. 7.	Sign Manual and Commission, dated 15 July, 32 C. II. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	scant scant	44 12 9 3 2 4			S. S.		
1686, July 14.	Ditto, Indenture and Commission, 11 Mar. 2 J. II. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 12 8 3 2 3			S. S.		
1692, July 4.	Indenture, 23 July 1686, 2 J. II. and Indenture 2 April 1689, 1 Will. and Mary Ditto.	Oct. 15, 1688. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 10 0 3 2 0			S. S.		
1696, July 16.	Both Indentures. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	— —	44 10 0 3 2 0			S. S.		

“ Oliver P.

“ Whereas, amongst other weighty affairs of the Commonwealth, the care of assaying and trying of the Moneys thereof by the Standard of England, according to the ancient custom of the Realm, is not the least. We judging it necessary that the Tryal and Assay of the said Money and Coin be forthwith made, do hereby signifie such our will and pleasure to be; commanding you forthwith to cause a Tryall and Assay to be made of the Pix now being in the Mint within the Tower of London, by a Jury of Goldsmiths of our said City of London, of integrity and expe-

rience, to be impanelled and sworn on a day certain, to be by you in that behalf appointed, in the place accustomed within our Palace of Westminster; and that the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury, the Justices of the several Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, or some of them, be then there present, and counselling and assisting you in the execution of this our service.

“ Given at Whitehall this 9th day of November 1657. To our trusty and well-beloved Nath. Fiennes, and John Lisle, Lords Commissioners of our Great Seal of England.”

[Table of English Silver Coins, p. 99, note *.]

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amt of lb. wt.			Fineness.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1697, July 15.	Both Indentures.	Oct. 15, 1688.	Crown Gold.	—	44	10	0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	—	3	2	0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Bristol.	3	2	0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Exeter.	3	2	0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Norwich.	3	2	0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	York.	3	2	0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Chester.	3	2	0	S.		
1699, Aug. 3.	Ditto.	—	Silver.	Bristol.	3	2	0	[remedies agreeable to the		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Exeter.	3	2	0			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Norwich.	3	2	0			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Chester.	3	2	0			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	York.	3	2	0			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gold.	Tower.	44	10	0			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	0			
1701, Aug. 6.	2 April 1689, 1 William and Mary.	Ditto.	Gold.	Ditto.	44	10	0	S.		
	Ditto. Warrant of Sign Manual 10 Jan. 1699.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	0	S.		
	Indenture 23 Dec. 1700, 12 Will. and Mary.	—	Gold.	Ditto.	44	10	0	S.		
			Monies tried should be.	Money by Tale	Weighed.					
1707, July 31.	Dec. 23, 1700, and Jan. 14, 1702, 1 Anne.	Oct. 15, 1688.	Gold	£. s. d. 44 6 11	£. s. d. 44 10 0	oz. dwt. gr. 11 19 4	S.			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver	3 1 8½	3 2 0	11 18 18	S.			
1710, Aug. 21.	Jan. 14, 1702.	June 25, 1707.	Gold	44 7 3	44 10 0	11 19 6				
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver	3 1 9	3 2 0	11 19 1	S.			
	Ditto. Indenture, and Warrant of Sign Manual, June 20, 1707.	Ditto.	Silver	3 1 11	3 2 0	11 19 16	S.			
1713, Aug. 7.	Jan. 14, 1702.	Ditto, 1660 & 1668.	Gold	44 7 10	44 10 0	11 19 10	S.			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver	3 1 10½	3 2 0	11 19 14	S.			
1715, Aug. 2.	Jan. 14, 1702, and Sign Manual, March 1, G. I.	Oct. 15, 1688.	Gold	44 7 6¼	44 10 0	11 19 8	S.			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver	3 1 11½	3 2 0	11 19 19	S.			
1716, Aug. 29.	Jan. 14, 1702, and Sign Manual, March 1, G. I.	Ditto.	Gold	44 6 8¾	44 10 0	11 19 3	S.			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver	3 1 10½	3 2 0	11 19 14	S.			

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried should be.	Money by Tale.			Weighed. lb. oz. dwt. gr.	Fineness.		
				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1718, Aug. 1.	Indenture, Jan. 14, 1702, Warrant, Mar. 21, 1714, Indenture, May 6, 1718.	Oct. 15, 1688.	C Gold 44 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	10	0	11 19 4	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver 2 14 10	2	14	10	10 12 3	S.		
1721, Aug. 23.	May 6, 1718.	Ditto.	C Gold 44 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	10	0	11 19 14	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver 3 2 0	3	2	0	12 0 0	S.		
1724, Aug. 3.	Ditto.	Ditto.	C Gold 44 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	10	0	11 19 15	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver 3 1 11	3	2	0	11 19 16	S.		
1727, July 26.	Ditto.	Ditto.	C Gold 44 9 1	44	10	0	11 19 18	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver 3 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2	0	12 0 6	S.		
1734, Aug. 15.	May 6, 1718, & Aug. 23, 1732.	Ditto.	C Gold 46 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	14	6	11 19 12	S.	full.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver 3 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	0	11 19 17	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1740, May 21.	Aug. 23, 1732.	Oct. 15, 1688.	C Gold 46 13 2	46	14	6	11 19 16			$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
	Ditto.	April 11, 1728.	Silver 3 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	0	11 19 15	S.		
1745, July 23.*	Ditto.	Oct. 15, 1688.	C Gold 46 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	14	6	11 19 20	S.		
	Ditto.	April 11, 1728.	Silver 3 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	0	11 19 15	S.	full.*	
1755, July 14.†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S.		
1789, Dec. 22.‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S.		
1799, July 3.§	Nov. 28, 1770, and Warrant Aug. 15, 1794, to Sir G. Yonge, Bart.	15 Oct. 1688. 11 Apr. 1728.	Gold. Silver.	—	—	—	—	S. S.		
1802, Dec. 2.	Nov. 28, 1770, & Warrant to Lord Hawkesbury, Oct. 30, 1799. Second Pix.	15 Oct. 1688. 11 Apr. 1728.	Gold. Silver.	—	—	—	—	S. S.		
	Nov. 28, 1770, and Warrant to Lord Arden, May 18, 1801.	15 Oct. 1688. 11 Apr. 1728.	Gold. Silver.	—	—	—	—	S. S.		
			Standard Weight. lb. oz. dwt. gr.							
¶1803, Mar. 4.	8 Nov. 1770.	Oct. 15, 1688.	15 0 2 16	701	8	0	15 0 2 12	S.		

* So far from Mr. Pollett's MSS.

† *Gent. Mag.* July 1755, p. 329.

‡ *Idem.* Dec. 1789, p. 1141.

§ See the Account of this Assay in the Trial of the Pix. The Verdict is taken from Minutes communicated by the late Mr. Whipham, silversmith, one of the jury.

|| From the same Gentleman's Minutes.

¶ The following Trials are given in a form somewhat differ-

ent from that which Mr. Pollett adopted: the standard weight, the value by tale, and the actual weight of the contents of each Pix being entered, instead of the value of each pound weight of Gold and Silver when coined. That, if required, will be found in the Tables of Seignorage.

The Maundy Monies being so inconsiderable, are not noticed in these accounts. The Pix seldom exceeded two shillings in value, and the monies were always found standard in fineness.

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Standard Weight. lb. oz. dwt. gr.	Money by Tale.			Weighed. lb. oz. dwt. gr.	Fineness.		
				£.	s.	d.		S.	Il.	W.
1806, July 9.	8 Nov. 1770.	Oct. 15, 1688.	2 6 8 12	118	9	6	2 6 8 12	S.		
1815, July 25.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5 3 17 7	248	13	0	5 3 18 0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	17 0 18 21	798	0	0	17 1 1 0	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	14 4 17 23	673	4	6	14 1 18 0	S.		
1817, July 14. Silver, ditto.	6 Feb. 1817.	Ditto.	21 5 16 23	1001	0	0	21 5 15 0	S.		
	Ditto.	April 11, 1728	307 7 0 0	1015	0	6307	4 19 0	S.		
1818, July 27. Silver, ditto.	Ditto.	Oct. 15, 1688.	172 8 13 11	8070	10	0472	8 8 0	S.		
	Ditto.	April 11, 1728.	175 1 5 22	577	17	0174	11 19 0	S.		

Copy of the first Verdict in King James I.'s reign.

The Assaies of the Pix Monies taken in the Star Chamber before the King's Most Hon^{ble} Privy Councell the 7 day of June, in the year of our Lord 1603, Sir Thomas Knyvett, Knight, then being Warden, Sir Richard Martin, Knight, and Mr. Richard Martin, his son, being Masters and Workers, and Mr. Richard Rogers, Comptroller of his Majesty's Mint, in the presence of Sir Thomas Egerton, K^t, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Thomas Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer of England, John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Fortescue, Knight, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and Edward Lord Souche.

Gold of the standard of xxij karets iiij graines and an halfe taken out of the Pix, the Privy Marke being the figure of 2, according to the Indenture bearing date the 29th day of July, in the 43d year of the reign of our late Sovereigne Lady Queen Elizabeth weighing 1 ounce iij dwt. xvij grains, making in coined Monies consisting of Angels, Half Angels, and Quarter Angels, the sume of iijl. xijs. vjd. arising in the pound w^t to xxxvj l. xijs. vjd. ob. is found at the Assay xxij karets iij graines iij quarters.

Gold of the standard of xxij karets taken out of the same Pix, the Privy Marke being the figure of 2, according to the said Indenture, weighing viij ounces, xv dwt. iij graines, making in coyned Moneys in pieces of xxs., xs., vs. and ijs. vjd. the sume of xxiiij l. xs. arising in the pound w^t to xxxiiij l. xjs. iiij q. is found at the Assay agreeable to the standard of his Majesty's Treasury.

Silver English Moneys taken out of the same Pix, the Privy Marke being the figure of 2, weighing xvj w^t xj ounces xij dwt. xvij graines, making in coyned Moneys in pieces of vs., ijs. vjd., xijd., vjd., ij Pence, and Halfe Pence, the sume of lijl. xvjs. vjd. arising in the pound w^t to lxijs. iij d. is found at the Assay one Halfe Penny w^t better upon every pound w^t than the standard of his Majesty's Treasury, dated the 1st day of September 1601.

Silver Irish Moneys taken out of the same Pix, the Privy Mark being a Martlet, according to the Indenture bearing date the 2d day of February, in the 43d year of the reign of our said late Sovereigne Lady Queen Elizabeth, weighing xiiij l. w^t ix ounces vij dwt. xx gr. making in coined Monies in pieces of xijs. vjd. and iij d. the sume of xliij l. xvjs. vjd. arising in every pound weight to lxijs. jd. ob. is found at the Assay agreeable to the standerd of his Majesty's Treasury made in anno Dñi 1600.

Copper Irish Moneys consisting of Pence and Halfe Pence weighing ijl. w^t iij ounces viij dwt. xvij gr. ariseth in the pound w^t to clxxxx d. which maketh xvs. x d.

The Verdict.

Wee find by the Assays and Tryalls of all the several Monies before mentioned that they are agreeable

in finesse¹ with the Indentures, and the several standards in his Majesty's Treasury in the manner as before is set downe and declared, and for weight, tale and allay according to the covenants of the said Indentures within the remedies ordained, to our best knowledges and discretions.

Jurators, etc. etc.

In the foregoing form most of the old verdicts since have been drawn, but as little variations have been from time to time introduced, till at length the form has become very different, I propose to remark the several changes, and point out the times when they first happened. [Pollett.] [N.B. As some of these relate only to the mode of entering the names of the Privy Counsellors, etc., and other variations of as little importance, I have passed them over, and noted such only as are of material consequence. R.]

No trial of copper monies is mentioned after the verdict of June 7, 1603.

May 22, 1612, Rose royals accounted at xxxs.; Unite, xxs.

1641 and 1657, and all trials between those dates, and also that in 1669, said to be near the Star Chamber. All till 1699 in the Star Chamber. 1699, and all subsequent, in the house inhabited by the Usher of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer in Westminster.

1734, Aug. 15. The verdict is nearly in the form that is now used, it being the first time that the jury take notice of the remedies.

1707, July 31. The jury, instead of declaring what the monies arose to in the pound weight, took as much money as should make a pound weight, viz. in gold by tale 44*l.* 10*s.*, and silver 3*l.* 2*s.*, of the several species, and after having severally weighed the same, declared in their verdict what weight they made, and this method they have continued ever since.²

Verdict, 1799.

We, whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn this 3d day of July 1799, before the right honourable the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, at the house inhabited by the usher within the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer at Westminster, for this purpose, have made the assays and trials of his Majesty's coins in the pix of the mint within the Tower of London, and which, according to accounts (produced by the officers of the mint) have been coined in the said mint, from the 27th day of July 1794, exclusive, to the 3d day of July 1799, inclusive, Sir Robert Pigot, baronet, late warden, and Sir Walter James, baronet, now warden, Sir George Yonge, baronet, master and worker, John Carthew, esq., comptroller, Stanesby Alehorne, esq., late assay master, and Robert Bingley, esq., now assay master.

We found in and took out of the said pix gold coins consisting of 7590 guineas, 1085 half-guineas, and 1073 thirds of guineas, making by tale 8914*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and weighing together 190 lb. 9 oz. 8 dwts., but which at the rate of 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to the pound weight troy, should weigh 190 lbs. 9 oz. 9 dwts. 15 grs., and having taken of the said coins 34 guineas, 13 half-guineas, and 12 thirds of guineas, being in tale 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* did find the same to weigh 1 lb. and to be by the assays and trial thereof agreeable to the standard trial plate of gold in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated the 15th Oct. 1688.

We also found in and took out of the said pix silver coins consisting only of one groat, one quarter-shilling, one half-groat, and one penny, making by tale the sum of tenpence, which being too small to estimate by weight, we assayed the same, and found them to be by the assays and trial thereof agreeable to the standard trial plate of silver in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated the 11th of April 1728.

And we find that the remedy allowed on all the above-mentioned gold coins in the said pix amounts to 1 lb. 3 oz. 18 dwts. and that their lack of weight is only 1 dwt. 15 grs., so that they are within the remedy 1 lb. 3 oz. 16 dwts. 9 grs.

Finding therefore the said several coins of gold to be in weight, tale, and allay, and the several coins of silver to be in tale and allay within the remedies provided by the indenture between his present Majesty King George the Third on the one part, and the Honourable Charles Sloane Cadogan on the other part, being dated the 28th November, 1770, and under which the abovesaid master Sir George Yonge, bart., by his Majesty's special warrant, dated the 15th day of August 1794, is appointed to act: We do report, that

¹ Sic.

² Pollett's MS.

by the assays and trials of the coins above mentioned, they are sufficient in allay, and according to the covenants comprised in the said indenture, to the best of our knowledge and discretions.

Peter Perchard,	James William Belchier,
Thomas Whipham,	Robert Ritherdon,
Benjamin Gurden,	John Henderson,
William Hunter,	Walter Coles,
Francis Jenks,	John Marriott,
William Moore,	Robert Hemmell.

VI. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE MISCARRIAGES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MINT, APRIL 2, 1696.

(See Vol. ii. p. 53.)

Jovis, 8^o die Aprilis, 9^o Gulielmi III. A. 1697.

Mr. Arnold reported from the committee appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the officers of the Mint, the matter, as it appeared to the said committee, and the resolutions of the committee thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as followeth, viz.:

That the mint, by the charter thereof, is a corporation, consisting of the warden, workers, and moneyers, and other ministers:

The warden or keeper of exchanges of bullion, and new coined monies, is by his office, a magistrate, set over the exchanges, or mints, to do right and justice to the members thereof, in all their complaints and differences, except in causes of freehold, and causes relating to the crown: standing orders are made by him, the master, and comptroller, or any two of them, whereof he is one: he takes care of the buildings, and pays the charges of repairs, first allowed by the master, comptroller, and assay-master, or any two of them, whereof the master to be one: he supervises the whole process of the coinage, and pays the charges thereof, and the salaries of the officers: except the master's salary and wages, and such salaries and wages as are appointed to be paid by the master. With the consent of the general of the mint of Scotland, he makes the standard weights for the mint of England and Scotland:

That the workers are, the master, and his melter, refiner, and assay-master, with their assistants, clerks, and under-workmen. The master, upon any new occasion of coinage, contracts with the king, by indenture; and according to the indenture, by the assistance of his aforesaid servants, receives, melts, or refines: assays and allays the gold and silver to be coined, and runs it into standard bars, and delivers those bars, by weight, to the moneyers:

That the moneyers draw, cut out, size, blanch, edge, and coin those bars into monies, sissel and broakage back to the masters, by weight; these live in the country, attend the mint whenever called, take apprentices, and form themselves into a government, by electing one of them to be their Provost:

That the other ministers are, the comptroller, assay-master, surveyor of the meltings, weigher, and teller, king's clerk, clerk of the irons, etc.; these, and the warden, are standing officers, with set salaries, to see that the workers and moneyers do their duty in working and coining the gold and silver; the workers and moneyers, except the master, are no standing officers, nor have salaries; but, as workmen, receive wages, after a certain rate in the pound weight, for all the gold and silver they can work and coin:

The comptroller is, in behalf of the king, a cheque upon the master, in his accounts, and upon the assay-masters in their assays: he makes a comptrolment roll every year, on oath, of all the bullion molten, and its allay; and of all monies coined that year, and supervises the whole coinage; and, with the warden and master locks up the gold and silver, and the pix, and coinage duty:

That the assay-master is, in behalf of the king, a cheque upon the master, for his assays; and keeps

¹ Communicated by Mr. Whipham.

books of all the gold and silver, as to the quantity and fineness, and of the pot-assays: when the importer and master disagree about the price of bullion, the assay-master, in the presence of the warden and comptroller, assays the same; and the master then receives it, and stands charged with it, according to the assay-master's report:

That the surveyor of the meltings is, in behalf of the king, a cheque upon the melter, to see that the gold or silver, and its alloy, set out, and nothing else, be put into the melting-pot; and that the pot-assays be duly taken out, and carried to the assay-masters: he keeps a book of all the gold and silver molten, with the alloy put into it:

That the weigher and teller weighs all the gold and silver brought into the office of receipt, either before or after coinage, and when it is requisite, he tells it there:

That the king's clerk registers the papers which pass between the treasury and the mint: also he, and the warden, and comptroller, by their clerks, or, at least, two of the three, in behalf of the king, rate and standard all the gold and silver brought into the mint, and examine the pots set out by the master, and enter these accounts in day-books, leidger-books, and books of debtors and creditors:

That the clerk of the irons business is, to keep an account of all the dyes made and hardened by the smith; and, when they are worn out, he sees them defaced, in the presence of the warden, master, and comptroller; he now keeps an account of all the dyes that are sunk; and, for that end, has one of the keys to the great press, and to the box of the punchcons:

That there are also two auditors; who yearly examine and allow the accounts of the warden, and master, and the comptrolment roll; also an engraver, two engineers, and smith, and above 200 labourers and ordinary workmen, not necessary to give a particular account of, nor of the extraordinary clerks and ministers employed by the master upon this present occasion, for recoining the clipped hammered money, and the plate:

That it hath appeared to this committee, that, in the mints at York and Norwich, there lieth dead very great sums of hammered money uncoined, by the negligence of the officers in those mints: whereas, at the mint at Bristol there is now weekly coined 15,000*l.* per week:

That there hath appeared a very great neglect both in the moneyers and officers of the said mints; and that speedy care ought to be taken therein:

That the committee finding, by the examinations of the officers of the mint, that almost the sole government of the making of the money, not only in the Tower, but in all the mints at Bristol, Chester, York, Exeter, and Norwich, depended on the moneyers, who pretended to be a corporation; the committee sent for the provosts, and others of the moneyers, and required them to produce their charter; which, after many trifling delays and excuses, they pretended was left by them in the hands of the late comptroller of the mint, Mr. Hoar, deceased; the committee sent for Mr. Hoar's executrix, who delivered into the committee several grants, charters, and inspeximus's, with other papers relating to the mint, but no grant to the corporation of moneyers:

The said provost and moneyers being again required to produce their grant or patent, they then pretended that their grant or charter was by them left with the lord chief baron; but, when that was brought, it proved only a decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to exempt some of the moneyers from bearing parish offices, and paying of some duties, particularly therein mentioned:

That Mr. Briant, the provost of the moneyers, declared, he never had any grant or charter in his hands, and believeth what charter there is, to be in Dr. Newton, the present warden's hands:

Mr. Neale, a worthy member of this house, and master-worker of the mint, declared, at the committee, that he always looked on the moneyers as a corporation:

Dr. Newton, present warden of the mint, declared, that he had never seen any such grant or patent to the moneyers; and believed that they had no other charter but the general charter of the mint, which he had in his possession, and was read over by the committee, and contained no such privileges and powers as are now claimed by the moneyers:

That one Hunter, who was servant to the moneyers, conveyed away several of the mint dyes:

That it appeared either a connivance, or a great neglect in the person intrusted with the dyes; and that both the said Hunter, and one Scotch Robin, who was also concerned in the same fact, have sheltered themselves in the mint in Scotland:

That it appeared to the committee, that, if the melter and assay-master of the mint at the Tower, or at any other mint, shall agree, and have a right understanding, in the worst sense, between them, that they may cheat the king and the publick of vast sums; and yet the constitution of the mint cannot prevent them:

The committee doth observe, that the present assay-master, and the present melter of the Tower, have married two sisters; and that, notwithstanding the last melter, Mr. Sheldon, gave up his place of melter, as not able to melt the silver at 4*l.* per pound weight, and bear all the hurt and loss, yet Mr. Ambrose, the present melter, hath got a great estate by this place, and keeps his coach:

The like is between the master and wardens of Goldsmiths' Company and the assay-master of the mint, as to their being a cheque upon the standard, and the assaying of silver and gold; and, if there should be a conspiracy either between the melter and assay-master of the Tower, or between the master of Goldsmiths' Hall and the assay-master of the Tower, the king and nation may be defrauded of vast sums, if not prevented by some comptrol over each of them; nor will the pix box, or the jury that serves or sits on that assay, prevent it as the law now stands; therefore to be prevented by a new law:

The committee does observe, that, notwithstanding the very great trust, the melter, the assay-master, and the moneyers, who have commonly 100,000*l.* of the king's and the nation's money in their hands; and when the plate comes in, will have greater sums, have given no security to the king, nor to the mint, to answer the same:

The committee does observe, that a *scire facias* was brought by king James against Henry Slingsby, esq. for not doing his duty as comptroler of the mint in the Tower; and he was turned out, but on application of his good friends, he had 500*l.* per annum for his life:

That the committee do find, by the ancient establishment of the mint, that seven shillings were allowed for the coinage of a pound of gold, and one shilling and sixpence for one pound weight of silver, and one shilling for one pound weight of gold, and one pennyweight of silver to the king:

That the scavange is a duty formerly paid towards the coinage, but is taken away by act of parliament, and 500*l.* per annum settled in lieu thereof:

By a patent, produced to the committee, granted by the late king James to Thomas Neale, — Hoare, and Charles Duncombe, esquires, it appears, that for the coinage of the copper halfpence and farthings, that 20*l.* per pound was allowed for coining and milling the same in the Tower; and that 40*l.* per cent. should be paid to the king out of the profits of the same:

That the committee do observe, that a new patent is granted to several commissioners for term of— years; and they to change all the tin halfpence and farthings:

That the committee hath had several complaints, that the said tin farthings and halfpence are not yet changed, but that several thousand pounds lie yet unchanged:

That Mr. Lawrence of St. Peter's the Poor, London, haberdasher, informed the committee, that he hath very often pressed the present commissioners for the making copper halfpence and farthings, and their officers, at their office, to change him some part of the worth of 200*l.* he had by him of good tin halfpence and farthings, which they refused to do, and have refused above two years last past, but did proffer him, for 50*l.* in new milled money or guineas, they would change him 10*l.* worth of his tin halfpence and farthings, and sell him 50*l.* worth of new copper farthings, and so proportionably for all his 200*l.*

And that he knows of several 1000*l.* worth of tin halfpence and farthings that are left in several warehouses in London and Southwark, of poor country tradesmen, and of tradesmen of the poorer sort of the suburbs of London, to their very great loss, and the said office do refuse to change the same, contrary to the express words of their patent, or grant, from his majesty, it being the only acknowledgement, or rent, that they pay to the crown, was the changing and taking in of tin halfpence and farthings; which hath been a cheat to the poorest trading people of England above 100,000*l.*

That Mr. John Shorey, of St. Michael, [Backeasham¹] pewterer, saith, that, because he could not (though he very earnestly endeavoured, for above two years, with the commissioners and officers of the copper farthings) change his tin halfpence and farthings, he has been forced to melt down above 400*l.* sterling worth, to his very great loss and damage, and that he bought some of them of the officers of the copper office :

That Mr. John Dyer, his neighbour, hath melted down above 200*l.* sterling worth, to his great loss :

That he knoweth, that what Mr. William Lawrence hath before informed, to be true, to his knowledge :

That he was at a committee of the commissioners of copper farthings, about a fortnight since; and they told him, they did not care to change any more tin farthings, but that they would pay him 10*s.* a month for every 100*l.* worth, which is but the interest of his said 100*l.*; and they did proffer him, if he would pay them 100*l.* in new milled money or guineas, and 5*l.* in tin halfpence and farthings, they would pay him 105*l.* in copper halfpence and farthings; that he sent their own bills to them for above 75*l.*, and they did, nor would, pay him but 1*l.* 15*s.* in a whole year's time :

And further saith, that, when the king is beyond sea, and the parliament up, the commissioners would change no tin farthings, but sold several 1000*l.* worth to the country shopkeepers :

And the city cry out of the oppression, as a very great scandal and abuse to the king, parliament, and whole government :

That, by the late act of parliament, one shilling and twopence was allowed for the melting, milling, and edging of the silver money, to be coined, which one shilling and twopence the great officers have thus distributed :—

	£.	s.	d.
To the moneyers, for every lb. weight of melted silver -	-	0	0 9
To the master worker - - - -	-	0	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
To the smith that does all the work - - -	-	0	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
For rounding, blanching, and edging - - -	-	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	0	1	2

Mr. Ambrose agreed with the lords of the treasury for fourpence a pound for melting all the clipped and hammered money, to be melted at the Exchequer :

That the committee observes, the king still pays one shilling and sixpence a pound for the coinage, besides the charge of the carriage to the Tower; notwithstanding the late act ordained, that he should pay but one shilling and twopence :

That the committee do observe, that this distribution is very unequal, some of the workmen having too little, and others too much; and the committee is of opinion, that it would be cheaper for the king, and better for the mint and coinage, if all the moneyers and officers had salaries paid them by the king, and that no fee should be taken of the mint, but of the king :

That it appeared to the committee, by the confession of Mr. Samuel Sheppard, and also by an account, under his own hand, delivered, that he had received out of the profits of the master-worker's place, from the 12th of June 1696, to the 19th of January of the same,² the sum of 5,996*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* which he took and received to his own use, by virtue of a mortgage and an assignment of 10,500*l.* made to him, by the master-worker, man, in the mint in May last :

That the committee doth further observe, that Mr. Hall, a very careful diligent officer, is the master-worker's deputy, and doth almost the whole business of the mint in Mr. Neale's absence; hath but 400*l.* salary, and that not paid by the master-worker; though, upon the modestest computation, his profits will come to above 14,000*l.* this year, yet the king pays him this 400*l.* *per annum* on a new establishment,

¹ Supplied from the original Report.

² Sic.

which charge the committee think very reasonable,¹ and that Mr. Sheppard, or the master-worker, should ease the king of paying the same :

It also appeared to the committee, by the accounts sent from the several mints in the country, that there is no assay-master in some of the country mints :

And, that in the mints at York and Norwich, there are far greater deficiencies than in any of the other mints, viz. in that at York, by above 2,800*l.*, and that of Norwich, by above 500*l.* The several accounts of the several mints which the committee cannot make up and balance exactly, the officers of the said mints pretending, that they have nor cannot yet make up the same until they have melted down their several sweeps :

And the committee do observe, that the same men have two offices in the said mint,² and some of the said offices are or should be cheques or comptrols on the other, as melter and comptroller, as in York mint, by which, the committee is informed, that the king lost, in the melting down of the clipped and hammered money, 2040*lb.* in weight in the standardizing the said money; for, at the first melting, the loss is not borne by the melter, but by the king; the melter being charged only with the loss after the silver is melted and standardized, and the king bears the loss both in the melting and refining, as Dr. Newton, the warden of the mint, informed this committee :

That the committee do find, by several informations, and particularly by the information of Colonel Colt, a member of this House, that the plate marked both with the Tower and Goldsmiths' Hall mark, though it have no sodder in it, doth not, when it is melted, hold to be standard, by 6*d.* or 8*d.* or 12*d.* in the pound, troy weight; which is a very great fraud and abuse to the people that pay for standard plate, and ought to be remedied, especially at this time :

That it appeared to the committee, that 325*l.* per annum salary was allowed for the master-graver, his assistant, clerk, servants, and workmen; that old Rotteer, and his three sons, were brought over by king Charles II., and the said 325*l.* allowed to the father, with the addition of 450*l.* per annum to the three sons; viz. 150*l.* a-piece for their several lives, which hath been constantly paid him that remained here, notwithstanding one of them went several years since into Flanders, and the other fled to France, where he is now in the French king's service : And,

Thomas Neale, esq., a member of this honourable House, and master-worker of his majesty's mint, produced articles of agreement made betwixt him and the younger of the Rotteers, to pay him, the said Rotteer, over and above the said 325*l.* per annum, and 450*l.* annuity, the further sum of 800*l.* yearly; though it appeared to the committee at the same time, that Henry Harris, esq. was sworn into the office of graver of his majesty's mints, and hath a patent for the same; and that the said Rotteers are not only violent papists, and refuse to take the oaths, or to subscribe the association, as by law they ought to do, yet they still continue in the house belonging to his majesty's chief graver, and have received the said three salaries, over and above what they have received from France; for it appeared to the committee by two letters out of France, written by Daniel Arthur, who is outlawed for high treason, and directed to the said Rotteer, with two several bills of exchange from France, even since the act of parliament that makes it capital to hold correspondence with France, which letters were taken in the house of one Connigs, a merchant, amongst several other very treasonable papers and correspondences :

And it further appeared to the committee, by the evidence of Mr. Aaron Smith, that he had seen another letter from the said Daniel Arthur to the said John Rotteer, wherein he mentioned the stipend, or salary from the French king to the said Rotteer :

And it appeared to the committee, by the information of several witnesses, as Mr. Brown, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Pigeon, and others, that John Rotteer the younger was in the company of Rookwood and Bernardo, the assassins, when they were apprehended; and was suspected to be in that conspiracy himself, having at that time provided himself of horses and arms, at his house in Essex, where he entertained very ill company, to the great terror of the neighbourhood :

¹ Unreasonable

² Same mint !

That there hath been messengers sent out, and a warrant of high treason, against him, by the honourable the Lord Lucas, but he is fled from justice :

The committee do observe, that old Rottee is still continued in the graver's house, in the Tower, though will not, nor did ever, own the king, or do any one thing as a graver since the Revolution, and that the governor of the Tower hath declared to some members of this committee, that he is a dangerous person to be in the Tower, and that he would remove him, if he could.¹

Then follows a long statement of an accusation of a subornation to accuse Mr. Swift, a member of the House, of being concerned in coining with a Captain Wintour, the whole of which appeared to the committee to be groundless.

The Report proceeds thus :—

That upon the whole matter the committee came to these resolutions following :

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the present milled money, as it is now milled, is subject to be diminished, and to be counterfeited, if not effectually prevented by a law :

Resolved, &c.—That undeniable demonstrations have been given and shewn unto this committee, by Mr. William Chaloner, that there is a better, securer, and more effectual way, and with very little charge to his majesty, to prevent either casting or counterfeiting of the milled money, both gold and silver, than is now used in the present coinage.²

Resolved, &c.—No officer of the mint ought to have or enjoy any place in the same for life.

Resolved, That the House be moved, that an humble address be made to his majesty, that no grant or patent do pass for life, but *quam diu se bene gesserit*.

Resolved, That the House be moved, for leave to bring in a bill, or bills, to prevent the abuses of the officers of the mints, and for a better regulation of the coinage, both of the mints of the Tower, and of the several mints in the country.

Ordered, That the said Report do lie upon the table.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill for regulating the Corporation of Moneyers; and that Sir Hen. Hobart, Mr. Lownds, and Mr. Arnold, do prepare and bring in the same.³

Commons Journals, vol. xi.

¹ Page 774.

² See the *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 53, n. [4].

³ Page 777.

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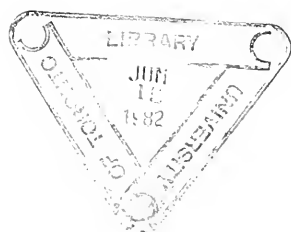
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